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Hull Forecasts New Solidarity For Americas

Declares Lima conference will contribute much to consolidation of gains for peace.

CALLAO, Peru, Dec. 7 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, pausing here on his way to the Pan-American Conference at Lima, said today he expected the sessions to contribute heavily to "inter-American solidarity and understanding."

Mr. Hull, referring to progress already made toward "an international order based on peace, confidence, and consideration of welfare" for Western Hemisphere people, said:

"We should spare no effort to consolidate the gains made, and to assure the continuance and safeguarding of our American system."

Welcomed by Steinhardt

The American delegation, officially welcomed by Laurence A. Steinhardt, American Ambassador to Peru, headed next for the near-by capital city of Lima, where the conference will open Friday.

The text of Mr. Hull's remarks follows:

I return to Peru as a friend visiting friends. It was my great good fortune during January, 1934, while on the way home from the Inter-American Conference at Montevideo, to visit Callao and Lima. To anyone who knows this great center of American culture and history the opportunity for more intimate acquaintance with it is especially welcome. In coming again to your hospitable shores I bring you the friendly greeting and expression and best wishes from the people and Government of my country.

In its invitation to participate in the conference which we have come to attend, the Government of Peru set forth in clear and challenging terms the grave problems by which we are confronted, and the obligation which all of us have to seek a solution for those problems. The American Republics have made substantial progress in building up in this hemisphere an international order based upon peace, confidence, and a consideration for the welfare of all of its peoples.

Consolidation of Gains

We should spare no effort to consolidate the gains made and to assure the continuance and safeguarding of our American system. I am confident that under the wise and statesmanlike guidance of the Government of Peru the Eighth International Conference of American States will mark another significant milestone in the progress toward inter-American solidarity and understanding.

I look forward with the greatest pleasure to renewing friendships with those with whom I have been privileged to work at previous conferences and to making new friendships. We are seeking common objectives on the general and fair assumption that what is for the common good will be to the advantage of each of us. It is in that spirit that, with the sympathy and support of all of our peoples, we may hope to carry forward our program of cooperation, consultation and friendship.

U. S. and foreign influence in New World: Page 2.

Radio Transmits Facsimile Paper

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7 (AP)—W9XZY, experimental radio facsimile station operated by the Post-Dispatch, today inaugurated the world's first regular radiocast on ultra high frequency of specially prepared facsimile newspapers.

No. 1 of Vol 1 of the Post-Dispatch's first radio edition consists of nine pages, each eight and one-half inches long and four columns wide, using the newspaper's regular seven-point type. It takes 15 minutes to transmit one page.

The range of W9XZY, using 31,600 kilocycles, is from 20 to 30 miles. The broadcasts will be continued daily and Sunday at 2 p. m. (Central Standard Time.)

At present, 15 receiving sets have been placed in the homes of members of the station's staff. The manufacturer (Radio Corporation of America) expects within the next month to be able to supply recievers at a cost of about $260.

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British Scan Aid to China As Curb on Japan's Trade

Proposal for export credits outlined in address in House of Lords—Four possible ways outside of military field considered in plan to keep door open to trade of Western powers.

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The British Government is considering financial assistance to China to combat Japanese domination of the Far East at the expense of Western powers.

The Earl of Plymouth, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, cautioning Japan to "realize their present policy is bound to have incalculable repercussions" told the House of Lords last night that Britain was disposed favorably to give "assistance to China in connection with export credits."

Asked if Britain would consult the United States on the question of economic measures against Japan, Lord Plymouth replied in general terms, saying that the Government constantly kept in mind "the question of consulting other governments with a view to the possibility of taking parallel action in order to protect our respective interests in China."

Double Purpose Seen

The British Government five months ago refused a Chinese request for $100,000,000 and the reopening of the subject led some political quarters to interpret therein a double purpose—to restore friendlier relations with China, irked by the previous refusal, and to impress upon Japan the desirability of making concessions, lest China with new outside help prolong the war.

The Empire has been much concerned by the prospect that Japanese advances in China would bring restrictions of foreign trade.

Viscount Elibank, an insurance company director, urged economic action against Japan. Saying that he was not urging military retaliation, he suggested four possible methods:

1. Denunciation of the Anglo-Japanese trade agreement of 1911 to exclude or reduce Japanese exports to British Colonies.
2. Closing of Hong Kong to Japanese ships and cargoes between Japan and South China.
3. Closing Indian and Straits Settlement ports to Japanese coastal shipping.
4. Withholding foreign exchange and credits from Japan and giving aid to China.

1922 Treaty Defended

Lord Plymouth said Britain's position was governed by the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 in which Britain, Japan, the United States, and six other powers pledged support for an open door to trade in China. Lord Plymouth said the Government could not consider "any alteration in the position as viewed by the treaty."

In connection with the possible granting of export credits, he explained:

"A number of proposals are under examination for the granting of assistance to China in connection with export credits, and the Government will certainly examine with sympathy these and any similar requests which may be made to them by the China Government."

Informed quarters reported the Chinese threatened to create close commercial and military ties with Russia if Britain persisted in refusing financial assistance.

Japan's Army tightens economic grip; Tokyo to reject West's call for equal rights in China: Page 16.

Liberation of World Trade Is Urged by Belgian Leader

Declaring that the Munich settlement has intensified the need for economic appeasement, Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Former Premier of Belgium, in Boston today urged that several of the large nations should immediately initiate a realistic economic understanding aimed at whittling down excessive tariffs, reducing quota strictures, injecting some added stability into the currency and easing international credit.

Dr. van Zeeland, who has been expounding his doctrine of economic appeasement throughout the United States and Canada since the middle of October, views Munich as the end of an era supplying the world with a blank check upon which it can write the record of new efforts for peace or an inert drift toward war.

Although the former Belgian Premier is the author of a concrete and idealistic program for liberating world trade from its abnormal commercial restrictions, he is basically a realistic man of the world, who emphasized over and over to this writer in an interview today that only very modest steps toward appeasement could be anticipated.

"But we must act," he said. "Continued drift toward armaments and further extension of the trend toward autarchy promise disaster. Political appeasement at the moment seems out of the question. The only alternative is to strive for some measure of economic co-operation. The Anglo-American trade pact with its most-favored nation arrangement is definitely a step in the right direction. The so-called tripartite agreement, which actually embraces six nations, is also a constructive factor that has injected some real stability into trade relations."

Dr. van Zeeland is keenly aware of the disillusionment in the temper of the world and he indicated his conviction that a general economic conference is only a remote and for the time unrealistic eventuality. The lead must come from a bloc of great powers motivated by good will, he said. If these nations achieved a working agreement even on a modest and short-term basis, other nations would swiftly direct their economy toward this new area of world stability, Dr. van Zeeland said.

The former Belgian Premier headed that little nation when it severed its military accord with

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

TVA Engineer Sees Yield Of $20,000,000

Krug tells Congressional investigators system will net $3,000,000 annual income.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—J. A. Krug, TVA's chief power-planning engineer, told Congressional investigators today the Tennessee dam TVA system would produce annual power revenues of $20,000,000.

Mr. Krug added that this would leave a balance of more than $3,000,000 a year after deduction of all direct and allocated power costs. This amount, he said, would be available toward liquidating the cost of the Authority's navigation and flood-control program. Mr. Krug's estimates were based on existing rates.

The planning engineer testified these revenues were sufficient to cover the entire cost of producing and marketing the power, including all special costs of power operations, a fair portion of the common costs of the dams and reservoirs, depreciation, taxes, and interest on the Government's investment.

Safe Margin Provided

"These costs will be covered," he continued, "with a safe margin for contingencies and to offset losses occasioned during the development period. Development losses, I might add, were brought about primarily by obstructive tactics of privately-owned utilities."

Mr. Krug said the rates at which public agencies were reselling TVA power covered all distribution costs with a substantial margin of safety.

"It is now apparent, in fact, that present schedules are too high for urban communities having reasonable densities and a reasonable opportunity to develop their markets," he added.

The engineer said the output of the four dams now in operation—Wilson, Norris, Wheeler and Pickwick—had a combined capacity of 420,000 kilowatts. The Authority, he said, now is selling or has committed for sale all energy available from the four-dam system.

62 Contracts Signed

Mr. Krug told the committee that TVA had contracts with 62 resale organizations, of which 43 were municipalities and 19 rural co-operatives.

"Our contracts with municipalities and co-operatives have pioneered in establishing a fair relationship between the taxpayer and the rate payer in municipalities rendering electric service. They have helped to establish a new and higher standard of public service in the growing field of public distribution of electricity. The number of ultimate consumers served under this type of contract has been rapidly increasing."

An opinion once expressed by Senator, now Associate Justice, Hugo Black that TVA directors were guilty of a "plain, palpable violation" of the TVA Act was offered to the investigators by Senator John H. Bankhead (D) of Alabama.

Mr. Black expressed the opinion in correspondence with A. E. Morgan, since ousted from the TVA chairmanship, just before leaving his Senate seat for the United States Supreme Court.

In the correspondence, Mr. Black, Alabama's senior Senator, protested against location of TVA headquarters at Knoxville, Tenn.

Chicago Stores Note Signs of Recovery

Wide World

Christmas Shoppers, State and Madison Streets, Chicago

Crowd of Buyers In Chicago Shows Better Business

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"What is it," asked the visitor, "a big convention? Or another World's Fair?"

"If you mean all these people on the streets and in the stores," the Chicagoan replied, "it's neither. It's simply that business is better. Folks are out buying. They're not only doing their Christmas shopping earlier, but they've apparently set out to do more of it this year than before."

Business is better in Chicago. Prices are lower than last year, so maybe the total dollar volume of trade will not climb much ahead of that in 1937 at this period, but there is more activity. More packages are being wrapped up and handed across counters, or sent out to delivery trucks. Retail stores have begun to take on extra help and are sending their own buyers scurrying about to stock up for a customer rush.

Even on a week-day it's a job to get around down in the retail district, folks are moving in such numbers.

There are plenty of figures, most of them providing tangible evidence of the spurt. But one gets convincing enough evidence of it from the crowds, from the traffic, the store windows, and what's most important, the alert, encouraged, relieved looks on the faces of most of those hurrying on their shopping errands.

What some consider proof of a pick-up is the optimism of the store owners themselves. Good feeling among the customers is disclosed in the attitude of the men who account for a good share of the nation's commercial activity.

Storekeepers are remarking that "it looks like another '36." They remember that two years ago the pick-up, which lasted until about March, 1937, started about Thanksgiving time. Last year, Christmas business was down again. Now it has started back up, with prospects for its continuing even better than in 1936.

The Chicago Association of Commerce notes that while retail business has been consistently behind last year, it spurted out week before last, and last week, to a point well above the same period in 1937. The Association reports that retailers are expecting not only earlier shopping, but more of it.

All this evidence which comes to the eye of the downtown visitor, is of course just a result of the general pick-up in business and industry generally. The people scurrying about buying things must have more money or better prospects of getting it.

Swope Sees Human Welfare Ultimate Goal of Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The experienced industrial engineer is in a particularly good position to help the worker attain a better livelihood and greater productivity, in the opinion of Gerard Swope, President of the General Electric Company.

The engineer first must recognize that this is part of his job and then analyze the direction in which industry is moving, Mr. Swope told fellow engineers at the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers here Dec. 6. This is necessary, he said, because the time has come when industry must give a larger measure of attention to the human element, instead of concentrating almost wholly upon materials and methods, as in the past.

The need for enlightened and competent leadership is particularly strong today in view of the growing belief that technical developments in machinery are causing widespread technological unemployment, Mr. Swope declared. He added, however, that it was not the development of machinery that has caused unemployment, but, instead, the introduction of better machine tools and methods have produced lower selling costs and consequently greater distribution and greater opportunities and employment.

Road to Expansion

Mr. Swope held that the realization was growing that the road to industrial expansion, and, consequently, to greater employment, lies along the lines of "more goods for more people at less cost," adding that the workingman must not be left ignorant, however, of the developments taking place, since, as a voter, he is called upon to elect those who help formulate American policies.

Therefore, the engineer must comprehend and make clear that the final aim of industrial organization and improved methods of production is better living standards not only for the community as a whole but for the men who are devoting their lives in a particular industry, he declared.

Mr. Swope appealed for greater voluntary conciliation and agreement on the part of employer and worker in settling quarrels. Before the two parties reach open strife, he urged that efforts be made to enlighten both sides and the public with regard to the situation and that voluntary—not compulsory—arbitration should be the rule.

Voluntary Negotiation

Mr. Swope, who was Chairman of President Roosevelt's Commission to Study Industrial Relations in Europe, said the study in Britain and Sweden "brought out clearly and emphatically that the most important fundamental that both sides, management and labor, emphasize is voluntary negotiation and decision—not compulsion by law or by arbitration."

Mr. Swope also urged more and better social legislation, declaring that a beginning had been made, but that much still remained to be done and that desired results still lie far ahead.

This Changing World

Hull Trade Pact and British-American Money Collaboration Seen Basis for Restoration of Workable World Order—German System Found 'Plain Fenagling'

By H. B. Elliston

In an address before the American Congress of Industry under the auspices of the National Association of Manufacturers, convening in New York City today, Mr. Elliston, the financial editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *after stating his belief that there would have been no war, even if Hitler had marched into Sudetenland without international sanction, goes on to say:*

What of the future? Clearly the money holders who are crowding the foreign exchanges fear the future. The fear is not of the new German strength to attain new objectives in the East. The fear is of German weakness! A triple weakness coming (1) from dissension among the Nazi higher-ups (2) from the people, and (3) from the economy.

There are two schools of thought—now rival camps—among the higher-ups in Germany over the means of attaining the German drive to the East. One is the camp led by Göring, who wants a Four Power Pact which would regularize the German drive by conference. The other is led by Goebbels, Ribbentrop, Himmler and Hess, and they want freedom of action.

This Goebbels group is now in control, not the Göring group. They go on the theory that the Nazis can attain their ends abroad as they attained them at home.

Why, otherwise, should there be the outbreak against the Jews immediately after the Munich Settlement? Why, if not to emasculate the Hitler-Chamberlain understanding which was leading right up to a Four Power Conference on the Chamberlain-Mussolini-Göring line? This internal dissension is bound to deepen among ambitious men who are unrestrained by any law or inhibition.

* * *

The newspaper correspondents opened the window into German psychology the day after Munich. Germans were as afraid of the prospect of war as any other European. And they were the least prepared psychologically. It is logical to suppose that, in view of this lack of mental preparedness, this regimented thinking that Hitler is synonymous with peace as well as with progress and prestige, it is logical, I say, that the impact of a war would have broken down German morale. The same applies to all the totalitarians.

As for Italy, whose uncertainties, it is often said, are a guaranty of European peace, Italy had less stomach for fighting than anybody. Russia? Well, I had a letter only last week saying that, since Munich, not one correspondent's application for a visa has been granted. The letter comes from one of the shrewdest newspaper men in Europe, and he says: "The regime is really in a bad way, the machine creaking in every joint, and they couldn't have done a thing in a war, if it had come."

So twenty years have made little difference. In the World War, morale broke down first in Italy, then Russia, and finally, in Germany.

It is difficult to tell you wherein lies the weakness of the German economy. For no reliable data are available. I personally am not impressed by the usual collection of figures showing the overweight of German debt. That doesn't mean very much in a controlled regime. What is important is the productive efficiency of the German people.

* * *

Now a controlled regime is the enemy of labor efficiency. It is the enemy likewise of enterprise initiative, invention. As to labor, that was proved in the old South under a slave economy. Instead of reducing costs, the slaves made the South a high cost area.

As to enterprise: can you imagine progress when all industry is the agent of bureaucracy? The German industrialists are so wrapped up in red tape that most of their time is taken up in filling out forms. A bureaucracy purges industry of its imagination. And in Germany, where Nazlism is at bottom an anti-capitalist movement, the Nazis may yet end up by purging industry of its industrialists.

No amount of totalitarianism as they say in Italy, or Sachpolitik, as they say in Germany, can make up for the co-operation of free men—co-operation, that is, based upon mutual respect, moderation, consideration, compromise. It is no accident that the era of free institutions coincides with the greatest progress in history.

Yet a fear psychology has gripped the democratic world that Germany and to a lesser extent Japan are going to grab world power, world trade, the planet itself. This defeatism in the democracies is the totalitarians' great strength. It looks already as if it will lead France closer to authoritarianism than to democracy. There as elsewhere the people are engaged in kicking through their own goal.

* * *

Dr. Schacht thinks that the democracies are bulldozed enough to swallow his description of the German economic system (which two years ago he called "barbaric") as a "new system of economics." How fatal is this defeatism! Without faith in yourself you can't control your destinies. The same applies to nations. The South African minister Pirow said only

(Continued on Page 19, Column 4)

Calling Cards for 'Bobbies'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Motorists who park their cars in inconvenient places here are in for a surprise.

Instead of the usual stern "Bobby" awaiting their return with notebook open and pencil poised, they are just as likely to find the "Bobby's" card—a polite symbol that the policeman called and found the motorist out.

The card is a special one. It is colored green and has a courteous message on it, requesting the motorist not to park in the wrong place again, please.

It is part of the new method by which the police are seeking to enlist the co-operation of motorists, instead of bringing them into court, and follows the announcement that the use of mobile "courtesy police" in Lancashire have been the direct cause of 46 per cent reduction in that county's road accidents.

The green "parking card" reads:

PARKING
is not authorized here. It is liable to cause obstruction.

THE POLICE
are responsible for keeping the streets clear. They would rather enlist your help than prosecute you.

YOU
can help a great deal by leaving your car in a garage.

THIEVES
are obtaining a rich haul from cars left in the streets, and also using them freely for criminal enterprises.

CO-OPERATION
by car owners will prevent crime, protect property, free the traffic, and greatly assist the police and the public.

Found! The Right Anita

WASHINGTON (AP)—Amid falling bombs in war-torn Barcelona, Spain, an American vice-consul has just carried out a romantic mission to reunite an American sailor with his beloved "Anita."

The sailor married a Barcelona girl while his ship was in port there. Later he wanted to send for her, but she didn't answer his letters. The reason was plain: he had lost her address.

So in his appeal to the consulate he gave the following directions for finding her:

"From the place where the S. S. —was tied up before sailing, you follow the trolley car around by the cemetery to the end of the line. Follow the road to a railroad bridge. Keep going about a half mile more. You come to another railroad bridge. The second house on the right is the one. Everyone knows her. Here is her picture. Her name is Anita. Please find her. Thank you."

In a city of more than a million people, plentifully supplied with trolley lines, cemeteries, railroads and girls named Anita, vice-consul Lee Worley finally found her. Anita was overcome.

Tax Board Denies Plea In Raskob-duPont Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Board of Tax Appeals decided Nov. 30 that John J. Raskob, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, owes the Government $886,833 plus eight years' interest, and that Pierre S. du Pont, industrialist, owes $586,369 plus interest.

The Board ratified an agreement between accountants for the two men and the Government. The agreement concerns the interpretation of a previous Board decision invalidating deductions the two men sought to make in their 1929 income taxes as reciprocal stock transactions which the Board said were not bona fide sales. The two men, however, have the right to appeal the whole decision to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Raskob-du Pont tax case caused wide interest. The two men were active in the Liberty League, which opposed the re-election of President Roosevelt in 1936, and they charged that the tax proceeding was political persecution.

President Has No New Taxing In Arms Plans

Will be on pay-as-you-go policy—Hopes for no increase in budget—says pump priming out.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The proposed new "national defense" program assumed more moderate outlines here today with White House assurance that it may not involve any gross increase in the national budget and an assertion that pump priming will be ruled out.

President Roosevelt, at his regular press conference yesterday, said he favored putting arms expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis, but that this did not necessarily mean any new taxation. On the contrary, it was suggested that it might be achieved by compensatory budget adjustments, which, however, does not mean budget economies but continued taxation and borrowing.

Answering general questions on his arms plans for the first time since he announced after Munich that the whole national defense budget was to be overhauled, Mr. Roosevelt scorned the idea that unemployment relief, industrial recovery or pump-priming projects might be incorporated in a national defense program.

Some Phases of Picture

He also made the following observations on other aspects of the general national defense picture:

1. While conservation and orderly development of natural resources such as water power are part of the broad problem, they will not be incorporated in the special national defense message to Congress.
2. Acquisition of "stock piles" of such essential raw materials as manganese, tin and nickel is extremely desirable, but would require special legislation and is therefore not included in the current arms budget discussions. A domestic manganese industry will not be developed by Government subsidy since it would be too expensive.
3. There is no ground for concern over the technical quality or stage of advancement of the American aircraft industry.

What Mr. Roosevelt left unanswered was the question of emphasis in the new program. The phrases he used were open to sufficient latitude of interpretation so that it is not clear whether he intended to repudiate the ideas of his more extreme New Deal advisers or not.

Arms Subordinated to Industry

This group consisting primarily of economists have drafted exhaustive plans for national defense in which actual arms procurement is subordinated to industrial organization. The drafting work has not been in the hands of the military men themselves. President Roosevelt said nothing which could be taken as a warning to the economists to curb their ideas of the possible use of national defense to further recovery or reform ideas. Nor did he indicate whether the military men will be taken into the discussion to a greater degree.

The high point of his press conference remarks was his observation that arms costs should be on a pay-as-you-go basis. He took the position that arms are a "non-self-liquidating" type of government expenditure. He said that all such expenditures should be incorporated in a regular "operating" budget which he believes should be paid out of regular revenue receipts from year to year.

In other words, every indication is that Mr. Roosevelt plans to divide up the expenditures of the Federal Government into "operating," "self-liquidating," and "investment" categories. Tax revenue is to be applied to the "operating" budget. There will be increased taxes only if necessary to cover the total amount of this budget. An increased national defense program might not mean any new taxes at all.

The unusual precaution taken by Mr. Early in further clarifying, after a regular press conference, what the President had said, served to emphasize the desire of the White House to avoid any hint of new taxes.

As for the characteristics of the projected national defense budget, there appears to be almost as much uncertainty as ever. Mr. Roosevelt insisted that it is to be for national defense and national defense only. But so many different suggested projects are being called national defense these days that no one knows to what the label may be fastened next.

In the Boston Section:

District Attorney promises to prosecute Dolan if released by Governor.

Governor Hurley studies report on need to clear rivers.

Business improves as Christmas approaches.

Increase to $45 a month is sought for old-age benefits.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

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Formal Defensive Alliance Is Opposed by Argentina

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 7 (AP)—Foreign Minister Cantilo of Argentiona reiterated his country's opposition to any formal defensive alliance in the western hemisphere along lines of President Roosevelt's continental defence plan, as he arrived here today for the Eighth Pan American Conference opening Friday.

"It would amount to a military alliance, is not that so?" he asked. "Such an alliance is already made in our history and it does not require pacts of any sort which would bring to America a regime of armaments under unacceptable conditions. America will defend herself, the nations forming this continent will unite themselves if the case arrives, as they did during their independence war battling for one common ideal with absolute disregard of boundaries."

Opposes American League

Señor Cantilo also said Argentina was adverse to creation of an International Court of Inter-American Justice or an American League of Nations.

He said, however, it was "necessary that we Americans should let the rest of the world know how real and true is our union which we will make stronger for the sake of continental peace."

At the same time, numerous private conferences here in which representatives of Germany took an unofficial but active part, prior to the Conference, confirm the expectation that Germany will leave no stones unturned in forwarding its case for barter and against the continental defence system.

German Experts Busy

At least five German journalists or representatives of Germany's Propaganda Ministry were already on the ground and others were arriving on nearly every plane and ship. They were circulating wherever groups of delegates assembled, handshaking and saying a few words in favor of totalitarianism as against democracy wherever opportunity offered.

Some of their arguments heard were that Latin-American countries needed a stronger system of government than democracy in order to control or prevent frequent political uprisings and that a strong man with a strong hand was the only solution.

Conference circles were chary of predicting the attitude the South and Ceptral American delegations may take in case of a showdown on any practical question at the conference.

Position in Doubt

Those well informed on Latin-American politics were of the opinion, however, that Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay probably would oppose any plan which could be interpreted as "turning our backs on Europe," as Dr. Cantilo had earlier put it.

Bolivia's attitude, too, appeared to be doubtful. A more favorable stand toward the United States was expected from Brazil, Cuba, Colombia, Chile, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, and Santo Domingo.

But no one would be surprised at any change in the apparent attitudes of these countries because of economic, political, cultural or even personal factors.

Canadian Liquor Costlier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—"Desiring to promote the cause of temperance," the Quebec Liquor Commission announces an increase averaging 5 per cent in the price of spiritous liquors, and decreases up to 15 per cent in the prices of wines, except those from Spain.

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The Camera Views the News

© Harris & Ewing

Edsel Ford Has His 'Pitcher Took'

Edsel Ford, son of Henry Ford, as President of the Ford Motor Company makes cars and he also makes news, and he is well aware of both; which makes it easier for the camera news men. He graciously accepts the penalty of prominence, and doubtless his father, who is rather shy both of publicity and of the camera, is pleased that it should be so; it takes a load off his shoulders. At the so-called Monopoly Committee inquiry in Washington Mr. Ford smiled and blinked as the bulbs flashed.

U. S. Combats Foreign Influence in New World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—American officials have now begun to lay down a barrage of counter-argument in protection of the Lima Conference against the impact of German and Italian agents reported working with new intensity in Latin America.

Last night two important Commissioners, G. Grant Mason of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and Max O'Rell Truitt of the Maritime Commission, in speeches before the second annual conference of the Inter-American Center of George Washington University, explained in detail present German, Italian, and Japanes activities in this hemisphere. Their references were so outspoken as to lead to the conclusion that the Administration is definitely seeking to protect the United States delegates to Lima.

"It is impossible for the United States longer to maintain faith in the security of a geographical isolation,' said Mr. Mason, "an isolation which no longer has any reality, for by the infiltration into South America of European aircraft and airmen, the natural barrier of the Atlantic Ocean offers no protection."

Moves to Meet Challenge

Both officials also outlined the steps the United States is taking to meet air and maritime challenges of Germany and Italy in the South American continent—a continent, as they pointed out, which is nearer to Europe than it is to the United States. As to aviation, Mr. Mason advocated "a unified system of air transportation on the American Continents as the most effective means of meeting European competition."

Mr. Truitt told of the maritime impact. One of its most striking details was the attempt of Japan to capture the coffee tonnage from Brazil to the United States, offering prices per ton just one half what are asked by United States lines.

Mr. Mason told of recent inspections of European air developments he undertook. "In Italy and especially Germany," he said, "basic aviation research and the production of aircraft have progressed to the point where national needs not only were being met but in many respects exceeded. Virtually every able-bodied young man and many of the young women are being trained as pilots. Efficient and ultra-modern aircraft are made available for their use."

This European development has resulted in an intensified program for the export of aircraft, accompanied by trained personnel, continued Mr. Mason.

"Italy intends inaugurating an air transport service across the South Atlantic early next year," he said, "and plans to extend the route to various Latin-American countries as rapidly as circumstances permit. Many Italian airplanes already are in use in South America and efforts are being made to deliver additional air fleets soon.

"Scadta, established in Colombia by the Germans, was the first successful commercial airline in the world. German companies operate regular schedules in almost all parts of South America, connecting with Lufthansa's South Atlantic service at Natal, Brazil.

"Like the Italian lines, efforts are being made to extend further the German routes. New aircraft of the latest design with greater speed and comfort for passengers are being placed in service, offering passenger transportation at competitive rates. Their activities are not confined to commercial air transport aviation; several special missions are in capitals of Latin-American Republics, aeronautical students are invited to Rome or Berlin for extended courses of study, and military and private civil aircraft are sent to the American republics under favorable long-term barter arrangements, in exchange for oil, coffee, tin, nitrates, or other commodities.

Mr. Truitt covered an even broader field. "For a number of years," he said, "Germany and Italy have had substantial colonization schemes in certain South American countries. This effort at economic penetration has been advanced and strengthened by the instrumentalities of finance and communication, generously applied. Japan also has looked upon these countries to the south as a kind of annex to which she might transfer large numbers of her people and thus expand her empire.

"Germany and Italy have made politics—political ideologies—practically their most important export to South America. Many of their other manufactured products have been laid upon docks and pierheads in those countries at a loss—just to get them in. That is part of their propaganda effort. The pecuniary loss incident thereto was, no doubt, charged off to advertising.

Working Democracy

"Those of us living in one of the few remaining democracies upon this earth are thus confronted with a novel kind of imperialism. Its very novelty has had a certain appeal. The alleged attractions of the forms of government indulging in this means of conquest must be answered with more than preachments. That is not to say that force is desirable. It is not. But it does mean that for the people of both North and South America, democracy must offer more than history and more than fine words. As man cannot live by bread alone, neither can he clothe and feed himself with phrases, Noble as they may be in their design to promote the ideals of liberty. Democracy must continue to demonstrate that it works.

"And I do not want to be understood to imply that democracy is static. I know, as we all know, that it is not perfected as yet. But my point is, that what we have must be made to work and by it works show progress toward the ultimate goals of freedom and liberty in the best and most civilized interpretations of those concepts.

"The penetration of Germany, Italy and Japan into South America has not been successful to anything like the extent desired.

"The air has become, perhaps, the most important instrument in this advance. Airplanes and radio stations are promoting totalitarian doctrines and interests daily in South America. And I am sure that those of you who listen to the radio here are aware that we ourselves do not escape the diatribes shot round the world by Berlin and Rome.

"It is, however, upon our neighbors to the South that the burden of this radio propaganda falls most heavily. The intensity of their activities in this direction is indicated by the flood of a small, cheap radio manufactured in Germany and which is capable of receiving only German broadcasts.

"With his new German radio installed, the citizen in South America hears violent attacks upon democracy in general, the United States in particular, some of them done with the utmost skill and subtlety, while others are in the nature of a broadside."

As for the United States response, Mr. Truitt stressed the new shipping lines fostered by the Maritime Commission — the "good neighbor fleet of the American Republics Line."

United Americas Advised Against Fascist Advance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Joint intervention by the United States and the Latin-American countries to prevent the spread of Totalitarianism in this hemisphere was urged by Alberto Zalamea, Director of Latin-American Programs for the Columbia Broadcasting System, at Cooper Union's Public Forum here Dec. 5.

Speaking as a Latin-American, Mr. Zalamea declared that, if such intervention were necessary and were exercised, "only to check those who are boring from within against our common defenses, and hence violating the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine," the majority of the sincere lovers of freedom among the Latin-American peoples would approve.

Viewing the world situation today as mainly due to failure of the democratic powers to back collective action in Europe through collective preparedness for defense, Mr. Zalamea warned against a "similar attitude of progressive surrender to the forces that challenge our American ways." A Latin-American government, following a policy of "subserviency or partiality toward the forces which today threaten the safety of all other governments on the continent," should be subject to removal, by the United States and the other American states, he held.

This could be done, he suggested, first, by bringing into play their full diplomatic influence; secondly, by mobilizing continental public opinion against such an individual or group; thirdly, by economic pressure; and, finally, in an extreme case, by joint military or naval pressure.

"Regardless of what certain southern governments or small privileged minorities may do or feel about it," he continued, "the psychological tendency of the Latin-American peoples, like that of your own people, is toward political and spiritual freedom. I believe that the principal aspiration of our peoples now is to supplement their political emancipation with economic emancipation."

Holding that steps to bring the countries of North and South America closer together were important to this common front against Nazi-Fascist or Communist totalitarianism, Mr. Zalamea advocated more scholarships for Latin-American students in the United States as "an excellent medium for disseminating American thought in their native lands."

New Drive Begins On Textile Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Labor leaders who hope to swing 1,300,000 textile workers into American Federation of Labor unions conferred Dec. 5 on an organization campaign which may have an important effect on the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. split.

Several of the conferees are former organizers for the Congress of Industrial Organizations Textile Workers Organizing Committee. One of them, Joseph Sylvia of Providence, R. I., once a New England organizer for the United Textile Workers (C. I. O.), said after talking with A. F. of L. leaders:

"We are making progress toward our objective of bringing the U. T. W. into the A. F. of L."

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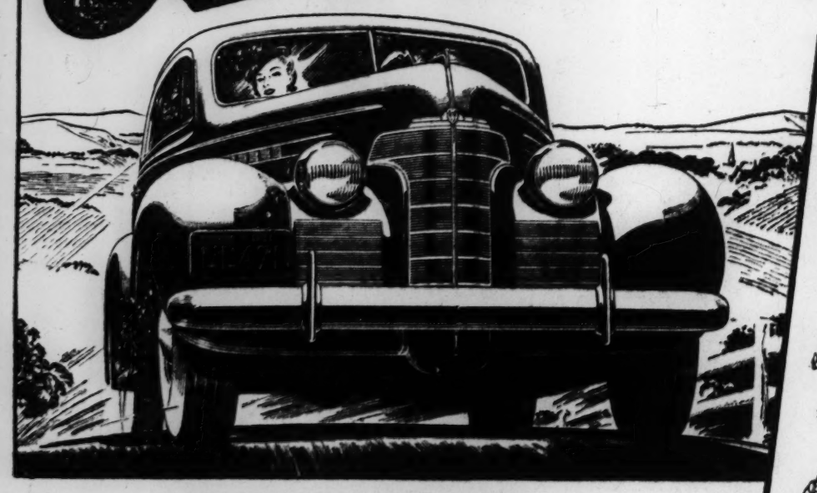
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Links in Christianity's Chain

Protestant Christianity, a Brief Survey: True Brotherhood and Selfless Service Required to Restore Mission of the Galilean Prophet—Full Trial of the Way Lacking

Last of 56 Articles

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even a brief survey of the history of Christianity leaves one in no doubt as to the tremendous influence upon society of the teachings of its Founder as disseminated through the Church. The impact of Christianity upon civilization has been immeasurable. Proof of this is found today in the social conditions of non-Christian peoples as compared with those who have arrayed themselves under the aegis of the Cross. While the meaning of the words Constantine beheld in a vision and afterwards emblazoned upon his banner has not been fully realized, yet the trend has been and still is onward and upward in the battle with evil and falsity.

An encouraging feature of the day supplementing the activity of the Church is found in the awakened social conscience finding expression in the formation of many societies, groups, and organizations with purely altruistic purposes, prompted by the spirit of Christianity, especially to direct the young in the ways of truth and righteousness. These bodies are exercising an extraordinary influence toward better social, political, and industrial conditions.

While there remains much to be done to evangelize humanity, yet in the face of what may seem at present as a retrogression, the number is increasing of those who look to the teaching of Jesus as furnishing the only solution to the vital problems which confront humanity. There is a lively assurance that he showed the Way not alone to a future state of bliss, termed the kingdom of heaven, but that he disclosed an equally possible and wholly practical Way out of the divers troubles and present-day miseries of mankind, of whatever name or form.

Full Trial Still Lacking

In view of a somewhat persistent reluctance to follow in the prescribed Way, denial of the common statement that Christianity has failed is sometimes pertinently challenged by the assertion that it has never actually been tried. That is to say, Christianity in its fundamental and implied aspects has never become the common formula of human experience, even in the nations termed Christian.

Not only has it not found its way into the councils of state to determine national and international policy, but in domestic affairs, all too rarely has it permeated the bank, the factory, the school—in short, the daily round which constitutes human experience, to the effect of becoming the guiding influence. It has touched countless lives and quickened them to noble and truly Christian aims. Its results, however, have not been commensurate with the vast possibilities of accomplishment in spiritual betterment which spring from the holy words of him who named the Christian Era, when once their spiritual significance is invoked.

Advancement in physical science and invention, it seems, has far outstripped the process of transforming human consciousness to a love for spiritual riches and a desire above all else to gain them. No better illustration of this fact is needed than is found in the present situation in China. Japan holds up a perfect mirror in which the Western world, the Christian world, witnesses the appalling effects from the use of its own inventions and discoveries by a non-Christian nation for the destruction of a less militant people. A scarcely less abhorrent scene is being enacted in Spain, an appalling example nearer the center of Christian civilization, of the awful uses to which invention may be put when the veneer of Christian thought is broken by a barbaric and wholly selfish state of thought.

Looking for a Remedy

It is little wonder that in the face of these conditions Christian leaders are looking for a remedy. For the moment it is believed that a remedy is promised in the ecumenical urge which pervades Christendom. But the conclusion is inescapable that any form of world alliance of Christian churches not sprung from recognition of unity in divine Principle, in the one Mind, which is God, has not the promise of success.

Christendom has presumably built the Christian Church upon the fundamental teachings of Jesus. Does it not follow that this institution can bear the fruits of true Christianity only as its development truly conforms to those fundamentals? Examination of the situation does not carry the conviction that these primaries have been more than partially adhered to. The vital element, the heart and soul of the Master's teaching, it often seems, has been drained off, diluted, until its spiritual essence has all but disappeared. Too often has spirituality been buried in the graveclothes of materiality and intellectualism.

Even among Protestant Christians there is a wide difference of opinion regarding the present status of Protestant Christianity. This divergence ranges all the way from the conviction that Christianity has egregiously failed in its great and holy mission, to a type of optimism which sees a renaissance of interest in things of the Spirit and an assurance that the Protestant Church as a whole is still characterized by virility and strength of purpose.

The former view was plentifully voiced at the Oxford Conference of 1937. Christianity, it was said, has its back against the wall and is challenged as never before to rise to the heights of spiritual accomplishment of which it is capable, as foreseen by the early Church. Surely, say these pessimists if Christianity had done its work as envisaged by its Founder, the world would not find itself in its present state of chaos. That this is in a measure true, none can gainsay.

Much to Be Done

Gauged by the standards of the Sermon on the Mount, these modern Jeremiahs declare there is not a Christian nation in the whole world; that is to say, there is not one which has as its national policy the purpose of establishing true brotherhood through finding its own in another's good. "Save ourselves first" is the common cry. Commercialism, the zest for trade, apparently often supersedes altruistic sentiments in national policy. So obvious is this that there is little need for concrete illustration.

This does not mean, however, that there are not countless persons in the world who order their lives, so far as they are divinely inspired, in accord with Christian teachings. They are Christians up to their highest understanding, loyal, faithful, and true. They manifest the spirit of Christ in their immediate surroundings. They live their Christianity. But the spirit of true brotherhood, of selfless service, which marked so impressively the work of the Galilean Prophet, has not reached far enough into the national councils to establish it as governmental policy.

Nationalism dominates to the exclusion of Christianly sentiments. In consequence there are few acts of pure selflessness on the part of nations; the spirit of true brotherhood rarely determines the course of events. This is not a counsel of despair, for beyond question there is a growing tendency throughout Christendom to realize that with peoples as with individuals none can live to themselves alone. So closely interrelated are the nations today that the acts of any one have their repercussions over a world-wide area, even to the remotest parts.

So much for the gloomy side of the picture. What of the bright side, the optimism that brightens the path of many Christians today? On this side the most outstanding feature is the effort to establish a basis of unity among the so-called evangelical denominations. The meetings at Oxford and Edinburgh in 1937, which brought into conference representatives of many denominations from widely separated parts of the world, followed by the meeting in Utrecht in May of this year (1938) and the gathering in Madras in this December, have two important meanings: Recognition that all is not well with Protestant Christianity and that something must and can be done to promote a form of unity, unity in purpose if not in doctrine and polity.

World Conference at Madras

Apropos of this effort at unity, many regret that a doctrine regarding which there is a growing difference of opinion should be made the basis of the call to the World Conference in Madras. The invitation is issued to "evangelical" denominations, that is, to those which accept the doctrine that Jesus is God. The brilliant editor of "Christendom" justifiably takes issue with this position, even though he undertakes to prove that it is no more difficult to accept the Deity of Jesus than any other dogma of the Protestant Church.

Undoubtedly the number of dissenters from the soundness of this doctrine is growing. The argument that it is the basic stone in the foundation of the historic Church does not satisfy. As students of Christianity, of its doctrines and polity, more carefully examine the Scriptures, greater is growing the conviction that Jesus is what he said and so often implied that he was, the Son of God. Along with other phases of the Apostles' Creed, the doctrine which makes Jesus God is increasingly questioned. And the dissenters logically raise the query, If the historic Church is wrong in so fundamental a question as to the exact nature of the Founder of Christianity and his relation to Deity, is there not in this situation cogent reason for the failure of that Church to evangelize the world through 19 centuries of its existence? The query at least is worthy of careful exploration.

That there is a growing tendency away from the dogmas, formal creeds, and stipulated sacraments, which have long characterized the worship in many Protestant churches, is obvious. Of this movement toward liberalism an excellent example is found in the report of a commission appointed by the authority of the Church of England to examine and report on the question of doctrine. The degree to which liberty of thought was made permissible to its adherents surprised many who hold to the ancient formulas.

Union of Reason and Revelation

It is evident that there is an awakening to the conviction that doctrinal beliefs and forms of worship are primarily a question for each individual to choose for himself. Salvation is not won through compulsion of belief. Reason must be reconciled with revelation and only then will there be manifested a tendency to turn away from sacramental observances to purely spiritual worship, that worship "in spirit and in truth" which Jesus foretold at the well of Sychar.

The growth in America of what has been commonly classified as "humanism" is an outstanding phenomenon in religious thought. The effort to find within the personality of man the source of his moral and ethical nature leads sharply away from the doctrine of a divine Source for his altruistic qualities. The pragmatism of William James followed by the empiricism of Whitehead and Dewey in its more recent developments is tending back to Divinity as the Fountainhead of man's moral and ethical as well as his spiritual nature. This is but another indication of the general revival in things of the Spirit.

It is constantly becoming more evident that materialism and so-called rationalism furnish no adequate answer to man's deeper yearnings. That the ways of the flesh are not the ways of Life and peace is becoming more evident. The Protestant Church has a tremendous responsibility as well as the blessed privilege of bringing practical redemptive Christianity to mankind.

That institutionalism as such is not the way, many are convinced. Organization is necessary but essential only as the vehicle for carrying the Christ message to receptive humanity. The lessons of 1900 years should have great weight in determining the true course. The mere fact that certain creeds, formulas, dogmas, and sacraments have survived from the early councils does not preclude either the possibility or the necessity of their re-examination.

Must Follow Jesus' Teachings

The final test of any Christian doctrine is not its age, but the degree of its conformity to the teachings of Christ Jesus. Too often the spirit has been buried in the letter of formalism to the result that it has quite disappeared. No organization, no effort at world unity of Christian Churches can succeed that does not re-examine its fundamentals to this purpose. The continuance of ancient dogma, even though it bear approval of the doctrinaires who gathered at Nicaea, will not of necessity restore the prestige and virility of the simple teachings of the Master, uttered to his faithful followers as he journeyed over the dusty roads of Judaea and Galilee.

The present is full of hope. A step preliminary to progress is recognition of the need for progress. The fundamental facts of Christianity do not change. Forms of worship and organization, of doctrine and polity will undergo the changes necessary to a return to and a revival of the ancient faith, the faith buttressed by works.

The divided garment is not a whole garment. Earnest Christians are examining more minutely than ever the words and works of the Master and in the light of their findings are taking up anew the ministry of the Christ in its primal significance. This will follow upon a willingness to come apart and be separate, not to lead a monastic and ascetic life, but rather to depart from materiality, the better to reach those spiritual heights from which to exemplify for mankind the true Way. "I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me" has lost none of its admonitory appeal. And it is becoming increasingly apparent that through this type of true Christianity alone will the true evangelization of humanity be accomplished.

The Christian Church has kept the altar fires aglow through the centuries. It will not cease to lead onward and upward with such changes in doctrine and methods as under divine impulsion will come. Protestant Christianity may be at the crossroads, but that it will take the right way to guide its constituents is assured. If the teachings of the Nazarene are accepted and lived in their simplicity and humility, Christendom will save civilization.

The way has been shown. So plain is it that he who runs may read. It is the Christ Way, the Way of the Cross, the only Way to glorify God in His fullness. The Christian's faith is firm in the conviction that the right way has the right of way. This way will be found in the restoration of Primitive Christianity in its teachings and practice.

Mankind must make its choice between the ways of the flesh and the Way of Spirit. The links which bind mankind into a true brotherhood are forged from the substance of Spirit, and there is no substitute. Upon the Church, the vehicle of Christianity, falls the duty not alone to establish righteousness but to maintain sanity in a world of chaos. It is Christ, Truth, or a meaningless civilization.

"Truth forever on the scaffold
Wrong forever on the throne—
Yet that scaffold sways the future
And behind the dim unknown
Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

Links in Christianity's Chain
By Dr. Albert F. Gilmore
PUBLISHED DEC. 19
This volume contains approximately the same material which has appeared for 56 days in The Christian Science Monitor. It deals with the chief events in Christian history from the beginning to the present day. 350 pages including index and bibliography. $3.00 postpaid in U. S. and Canada.
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Toys Made in America Show Gain in Output for Christmas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—More toys this Christmas will be stamped "Made in America" than ever before.

This is the case, the Commerce Department disclosed today, both in the United States and elsewhere in a world where munitions plants are literally crowding out toy manufactories. Here foreign toys will amount to less than 5 per cent of the total.

Japan, for instance, has shipped to the United States and other countries only about half as many toys as last year. The department said the principal reason for the decline was the requisitioning of raw materials for military purposes.

Before the World War foreign toys—particularly German—were familiar participants in American Christmas activities, but now the United States is exporting nearly twice as many toys as it imports.

In the first 10 months of this year—a period covering the bulk of Christmas imports—the United States bought $1,361,000 worth of toys abroad, compared with $2,784,000 in the same months last year.

Japan's shipments here totaled about $800,000 in the 10 months, or about half of last year's figure. Germany's were about the same at $350,000, while the share of third-ranking Czechoslovakia fell off slightly to $76,000.

American factories meanwhile have turned out about $75,000,000 worth of toys, of which $2,237,531 was exported in the 10 months. Last year the comparable export figure was $2,217,722.

As to the kinds of toys figuring in world trade, officials disclaim having much information, except for this report from the American commercial attaché in Tokyo:

"Toys manufactured for the local trade (in Japan) do not conform in either design or color to the requirements of the foreign markets. Many of the gadgets are little mechancil Japanese soldiers or other war equipment intended to arouse the patriotic fervor of the younger generation."

History Sleuths Trace Drake Plate

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—California's historical detectives emerged Dec. 6 with scientific proof the State's prize historical exhibit—the "plate of brasse" left by Sir Francis Drake in his voyage of 1579—is authentic.

The issue, hotly debated for months since the finding of the graven, battered plate in Marin County, just north of the Golden Gate, has been ended by Allen L. Chickering, President of the California Historical Society.

Mr. Chickering said Dr. Colin G. Funk, Columbia University electrochemist, and E. P. Polushkin, consulting metallurgist, agreed the plate "is the genuine Drake Plate" referred to in a history of the voyage published in 1628.

They hushed the suspicion that the plate, found by an Oakland department store clerk on a picnic, might have been an historical hoax.

Chemical impurities and variation in the grain of the hammered brass indicated ancient origin, they said.

The roughly-engraved plate which musty records relate was nailed to "a faire greate poste," claimed the realm of California for Queen Elizabeth.

Georgia's Corn Yield

Georgia's average per acre yield of corn in 1938 was estimated at 11.5 bushels, the same as the year before.

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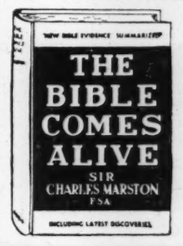

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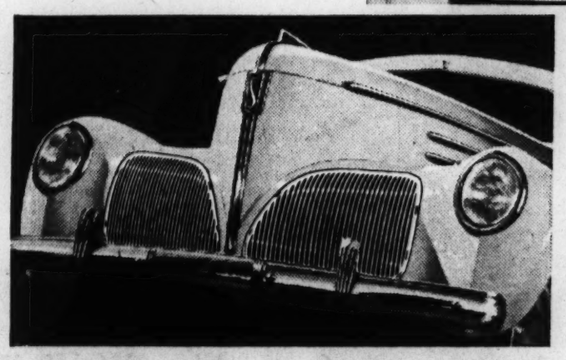
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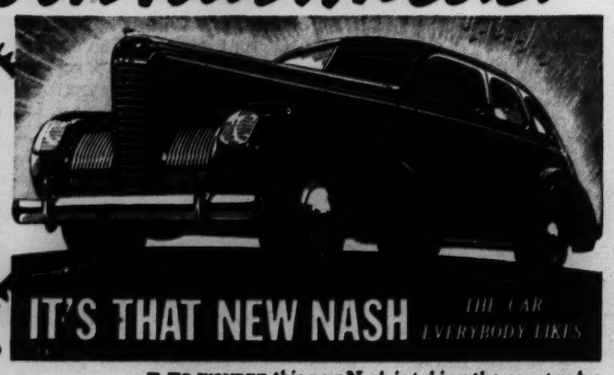

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Rumania Combats Terrorism By Round-Up of Iron Guards

The News

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Dec. 6 (AP)—Rumanian authorities are pressing their round-up of the outlawed Fascist and anti-Semitic Iron Guard as a result of a new terrorist shooting.

Two youths identified by police as Iron Guardists shot and wounded slightly Colonel Cristesku, President of a Military Court, who recently sentenced 72 students to prison for Iron Guard activities. Both youths were described by police as Ukrainians.

An automobile crash in which Justice Minister Victor Iamandi was severely injured at first raised suspicions of an attempt on the Minister who has been active against the Iron Guard, but the police explanation was that it was due to skidding on a wet road.

A disquieting aspect of the domestic issue in Rumania is the violent campaign in Germany against the Rumanian Crown and Government for the activities against the Iron Guard.

A royal decree yesterday disclosed that Basile de Grigorcea, Rumanian minister to Britain, had been recalled from London and retired from public service, owing, it is said, to King Carol's dissatisfaction with certain aspect of the work of the Embassy.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania—The renewal of terrorist activity by the Iron Guard and the reprisals taken by the Government against them has caused a critical political situation here.

Most of the Iron Guard leaders were arrested last winter and for nearly 10 months their organization has shown little activity. But as King Carol returned triumphantly from his foreign tour with added prestige and vigor, members of the Iron Guard took the opportunity of sending threatening letters to high officials and committing several acts of terror in a number of cities.

At the university town of Cluj, the police reported that the electric plant was to have been bombed on the night of Nov. 5. The following day the gas plant was to have been similarly attacked. Thereafter, it was said a number of bombings in the suburbs had been planned, the object being to draw off the police to the suburbs so that the plotters could then bomb the unguarded center of the town. Stores of explosives were reported to have been found at a peasant's house.

Took Orders from Codreanu

Meanwhile three Iron Guardists attacked Flory Stefanescu Goanga, Rector of the University in an attempted assassination, the would-be assassins having confessed that they had taken their orders from Cornelius Codreanu, the Iron Guard leader who, while undergoing a 10-year sentence for high treason, was shot, with 16 followers, for attempting to escape.

It is undeniable, however, that there is considerable public sympathy for Captain Codreanu. He was head of the third largest political party in Rumania.

Two Synagogues Burned

To forestall any Iron Guard outbreak following the shooting of Codreanu, the Cabinet Council decided to instruct the public prosecutor to demand the capital penalty for those accused of attack on the Rector at Cluj and to have the sentence in the event of conviction carried out immediately, while police were ordered to shoot anyone caught engaged in violence. The police were understood to have cut all communications between the various groups of Iron Guards.

A number of arrests have been effected as a result of the burning of two synagogues and a number of Jewish houses during the past week. But while more than 2,000 Iron Guard members have been arrested, it is believed that important leaders are still at large. National officials are placing their hopes in the possibility that the Iron Guard may disintegrate in a confusion of disputes over a leader to take Codreanu's place.

Philadelphia Plans Fete for New Year's

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The coming New Year's week end will witness the inauguration in Philadelphia of a three-day carnival to rival New Orleans' famed Mardi Gras, Mayor S. Davis Wilson has announced.

Mayor Wilson's action followed suggestions made by the Philadelphia Mummers' New Year Association, Inc., and the Philadelphia Boosters' Association.

George B. McClernand, head of the Mummers, estimated the clubs would spend from $75,000 to $100,000 for costumes this year. He said he would petition City Council to increase the $25,000 appropriation for the parade by $5,000 or more.

Germany's Network of Inland Waterways

By a Staff Artist

Long Canal Opened in Transport Chain Across Europe

Police Boy Clubs Lessen Crime In New South Wales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A drop in juvenile crime in areas where police boys' clubs have been established has led to plans for three new clubs in sections of the State where they are most needed.

These clubs provide recreational facilities for youth of poorer sections of the community in an effort to divert them from objectionable influences of their surroundings.

The first of these organizations was set up in Woolloomooloo, one of Sydney's poorer quarters, by Police Commissioner William J. McKay in 1936. Having seen similar organizations in operation in England, Commissioner McKay gained the support of the city's Rotary Club to begin his experiment. The first club was successful and today it lists 840 members, with an average nightly attendance of from 80 to 100.

Other clubs of the same type began to spring up, and with the support of local police authorities have proved successful in reducing the number of youth cases appearing in courts. There are now four clubs in lower-class suburbs of Sydney, and eleven in country towns.

New Canal in Germany Links Important Industrial Centers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The recent opening of the Mittelland-Kanal, or Inland Canal, gives a new navigable waterway from the mouth of the Rhine to Berlin and the Oder, thus extending the possibilities for water transport across north Germany from east to West.

The new canal which is nearly 300 miles long completes a network of waterways which link up some of Germany's most important industrial centers. Starting from the east two broad canals flow out of the Rhine through the important Ruhr district. At Osnabrück these join the new Inland Canal, which then runs by way of Minden and Hanover, to Magdeburg where it joins the Elbe, which is the important navigable waterway leading into Czechoslovakia.

The final act which completed the connection between the Rhine and the Elbe was the building of the shiphoist at Magdeburg. From there by way of the Ihle Canal to Berlin and by the Oder-Spree canals ships may travel to Stettin, or to Breslau and the Upper Silesia coal field. Other links in this network such as the Dortmund-Ems and the Hohenzollern canals (Potsdam to the Oder) establish still further important water connections between well-populated areas.

The new Inland Canal is also important for the new industrial areas which are now being developed. Thus a short branch canal leads from Brunswick to Salzgitter, the center of the Reichswerke Herman Göring, the new state ironworks. Another branch also connects up Fallersleben where the "people's auto" is now being manufactured by German and Italian labor. To each of these the new waterways mean cheap transport.

This new canal which links up the rivers Rhine, Ems, Weser, and Elbe is no new project. It was contemplated more than 300 years ago and work has been carried on on it—though only intermittently—for the past 50 years.

Germany now has a west-east network of inland waterways more than 6,600 miles long. If present plans are realized it will be possible in a few months for ships to go from Basel, on the Swiss Rhine, to Königsberg in East Prussia and from Breslau to Emden. When the Rhine-Main-Danube canal is completed in 1945, this network of waterways will extend through central Europe to the Black Sea.

Self-Sufficiency in Italy Includes Stage Names

ROME, (AP)—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, pushed Italy's campaign to become self-sufficient a step further Dec. 4 with a condemnation of the use of foreign sounding names by entertainers.

It charged Liliane, Elaine and Lylly, the stage names of three Italian cafe singers, with being offenders against the regime's autarchy campaign.

Their offense in the newspaper's eyes consisted in assuming foreign sounding names at a time when the country is struggling to make itself independent of foreign importations.

Eat, drink, dress and think Italian are the watchwords in Italy's five-year autarchy drive.

The Supreme Autarchy Commission reviewed the first year of the campaign last month and Il Duce, in summarizing its findings, declared Italy was short on fats and meats but well equipped by nature for autarchy in certain industrial fields and progressing on a wide front with their products.

Fascists decided, in effect: "Never again will we let our country be dependent upon outside aid for anything."

Autarchy's official objective is to give the nation its utmost "warlike efficiency."

Behind the drive for many of the non-military or non-vital needs is the desire to save foreign exchange to be spent on vital military production.

It is in the latter Il Duce really is bearing down.

He wants Italy to manufacture her own arms with her own iron, steel, cotton, and other materials. He wants her to build her own motor vehicles and run them with her own fuels on tires of Italian rubber. He wants to fuel Italy's factories and ships with Italian coal or oil and clothe the fighting forces with Italian textiles.

Reports of the Autarchy Commission on the first year of the country's climb toward economic self-sufficiency showed:

Food—Italy has won her "battle of grain" and now can feed herself in a war emergency. She is short on meats and fats, however, and plans a vast system of irrigation canals to develop new pasture lands.

Textiles—The use of some Italian fiber in all national textiles is to be obligatory. By 1941 Italy and her new empire are expected to provide 61 per cent of the country's cotton requirements. National wool production now equals imports, whereas five-sixths of this commodity once was imported. Premier Mussolini ordered pushed the production of "lanital," a new artificial wool made from skim milk.

Cellulose—Italy, 50 per cent self-sufficient in production of cellulose for paper and other needs, may be completely independent by 1942.

Fuels—The use of electric power for railroads and busses is being developed. Bus companies have been given two years to make themselves independent of foreign fuels. Special impetus has been given the sugar beet industry for its importance in production of alcohol for fuel. American gasoline exports to Italy have been cut in half.

Metals — Production of lead is ahead of the five-year schedule. Zinc production has passed national needs. Aluminum production is expected to pass the autarchy schedule by next year.

Rubber—Italy's second synthetic rubber plant is being set up.

Finances—Creation of a special credit fund has been ordered to help "initiative recognized as meritorious for the ends of autarchy." Banks were advised to try to shun long-term credits to keep capital free for self-sufficiency campaign needs.

In short, Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, has told Italians to buy Italian.

Piedmont Aids Autarchy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Achille Starace, Secretary of the Fascist Party, opened at Turin recently an exhibition illustrating the contribution of Piedmont to the Italian self-sufficiency policy. The articles range from the famous Piedmontese woolen goods to the automobile.

Turin, the chief center of the automobile industry, has made Italy almost entirely independent of foreign manufactures in all means of mechanical locomotion. It appears from statistics published in the Stampa that only a few years ago Italy imported annually from 12,000 to 15,000 motorcycles. American, French, and German machines gradually disappeared from the market. The British motorcycle maintained its hold for a longer period, but in the last two years this, too, has been almost entirely eliminated.

The same may be said of the automobile and airplane. The supply of airplanes is stated to be now completely Italian especially since the extensive use of aluminum—with which the country is well supplied—has been introduced in the construction of engines and other airplane parts. The bicycle industry, once dependent upon foreign sources for many spare parts, is now wholly Italian.

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American Rights In Germany Cited In New Protest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, said today that the American Embassy in Berlin had made new representations to the German Government insisting on protection and exemption of American interests from Germany's newest anti-Jewish property decrees. Mr. Welles said the Embassay acted automatically on standing instructions following announcement of the decrees of Dec. 5.

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (AP)—An appeal to President Roosevelt to help hard-pressed German Jews by offering 100,000 of them temporary refuge in the United States was published yesterday by the Jüdisches Nachrichten-Blatt, only remaining Jewish organ.

The paper called its plan "constructive" and said other nations "would certainly follow suit" if the United States took the lead by giving 100,000 of Germany's half million Jews a haven for a time.

"If states possessing the possibilities were to decide to grant provisional refuge to Jews from Germany," the semi-weekly said, "the transfer from temporary shelters into the countries of final destination could be executed according to carefully considered plans.

"We could imagine that the great colonial countries, together with the United States, would turn over temporary residences quickly to the Jews of Germany and that then these provisional immigrants could be transplanted into certain designated countries and into designated callings according to fitness."

Jews doing compulsory labor on construction jobs in Gänserndorf, near Vienna, were ordered today to wear on their right arms a yellow badge similar to the badge worn by Jews in the Middle Ages.

The order was issued by Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner of Austria, to avoid "contamination" of Aryans who recently have been put to work with the Jews.

Meanwhile, Vienna police have been quietly rounding up all Jewish postage stamp dealers in the city. They have been placed in concentration camps and their stamps, estimated at 3,000,000 marks (about $1,200,000), have been confiscated.

Sixty per cent of Vienna's postage stamp trade had been in Jewish hands.

Masaryk Speech Scheduled

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The United Palestine Appeal said yesterday that Jan Masaryk, who has resigned as London Minister of Czechoslovakia, had accepted an invitation to address the National Conference for Palestine, to be held here Jan. 14-15. In announcing his resignation, Mr. Masaryk, son of the first President of Czechoslovakia, said he intended to visit the United States.

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Czechs Rebuild Industry to Fit Export Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia can still be reckoned as an exporter in the world market, despite the cession of a great part of its industrial regions to Germany, and contrary to the erroneous belief of many that this State must now be ranked as agrarian.

Without waste of time and with characteristic energy and realism, the Czechs are setting to work to reorganize their industry, within the limitations of the new and still impermanent frontiers.

While appreciating sympathy from abroad, the Czechs feel that this is not a matter for sentiment, but for practical support in the only way possible, purchase of Czech goods, so that economic independence may be maintained.

The economic structure of Czechoslovakia has been modified by recent events, but not totally changed. Much still depends on the extent to which a large number of industrial concerns situated in the Sudeten German areas can be re-established in Czechoslovakia.

Much Machinery Intact

Since these undertakings, however, were largely the property of the Czech banks or of Jewish firms, which possess similar branches in the Czech interior and since a large number of Czech skilled workers and German technicians and workers have returned to the new Czechoslovakia, it seems probable that this process can be comparatively quickly completed.

These parallel undertakings had been voluntarily closed by agreement with the cartels during and after the last economic crisis, because of the enforced reduction of output; but in few cases had the machinery and equipment been removed.

The unrest of the last year, due to Sudeten disorders and Reich propaganda, naturally helped on the process of transferring key factories from the disputed frontier regions to the Czech interior. Many of these actually started work during the last months or even weeks. These concerns, will, therefore, temporarily fill in the gaps in export trade caused by the frontier changes.

In some branches of industrial life, output will be almost unaffected, for example, various types of apparatus, factory and slaughter-house installations and refrigerator plants. Steel continues to make its appearance on the world market, especially high quality steel products, also metal goods, cables, chains, electric aramatures, enamel goods, and steel furniture.

Important Lines Unaffected

The export capacity of the electrotechnical branch remains also practically unchanged, as well as that of motor vehicles, railway coaches, and half-finished metal goods, especially those made of iron. The leather industry, including footwear, handbags, and gloves, for which there was always a big demand abroad, will remain for the most part unaffected.

Serious losses have been experienced in those trades dependent on timber; but cellulose will still be exported, it is hoped, and all types of paper except that for newssheets, which is temporarily short. Seeing that the toy factories and those for musical instruments and furniture, which are unaffected by the frontier changes, have never worked at full capacity, it is expected to be a simple matter to make good the losses in these branches.

The luxury glass trade has suffered worst of all, since it depended on the thousands of Sudeten home-industrial workers. Plate glass and certain kinds of hollow-glass factories have been handed over in great numbers. Here again, however, the pre-crisis process of transferring frontier factories to the interior must be remembered. There is an adequate supply of skilled workers, technicians, and, moreover, the very modern Glass Research Institute of Hradec Králové is still in Czechoslovakia. Earthenware export, though badly hit, can still carry on, as well as that of Gablonz china.

Large Factories Transferred

Textile industries have been also great losers although a number of cotton weaving mills still remain in Czechoslovakia, and high-grade linens can still be exported to some extent. The wool industry is slightly better off. Several large factories for knitted and woven goods have already been completely transferred from the ceded territory, or have speeded up production in the branch factories. The same applies to the chemical industry. Rubber goods are still being produced in great number for export.

The widespread participation of Czech banks in industrial concerns, has proved in this case, advantageous, since without it the large-scale change-over could not have been carried through.

Czechoslovak agriculture has naturally suffered too, although to a lesser degree. Experts maintain that this State can still supply world markets with oats, barley, malt, and hops, as before, and with even greater quantities of beer, sugar, alcohol, cheese, butter, poultry, game, ham, tinned foodstuffs, and fruit and clover seed.

It is largely to America that this country now looks for practical help in its reorganization of export trade; since America was last year, next to Germany, Czechoslovakia's best customer, buying goods to the value of 1,112,000,000 Czech crowns (about $40,000,000). Despite this year's passive balance of trade with America, due to general uncertainty and American and Jewish boycott of Henlein firms, business leaders here build great hopes on the new trade treaty signed earlier this year between the two states.

Alabama Airfield Lays Cotton Carpet

Specially Woven Cotton Strips Are Used to Bind Asphalt

Use of cotton cloth known as osnaburg in paving of runways at Reilly Field, Government airport at Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Ala., is designed to make asphalt layers between which it is placed more supple.

Planes Take Off on Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNISTON, Ala.—A new use for cotton in the paving of airfield runways is seen by the sponsors of an experiment at Reilly Field, new Government airport at Camp McClellan here. This airport in which a cotton fabric, known as osnaburg, was used as a reinforcement for asphalt, was dedicated Oct. 1 with appropriate exercises.

The demonstration is a joint project of the War Department and the Works Progress Administration and was arranged largely through the efforts of Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama, who was interested in providing a new market for cotton, the chief product of the South. He was the chief speaker at the dedication exercises.

Construction of the runway at Reilly Field consists of a four-inch treated sand clay base topped by alternate layers of fabric surfaced with 1½ inches of asphalt. The fabric is laid in alternate lengthwise strips, 20 feet in width. The osnaburg used has a thread count of 12 for the warp and 12 for the filling with a minimum average breaking strength of 45 pounds for the warp and 45 pounds for the filling.

Asphalt has been found superior to concrete for airport runways on account of its resiliency, but it is inclined to crack under usage by heavy planes. It is hoped that the cotton fabric will cause the paving to adhere more closely and to eliminate cracking under the wear and tear of planes and the weather.

Similar experiments with cotton fabric in the paving of highways are being made in a number of states.

News Pageant Going On Air Christmas Day

NEW YORK (AP)—The pageant of 90 years of news gathering will be presented on the air to Christmas Day audiences throughout the Nation in a special radiocast saluting the Associated Press on the dedication of its new building in Rockefeller Center.

The hour-long program will be presented by the National Broadcasting Company over its Blue Network from 1 to 2 p. m. (E. S. T.) as a salute to the world-wide co-operative news-gathering association. A special feature will be the annual dramatization of the 10 best stories of the year, as selected by Associated Press editors.

U. S. Doctors Appeal German Currency Case

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP) — The American consulate in Vienna reported today that two American doctors sentenced to prison there under German currency laws had given notice they would appeal.

Dr. Michael George Albert of New York City was found guilty yesterday of attempted "professional violation of foreign exchange regulations" and sentenced to a year in penitentiary and a 60,000-mark fine (about $24,000). Dr. Oscar Lavine of Mount Rainier, Md., was given six months and an equal fine for an attempted "non-professional violation." Both were assessed the cost of their arrest and trial and may serve six months additional sentence in lieu of paying the fine.

The two doctors were studying in Vienna. American Consul John Morgan and Vice-Consul Theodore J. Hohenthal attended the trial.

Czechs Look to United States To Buy Goods and Make Jobs

By Dr. Jaroslav Kose

Deputy Director General of the Czechoslovak Export Institute

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In Czechoslovakia now we receive many letters full of sympathy from America and other countries. We are grateful to our friends, but what we need even more than sympathy is the possibility of giving employment to our people in the new Czechoslovakia.

We anticipate that very many Czechs will now prefer to come home, leaving their jobs in territory which is now a part of Germany. These persons we must employ in agriculture, in business, and in industry. The Government cannot absorb all of our former officials because we must reduce expenses of administration.

America has in the past been one of Czechoslovakia's best business partners. In 1937 America came second only to Germany and bought from us $40,000,000 worth of goods.

This year the purchases of our goods diminished greatly, partly owing to the international crisis, partly owing to the difficult situation in America, and partly because there was a certain amount of boycotting of Henlein firms by American buyers. In this way our commerce balance with America, which was previously favorable to us, now shows a debit of about $4,000,000.

We have heard that some papers have printed erroneous information suggesting that Czechoslovakia has lost all its export industry. Nothing is farther from the truth. It is correct to say that we have lost parts of our textile, glass, and china industry, but plenty remains on our territory, including many factories with modern equipment which can furnish a wide range of goods of first-class quality. We are also taking immediate steps to strengthen the industries which we have lost in part and which are engaged in exporting, especially to the United States. Typical examples are gloves, of which America was already a great buyer.

We are shortly publishing a pamphlet giving information about goods we can furnish. Buyers will find that "Made in Czechoslovakia" is still a mark of quality or, as somebody put it, that "Czech goods are as good as good Czechs."

Expert Planting Called Vital To Canadian Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Large-scale irrigation in the drought-stricken areas of the Prairie Provinces cannot solve the problem confronting Western Canadian farmers; greater emphasis will have to be laid on scientific crop planting and agricultural education, according to Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, who addressed the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Explaining the work carried out in prairie farm rehabilitation during the past five years, Dr. Archibald stressed the benefit which was resulting from organized crop rotation and strip-farming, utilizing lines of fallow lands as windbreaks. The cost of irrigation would be prohibitive for the Canadian wheat crop, although small irrigation schemes had been successfully carried out on grazing lands and to provide a small assured crop of vegetables, fodder, and seed.

Included in the Government stations in the drought area were five experimental farms, 49 district substations, and 500 grass seeding demonstration stations "which show the farmers how to pin down that drifting land." Farmers numbering over 22,000 in 120 centers, have joined organized groups and agreed to follow certain agricultural policies.

33 Nations Represented

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10. Herbert Dub, Czechoslovak Consulate, Room 1107, Central Building, 45 Richmond Street, W., Toronto, Canada
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Citizen's Co-operation Found Needed to Keep Schools Full

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 6—The American citizen must co-operate with the schools in taking care of the vast number of young people now "standing around on corners" as a result of being out of school and finding no employment, thereby presenting "an extremely dangerous" situation, Dr. Luther Gulick, of Columbia University, told the New York Lions Club at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor today. Dr. Gulick is director of the Regents Inquiry into the Character and Cost of Public Education which is now under wide public discussion.

"Up to now the whole key to education has been competitive," Dr. Gulick declared. "Now, the one thing that above all else is necessary is the ability of individuals to work together. Think of what it would mean to this country if labor and capital and if the various groups within labor could work together."

Dr. Gulick told how the attitude of high school students toward their communities and the affairs of the day were reflected in 26,000 statewide tests.

"I can tell from these tests," he said, "which communities have a racketeering political organization. It is reflected in the attitude of boys and girls who live there. If a certain town or city is satisfied with racketeerng political leaders, I don't know how they can expect the schools to develop in the younger generation a rising enthusiasm for democracy."

Explaining how urgent it is for outside leaders to help the schools solve the problems of young people today, Dr. Gulick said that "professor La Guardia, Professor Moses, Professor Dewey and Professor Seabury have done more for the city in this respect than anything we can do in the schools or colleges."

"Citizenship cannot be taught out of a book," he continued. "Boys cannot learn citizenship by memorizing the Declaration of Independence or the Gettysburg speech.

"The real purpose of education must be to develop skill in working together to get some objective achievement.

"We must look forward to a period when the bulk of boys and girls will not get work when leaving school," he said. "What if they don't get work? Isn't that the very worst thing that can happen to a boy or girl, to stand around on corners and develop a feeling of antagonism toward our whole social and economic system? It is not solely an educational problem. It is a community problem and a recreational problem as well.

"Internationally we are confronted with a rival political philosophy which denies the practicability of the democratic ideal. The average citizen has got to take an interest in European affairs and try to understand them. Education must face grim facts."

Atlanta Business Men Get Dividends In Good Citizenship From Boys' Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The spirit of kindness, fairness and honesty, maintained at the Atlanta Boys' Club, sponsored by a group of Atlanta business men and all the civic clubs of the city, is paying dividends in character building for the youth of that particular section of Atlanta, according to W. W. Woolfolk, director of the club.

Situated in one of the most crowded parts of the city, the first place of their own many of the boys have ever had in which to work, play, and study, the club has nothing of the atmosphere of "underprivileged" about it. As a matter of fact, the club is open to any and all boys with the payment of a small membership fee. The building is equipped with shower baths, study rooms, a well-stocked library, three indoor game rooms for small, medium, and older boys, and outside play courts for volley ball, paddle tennis and horseshoes.

Mr. Woolfolk explained that the boys have their own council to make rules and regulations, maintain discipline, and teach a respect of property.

"You can tell a new member by the lack of the spirit of cooperation and fairness," Mr. Woolfolk remarked. "When they first join the club, the newcomers want to have their own way about most everything. They are ready to scrap at a moment's notice. They are cocky and individualists. But after they have been here a week or so, they soon learn from the older boys that the best way to get along in th club is to co-operate with the others in a spirit of friendliness and fairness."

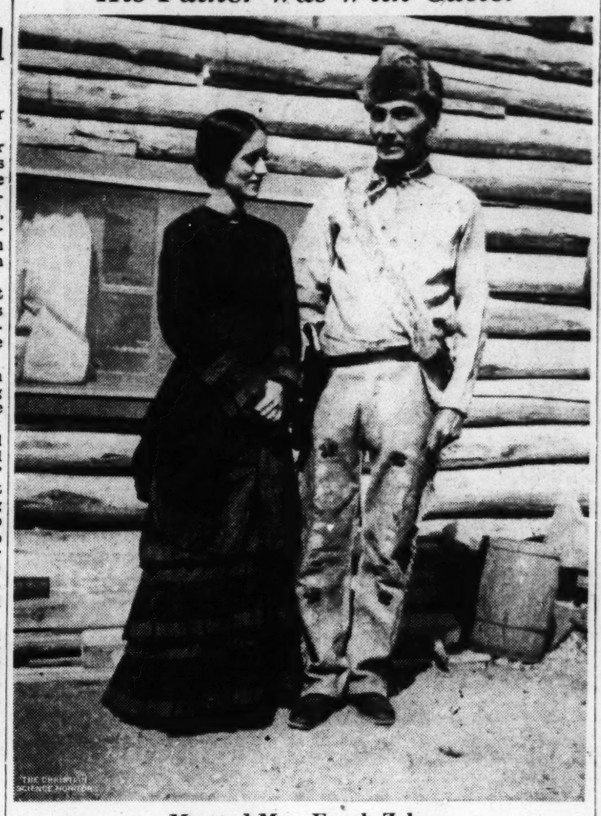
"The club belongs to the boys," Mr. Woolfolk added. "They are made to realize this in every manner possible. He pays his membership dues and has his voice in elections and other affairs, and while here he is free to select what activity his mood dictates."

Supervision of the game rooms and other activities is performed by leaders from various groups. A wood workship is also available to the boys to repair toys and furniture, and is a very popular spot for the club members, as is the library.

"The business men who are sponsoring this movement believe it is the solution to one of our greatest problems—that of crime. Most crime is a result of misdirected youth," observed Mr. Woolfolk, who formerly held a position with the Juvenile Court in Atlanta.

"If we keep our boys busy having a good time, building strong bodies and developing a spirit of kindness, fairness and honesty, then there will not be so many traveling the wrong road of life through the courts, reform schools and prisons."

His Father Was With Custer



Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zahn

His Indian name is Flying Cloud and he has a museum of relics of former noted Indian chiefs.

Little Private Museums Help Preserve History of Old West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANDING ROCK, N. D.—In the Middle West, it is getting to be quite th ecustom to run a museum quite the custom to run a museum or curio shop. A traveler driving miles without passing any restaurant may stop at the one general store in a very modest settlement of about a dozen homes, and after having a picnic lunch of sponge cake and pop on one side of the store will be shown on the other side a "collection" that is the pride of the smiling proprietor.

There will invariably be historical treasures, articles owned by pioneers, and very clever handwork of a generation gone by, and even though a substantial price may be offered the storekeeper for an "objet d'art" he hesitates to part with it, if at all.

Such miniature museums are found specially in villages bordering the lazy Missouri in its leisurely course through Nebraska and the Dakotas, and possibly the pioneer to preserve the history and color of a locality is Frank B. Zahn, an Indian of Standing Rock Indian Reservation, North Dakota, high up on a cut bank below which is the ever-present Missouri, as usual in no hurry to pass along.

Frank Zahn, or Flying Cloud, came by this museum impetus naturally, for his father, a member of Custer's regiment, took pride in collecting paraphernalia belonging to the old, noted chieftains, while Frank's mother, a daughter of Chief Flying Cloud, one of Sitting Bull's band, contributed her share of genuine museum pieces.

But this valuable accumulation was piled helter skelter in spare corners, and although Frank Zahn had written their history, he had no place to display them until recently, when he received his bonus. Then, instead of buying an auto, he built a log house, reserving the front room for a bona-fide museum.

As Frank Zahn served for 25 years as a federal interpreter and was present at Indian Councils in Washington, to translate speeches made by Chiefs Fire Heart, White Bear, John Grass as well as One Bull and White Bull, nephews of Sitting Bull, he had an unusual opportunity to come by discarded personal belongings of these chiefs and with his father's collection has a museum of which he may justly be proud.

One cannot get away from Sitting Bull at Standing Rock. There is Sitting Bull's Cafe, and after a meal there, it is but a short walk to Frank Zahn's Museum to see Sitting Bull's knife-sharpener and other impedimenta of this chief. Then there is a silver peace medal dated 1789, which was given Chief Cottonwood by Lewis and Clarke when they pushed up the Missouri in 1802. Besides the cradle in which Frank Zahn's earliest hours were spent, are a drum with a buffalo painted upon it, buffalo spoons in use until recently, skin scrapers to make hides smooth and buckskin costumes, leather buckets and quill worked buckskin shirts and fringed buckskin trousers belonging to noted chiefs.

If, as it is said, "the Missouri has written the history of the Dakotas," Frank Zahn helps the placid river record it, for he is still an Indian interpreter and writes as well as exhibits in his rustic museum.

'Peanuts'—White House Scoop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Steve Vasilakos, peanut and popcorn vendor whose cart has stood just outside the White House gate for many years, has become an international figure.

Steve has just been quoted in the Manchester Guardian, on the European crisis.

Usually when he has a statement to make for the press, Steve writes it out on a brown paper bag and takes it to the nearest newspaper office, but now his opinion has been sought by a representative of the famous British journal.

"American views of Europe today have certain advantages," says a Washington dispatch in the Guardian. "They have the detachment that comes of safety and show fewer signs of 'wishful thinking.'

"The proprietor of the peanut stand outside the White House grounds summed up his country's background pretty faithfully when he declared to a group of customers: 'Look, all the world is yelling and pushing at each other except here. Here is peace and no fuss. . . . Over there, there are guns. Here there ain't no guns. Here there's squirrels on the lawn.'"

Steve, who has furnished most of the acres of peanuts buried by squirrels under the White House lawn, had some trouble with dictators himself a while back. The police said his cart obstructed traffic and must go, but Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt fixed it so he could stay.

About that time, Steve lent his cart one night to a newspaperwoman who wheeled it around the East Room during Mrs. Roosevelt's first masquerade party.

Each year, Steve helps the Red Cross and Community Chest drives by donating one day's earnings to each.

Lawyers in Georgia Study New Procedure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A law school for lawyers, judges and law professors was held in Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 30-Oct 1, attended by over 600 southeastern leaders of the bar, to teach the new rules of the United States District Court civil procedure.

The institution was attended by Frank J. Hogan of Washington, President of the American Bar Association, who urged that lawyers "to fight the whittling away from within of the Bill of Rights that has been observed in Washington for many years."

Sponsors of the institute were the Atlanta Bar Association and the Emory University Law School, in co-operation with the Georgia Bar Association, the Lawyers' Club of Atlanta, and law schools of the University of Georgia and Mercer University.

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Nature Sits for the Camera In Exhibition at Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—Nature sits for the camera in an exhibition of photographic studies by Rutherford Platt and Henry B. Kane, now being shown at the American Museum of Natural History here. The exhibition, which is divided into two sections, one devoted to the work of Mr. Platt, the other to that of Mr. Kane, will continue through Dec. 17.

Photographs of flowers, butterflies, birds, animals, and insects occupy the bulk of Mr. Kane's showing, in which one of the outstanding features is the effort of the photographer to provide close-up, detailed views of his little subjects wherever possible. Human interest and the story-telling elements add attractiveness and meaning to the layman visitor at the show. A tree swallow perched on a wire is called "Telephone Subscriber"; a moth, Cecropia, is dubbed "King of the Moths"; three fledgling tree swallows on a tree trunk, close-mouthed, stern-looking, are called "End-men of Spring."

Revealing Studies

The pictures include revealing studies of the chickadee, the nuthatch, the crow and the young robin; of the snail, the cocoon, the caterpillar, the grasshopper and the wolf spider; of the hawk, the barred owl, the bullfrog, the skunk, the water snake, the woodchuck and the white-footed mouse; of bittersweet, the purple grape, the white daisy, the rose pogonia, Jack-in-the-pulpit, the black cherry and the Indian mocassin.

Also shown are a few water, snow and three scenes. A beautiful study in translucence is that of the lace-like wings of the dragon fly rendered against a background of light-toned leaves. A barred owl is shown resting demurely on top of an old set of Buffon's "Natural History." A water lily is pictured with a bullfrog, over the title, "Beauty and the Beast."

Mr. Platt's photographs, on the other side of the hall, are comprised almost wholly of studies of the wood, leaves, and flowers of various trees, the originals of many of which may be seen in the Museum's Forestry Hall. The most striking among the collection are the pictures of buds.

Sequence Groups

The gradual opening of a bud is illustrated in several sets of four pictures each as well as in individual shots. Among such sequence groups are those illustraing the opening of the gray birch bud, the black locust bud and the wild azalea bud.

The photographer sees in nature surprising analogies, such as the propeller-like Ailanthus seed, the quill-feather appearance of the ash seed. He records drama in a seed pod. A photograph of a witch hazel seed pod bears the note: "A few seconds after this picture was taken the seed, which can be seen emerging in the center, was forcibly shot out by the mechanism of the pod."

Among the flower photographs are those showing the water lily, the evening primrose, the flowering dogwood, the iris, the closed gentian, the pink lady's slipper, the cherry and the apple blossom, and others.

The American elm, the red maple, the sour gum, the white oak and the sugar maple are pictured among the trees, as well as the flowering dogwood, the chestnut, the shagbark hickory, the red cedar and others. Of the paper birch, the photographer notes that it is "easily peeled in large sheets so that the Indians made birch bark canoes of it."

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SEE other Pittsburgh adv. on Page 6 — other Philadelphia adv. on Page 4.

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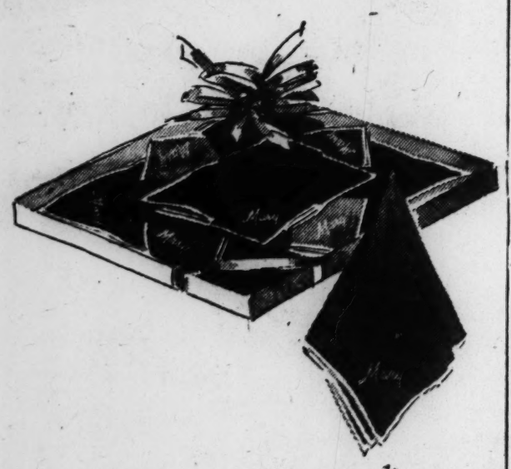

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Auto Union Head Clamps Ban Upon 'Wild Cat' Strike

DETROIT, Dec. 7 (AP) — Homer Martin, President of the United Auto Workers (C. I. O.), today called upon every officer and member to take an uncompromising position against unauthorized strikes.

Every local in the big Union was advised by letter of the procedure to be followed henceforth.

Mr. Martin's action was understood to have complete indorsement by C. I. O. advisers and is in line with policy shaped at the recent convention in Pittsburgh.

Strong Statement

In the strongest statement yet made by Mr. Martin on the subject he said: "Unauthorized strikes will not be tolerated under any conditions. It is the duty of every international officer, local officer, and member of the Union to take a position without question against unauthorized strikes. Any officer or member of the Union who fails in this duty will be held accountable for his action.

"Whatever measures are necessary to enforce this policy will be taken without respect to persons."

Mr. Martin assured members that authority for strike action could be obtained quickly "on legitimate and just grounds."

Negotiations were scheduled to open here on a dispute over piecework which caused a strike in General Motors' Fisher No. 1 Plant at Flint, Mich., Dec. 2. The 6,400 men directly affected by that strike returned to work Dec. 6 and operations in other General Motors plants dependent upon the Fisher No. 1 Plant for parts had returned to normal.

An agreement for termination of a protracted U. A. W. strike in the Reynolds Spring Company Plant at Jackson, Mich., was announced. It will be submitted to members of the U. A. W. local at Jackson. The plant, which employs 1,260, has been idle for a month. There was a brief flurry of violence Nov. 16 when the management attempted to reopen the plant, which manufactures springs for automobile seat cushions.

Operations were resumed at the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation plant here after a six-hour strike called Dec. 6 by the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union, because of the disciplining of a Union shop steward for objecting to transfer from one department to another.

Virginia Opens Drive Against Pine Beetle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia entomologists have launched a counter-attack on the Southern pine beetle, the most destructive insect enemy of the pine tree.

L. A. Hetrick has been stationed at West Point, Va., to carry on research on how to control the pest. The project is in charge of Dr. W. J. Schoene, of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station at Blacksburg.

Steps toward working out methods of control are particularly important to Eastern Virginia because of the increasingly important pulpwood industry.

Ears of Corn Fly in Oregon

Pacific Coast Has Its First Corn Husking Contest

A crowd estimated at 2,000 turned out for the first corn-husking contest ever staged west of the Rocky Mountains, near Ontario, Oregon.

Fourteen contestants from Eastern Oregon, Western Idaho, and Eastern Washington were entered.

Walter Oberg of Carlton, Oregon (top), took first place with a net of 1,517 pounds of corn in one hour's time. Mr. Oberg came from Western Oregon.

Second place fell to Eastern Oregon with 1,007 pounds gathered by A. R. Koschmeier of Vale, Oregon (center).

Western Idaho placed third by Roy Keller of Fruitland, Idaho (bottom), with 1,001 pounds. Mr. Keller was a champion husker in Nebraska in 1928, but was handicapped by an injured hand.

Substantial prizes were awarded the winners and it is expected that a yearly contest will be held, with the winner going to the National Contest.

More American Soldiers in Spain Start for Home

BARCELONA, Dec. 7 (AP) — The second group of American volunteers to leave Government Spain since Barcelona began demobilization of its international brigades is expected to enter France tomorrow. This contingent will number about 200; the first group, 332 strong, crossed into France last Friday.

[Of the first contingent, 150 sailed from France today on the liner Paris; the steamship strike at Le Havre delayed sailing of the rest.]

After tomorrow's departure, there will be left in Government Spain only about 50 Americans too severely wounded to travel or whose papers have not been approved by United States authorities.

Vice-Consul Douglas Flood and an Embassy clerk will assist officials of the League of Nations Secretariat in checking tomorrow's departures.

Belgian Deputies Justify Premier

BRUSSELS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies last night gave Socialist Premier Paul Spaak a vote of confidence on his foreign policy, which led to an exchange of commercial agents with Insurgent Spain.

Thirty-eight Socialists, however, voted against the Premier. The vote was 110 to 49, Roman Catholic, Liberal, Rexist (Fascist) and Flemish Laborite members supported the Premier.

German Fliers Hope To Save Sunken Ship

MANILA, Dec. 7 (AP)—Attempts to salvage the big German Condor Plane, which sank after a forced landing in Manila Bay on a non-stop flight from Tokyo yesterday, will be started at once, its crew announced today.

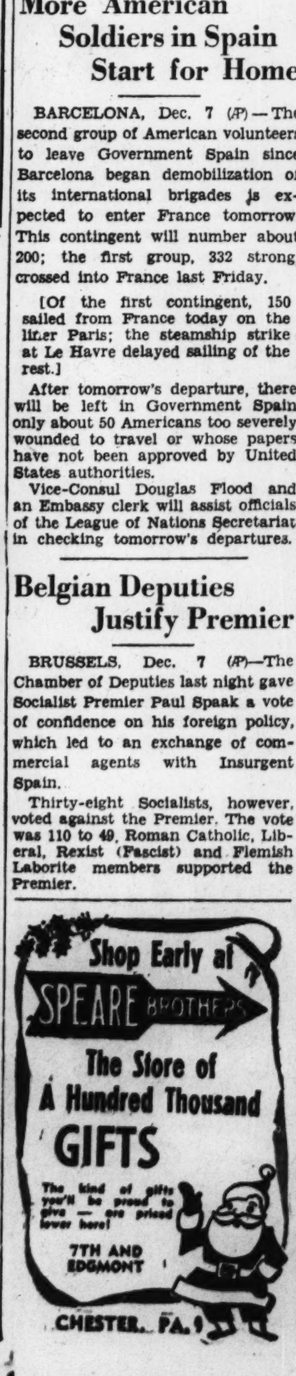
The crewmen said they could not determine the plane's condition until it was lifted from the water.

Air experts expressed belief the Germans would find it necessary to dismantle the plane and ship it to Germany.

Two Courts Planned By British Royalty In Month of March

LONDON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Lord Chamberlain announced last night that King George and Queen Elizabeth would hold two courts in March, 1939, because in May, the month in which the first courts of the season usually are held, they will be visiting Canada and the United States.

Two other courts will be held after the sovereigns' return in June.



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The Gimbel Book Store—Street Floor—Market

La Guardia Calls Meeting To Help Minority Groups

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—A mass meeting to protest against the oppression of minorities in Europe has been called by Mayor La Guardia for Friday night at which it is aimed "to evoke not only sympathy, but a determination to make it impossible for such brutality (against the Jews) to repeat itself in Germany or elsewhere." The Mayor at the same time announced a sponsoring committee of 36 leaders from various religious, political, social and educational fields other than Jewish which will back the meeting, at which the Mayor will preside.

Speakers include the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Most Rev. Stephen J. Donahue, administrator of the Roman Catholic Diocese of New York; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Senator Theodore F. Green, of Rhode Island, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Miss Gertrude Atherton, well-known novelist, and Victor Ridder, publisher of the New Yorker Staats Zeitung und Herold, critic of Nazi persecutions of Jews.

Mr. Ridder said he believed German-Americans could prevent their element becoming a "despised minority in this country by stating their opposition to "racial and religious intolerance" in Germany.

"It would take only a few mistakes of judgment and an ill-advised silence on the part of the German-American element in this situation to bring on another tragedy like that which we faced during the World War," the statement said.

"There is in this situation no need for denouncing the German people. There is, however, a real need for saying to our non-German fellow citizens that we are not in sympathy with a program so far at variance with the American concept of liberty and freedom of religious worship.

"Once let an aroused American public opinion turn on the German-American element under the mistaken impression that we are in sympathy with the religious persecution now carried on in Germany and we will pay a fearful price for this mistake. . . .

"In the present state of public opinion here, it would take very little to make of our element a despised minority. It will also take only a little common sense and courageous expression of our ideals as Americans to protect our standing in our communities.

"This I want to do. And this I want the German Americans to help me do."

Meanwhile the American Friends (Quakers) Service Committee announced the set-up of a special committee in Philadelphia to aid European refugees. The announcement said the committee expected soon to have an office here to aid the refugees, to keep other groups concerned and interested in refugee problems after the persecutions have endad and to co-operate with other organizations and agencies in aiding the refugees. D. Robert Yarnell of Philadelphia is chairman of the committee, a report of whose work was made by Miss Herda Kraus, of Bryn Mawr College, a member of the committee.

Leaders of Settlement House work in 20 American cities met here and issued a statement favoring "positive action" by the United States in aiding European refugees in "curbing the march of dictatorships."

Nearly 4,500 members of the German-American League for Culture, an anti-Nazi body, held their "German Day" observances yesterday and declared themselves for "the ideals of freedom, progress and racial tolerance."

Germany's side of the case was meanwhile presented by Hans Borchers, German Consul General here, in an address at a meeting at the Seamen's Institute in Hoboken, where he protested against "the daily presentation of the German character to the world as a mixture of crudeness and arrogance."

"Such a one-sided presentation of the character of the German people through the theater, film, press, radio and public gatherings should cause some concern to every friend of an understanding between the United States and Germany—in fact, to every friend of peace," Mr. Borchers declared.

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A Man in the News

Bases Recovery Plan On Profit for Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Although the author of France's Three-Year Plan of financial recovery enjoys the reputation of being one of the leading French economists, he is actually a lawyer by profession—an advocate at the Paris Court of Appeals.

Paul Reynaud entered politics in 1919 after the World War. In 1928 he was re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and ever since has represented Paris in France's Lower House. He has been Finance Minister once before in the Cabinet of André Tardieu in 1930. The post of Minister of Justice which he recently laid down to become Finance Minister he had also held once before in the Tardieu Cabinet in 1932.

A member of the Alliance Democratique, the leading center group of Parliament, M. Renaud is noted for his independence of thought. He has earned the reputation of being one of the few political leaders in France who cannot be pigeon-holed as definitely "Right" or definitely "Left" or unyieldingly associated with any party.

He owes his present distinction as an economic expert to his courage in demanding devaluation of the franc in 1935 and the first half of 1936 when other politicians and economists were unanimously hostile to the idea. After the franc was finally devalued in September, 1936 be became a keen critic of the Popular Front Government's financial policy, predicting accurately the effects which have now become apparent of Léon Blum's "pump-priming" policy.

Henri Manuel

Paul Reynaud
French Lawyer-Economist

M. Reynaud is essentially a Liberal—that is to say he believes that Government interference in business, which in France has already gone far beyond anything that nineteenth century liberalism would have tolerated, should stop short of quasi-complete government control. His present recovery plan is based, as he himself put it, on the fact that the capitalist regime can only work if capitalists are allowed to make a profit, and that one must either accept this rule of the game or else change the regime.

Apart from his interest in economic and financial matters, M. Reynaud has lately devoted much of his attention to international affairs. He is one of the rare French political leaders who have taken the trouble actually to study the English people first hand in an effort to understand the motives underlying their policy.

Back in 1935, when France was resisting England's demand for sanctions against Italy, M. Reynaud made what was admittedly one of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in the French Chamber of Deputies in which he developed the theme that "the English are a people who sincerely love and read the Bible, and if you want to understand them and their motives and acts, you must realize that fact and what it means."

In private life, it has been said of M. Reynaud that "he is too intelligent to be liked"; that is to say his mental clarity and far-sightedness are often disconcerting to those accustomed to take only an immediate view of things. He is, however, almost universally respected and admired as a financial technician, even in spite of his present unpopularity due to the heavy tax increases of his recovery plan.

Committee Backs Daladier Tactics To Crush Strike

PARIS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Daladier Government won a clear-cut victory over Socialist and Communist opposition yesterday in the first parliamentary committee test of its firm policy in dealing with strikes.

The Finance Committee of the Chamber of Deputies voted approval, 26 to 18, of the Government's fight against the strikes, in which it has employed military requistion, discharge, and arrest against strikers.

The vote, in which Radical Socialists—fellow members of the Premier's Party—and the conservative groups stood solidly behind the Premier, was interpreted to mean he would have a firm majority when Parliament convenes in full session Dec. 8.

Reinforced by this political support, the Government proceeded relentlessly in its drive to end strikes which arose in protest against M. Daladier's decree laws increasing taxation and extending the legal period of labor beyond the 40-hour week.

Work was returning to normal in metal plants of the north, the first to go on strike, and in other factories where the General Confederation of Labor's one-day strike call for Nov. 30 was followed.

The parliamentary test of the Government's anti-strike methods arose from Socialist introduction of a resolution in the Chamber Finance Committee proposing amnesty for all strikers already punished and a promise that no further penalties will be applied.

The motion was rejected at the Government's demand.

Union to Unload Ship

NEW YORK (AP)—Joseph P. Ryan, President of the International Longshoremen's Association (A. F. of L.), said Dec. 7 the French liner Paris would be unloaded here by members of his Union despite the strike in France. The ship is due next week.

Plan to Tell Youth Cost of False Alarms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The true story of costly false alarms will be brought home to Philadelphia youth through an educational program under the joint auspices of the United Campaign and the Bureau of Fire.

Trained speakers will be sent to a number of fire houses throughout the city to address boys assembled by various United Campaign agencies.

One of every five alarms sounded in the city is false, according to Deputy Fire Chief Charles A. Gill, who revealed that firemen race out on 1,000 such pointless and needless errands each year.

"We want to get the boys of Philadelphia," Chief Gill said, "and explain to them that false alarms not only cost money, but sometimes destroy the lives of our firemen.

"At the same time we want to teach them, and the general public as well, what to do in case fire does break out."

Franco-German Peace: Its Implications

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 7—France and Germany have taken the first, but by no means final step, for readjusting their diplomatic relations to the new Europe which merged out of the September crisis and the accord of Munich.

This is the significance of the Franco-German good-neighbor pact, and the visit to Paris of Joachim von Ribbentrop, the German Foreign Minister—a visit which is being concluded today—out of the maze of contradictory comments, and interpretations, the following facts emerge with reasonable clarity:

First is that the solemn recognition of the Franco-German frontier is the only really concrete point in the declaration which was signed yesterday. This unquestionably gives added legal and moral weight to Reichsführer Hitler's previous verbal renunciation of any German claim on Alsace and Lorraine.

Second, despite the statement that the two Governments have no remaining territorial differences, most French observers are now retreating from the earlier interpretation which viewed yesterday's accord as a renunciation of Germany's claim to colonies.

Third, it is clear that there is nothing in the declaration that in any way eliminates the functioning of the Rome-Berlin axis. On the other hand, from the French standpoint neither the Anglo-French entente nor the Franco-Soviet mutual assistance pacts are affected.

From the two-hour talk between Herr von Ribbentrop and French Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet, the further fact emerges that Germany insists that the Rome-Berlin axis continue to function. Formally, at least, Herr von Ribbentrop made clear that Italy's claims on Tunisia and Corsica, were purely a Franco-Italian matter, although he indicated that Berlin did not approve of the "moment and method" of presenting these claims.

On his part M. Bonnet has made clear that the French-Soviet pact would continue in force in the event of an unprovoked aggression against Russia.

Regarding Spain, Herr von Ribbentrop is believed to have made clear that Germany still desires an Insurgent victory, but will assist efforts to speed up withdrawal of foreign forces from the Spanish Civil War.

The staff of juridical experts which accompanied Herr von Ribbentrop apparently did not go into action for economic, financial, and refugee problems were discussed only in the most general manner.

Yet the importance of this first direct Franco-German contact in Premier Daladier's post-Munich policy of rapprochement with the dictatorships is significant in that it improves the diplomatic atmosphere.

The future will depend on whether the Reich considers France a genuine and equal partner in the agreement. But if Germany should consider the pact as essentially designed to holding France's influence within its own frontiers—while Germany goes on unopposed in a policy of Eastern expansion—the result may contribute more to German gain than to general European appeasement.

Philadelphia Tax On Incomes Is Hit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An attack on broad constitutional grounds against Philadelphia's 1½ per cent income tax is being planned by the Committee of Seventy, which announced it would ask the State Supreme Court to take original jurisdiction in its fight to overthrow the levy.

James Alan Montgomery, Jr., who was appointed by the Committee to study the ordinance passed last week by the City Council, said the exemption clause would be the principal point of attack.

"We shall ask the Supreme Court to give its decision as quickly as possible," said Mr. Montgomery, "so that we can get the matter solved one way or another before the City Council gets in a hole on the budget."

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1938

Hurley Studies Plans to Avert Ruinous Floods

Commission recommends $4,700,000 be spent now to clear rivers of hurricane debris.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today was studying the recommendations of the Special Flood and Hurricane Damage Commission that $4,700,000 be spent immediately as part of an ultimate $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 expenditure to prevent permanently in Massachusetts damage caused by recurring floods.

The recommendations were originally made to the Commission by a firm of consulting engineers and the Commission turned them over to the Governor with the statement that the program outlined was "necessary." The report to the Governor was labeled "partial and emergency."

The $4,700,000 immediate program called for drainage clearance work on the Millers', Deerfield, Farmington, Chicopee, Hoosic, Housatonic, Westfield, and Quinbaug Rivers.

The Commission told the Governor that the streams are cluttered with debris, that in many places they have left the regular channels and are thus "a menace to life, property, agriculture and industry to an appalling extent."

The Commission added:

"It is our unanimous opinion that unless immediate corrective measures are taken and put into effect before the usual spring freshets, the lives and property of thousands of our citizens will be jeopardized and, further, the gainful occupation of thousands of industrial workers will be affected as well as the loss of a major portion of our industries along these streams."

American Poets Make Recordings Of Their Works

Recordings of noted American poets reading their own works are being made by Harvard in a program started this month under the sponsorship of the Poetry Room of Widener Library. Among the first to have their poems so recorded will be Robert Frost, also a Harvard Overseer, and Archibald MacLeish, Curator of the Nieman Collection of Contemporary Journalism.

In addition to these Harvard recordings, a comprehensive collection of other poetry records is being purchased for the Poetry Room, along with equipment for loud-speaker or earphone listennig by students. Loud-speaker programs will be held every afternoon.

Recordings of verse are valuable for emphasizing to students the cadences and sound values of poetry, it was explained by Arnold Kenseth, of Milton, Curator of the Poetry Room. For the poet, the records offer the opportunity to preserve an interpretation of his work as he desires its spoken.

This room is also the center for a newly formed Poetry Group, which now has about 30 members, including Harvard and Radcliffe students, young faculty members, and others. Established in 1931, the room contains the great poetic library assembled by Amy Lowell and bequeathed to Harvard by her.

Saltonstall Picks Raiche for Aide

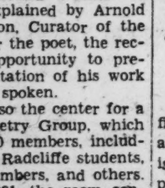
Governor-Elect Leverett Saltonstall today fulfilled one of his major campaign promises to organized labor by appointing George A. Raiche, Springfield newspaper man, as a member of his secretarial staff to advise him on labor matters. Daniel J. Lynch, newly-appointed assistant secretary to the Governor-Elect, who made the announcement, stated Mr. Raiche is a member of the Newspaper Guild and is therefore a member of the C. I. O.

Mr. Raiche will join the Saltonstall staff on Dec. 27. As a reporter for the Springfield Union, he has specialized in labor reporting.

The fact Mr. Raiche is affiliated with the C. I. O. interested political observers at the State House inasmuch as Gov. Charles F. Hurley, early in his administration, became an enemy of the C. I. O. by announcing that if any sit-down strikes were engineered in Massachusetts he would call out the National Guard to end them.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair but with occasional cloudiness tonight and Thursday, lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate southwest winds.

Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday and slightly colder in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably occasional snow flurries in north portion. Slightly colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds mostly southwest, partly overcast tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	41	41	Minneapolis	24	26
Bermuda	70	66	New Orleans	46	44
Chicago	34	34	New York	40	40
Denver	40	30	Norfolk	38	36
Helena	40	38	Philadelphia	38	36
Kansas City	40	38	St. Louis	36	28
Los Angeles	68	64	San Francisco	62	52
Miami	46	44	Washington	36	36

A—7:30 a. m., Dec. 7
B—Minimum Dec. 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 11:09 p. m., height 9.7 feet
Thursday 11:23 a. m., height 11.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Leader Says Women Don't Want To Be Pushed in Baby Carriages

Miss Laura M. Berrien
National Woman's Party Treasurer and President of National Association of Women Lawyers.

The mountains look on Marathon—
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might still be free;
For what is left the poet here?
For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.

Miss Laura M. Berrien, President of the National Association of Women Lawyers and member of the National Woman's Party, quoted these lines from Byron's "Isles of Greece." Her Greece was Boston, freedom meant equality of women before the law, and the blush was caused by the recent referendum in Massachusetts against married women holding civil service positions.

One of the first women admitted to the American Bar Association, Miss Berrien said, in her interview, she had been working since 1918 to secure equal rights for women.

"Women casually think they are equal before the law until they strike a snag," she said, "and then they discover that the old English common law is still in effect; that women do not, for instance, have equal property rights, that for a man to cut his wife's trousseau into ribbons is all right in the eyes of the law since according to common law it is his own property.

"The one right American women do have nationally is the right to vote. Rights to contract, to equal custody of children, to property, to jury service have been gained only in certain localities."

For this reason, Miss Berrien explained, the National Woman's Party has been supporting an amendment to the Constitution which would provide that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction." Tabled in the Senate in May, this amendment now has the support of 19 national organizations and "more women are coming every day to see the necessity for such an amendment," Miss Berrien said.

"It is true that passage of this amendment would eliminate what is called 'protective legislation' for women in some branches of work," Miss Berrien remarked. "But women cannot expect, and do not want to be pushed about in baby carriages. All they want is equal opportunities with men."

Women's labor groups have as a whole been favorable to the passage of this amendment. Some of the opposition to the amendment, she pointed out, has issued from men who benefit by hamstringing women's labor, with laws, for example, against women working at night.

Born and reared in Waynesboro Ga., Miss Berrien first taught school, then studied law nights and finally took her degree, winning first honors. Today she is law partner in a firm of five women in Washington. She first began to study international relations, she said, when she discovered the effect they have on the rights of women.

Fin Com Reveals Hospital Racket

The Boston Finance Commission aroused itself from a long period of lethargy yesterday to join with Mayor Tobin in wiping out the racket of "ambulance chasing" which the Commission has found to exist at the Boston City Hospital.

The Mayor and members of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital sat down behind closed doors with the Fin Com to learn of the racket which the Commission's investigators have discovered. The Mayor issued an order that if the practice is not stopped removal of City Hospital employees believed to be implicated will follow.

The method by which "ambulance chasing" has been carried out, the Commission revealed, was to have a minor attaché at the hospital notify a certain law firm when an accident case was admitted to the hospital. The firm then obtained the patient as its client. Then, according to the investigators, a member of the hospital's surgical staff altered the injury record to suit the wishes of the lawyers. Thus in some cases injuries were made to appear more serious than they were, in order to boost insurance claims.

If the insurance claim was paid, it was split by the patient, the law firm, and the hospital staff which assisted, the Commission revealed.

Burden of Social Assistance Increases in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 7—The financing of various forms of assistance under social legislation is becoming an increasingly important item in the financial affairs of State and local government in New Hampshire, John Pearson, regional director of the Social Security Board and former director of the New Hampshire Foundation, points out that the total cost of all social service in New Hampshire rendered by the Federal, State and local governments is between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 a year. The greater part of this represents assumption of social responsibilities by the governmental units in the last few years. The size of this sum may be pictured when it is compared with approximately $18,000,000 that it now costs to run the State Government annually and the approximately $20,000,000 that it costs to run the local governments in New Hampshire each year.

During the period of the last six years when the burden of these newly assumed responsibilities has been consistently upward, the result has been a constant increase in the budget of State and local governmental units. As the local governmental units depend upon the property tax as their chief source of revenue, their part in this new trend has been reflected by increasing property tax rates. The new burden to the State Government has been offset largely by recently founded sources of revenue, including the profit from Rockingham Park Race Track and liquor and beer operations.

But Mr. Pearson warns that this new item of local government expense has not reached its peak as yet. While the cost of old-age assistance has been constantly on the increase since its inception, Mr. Pearson points out that a jump of 65 to 100 per cent may be expected when the age requirement is cut to 65 in 1940.

Mr. Pearson wonders if this new expense to government may not ultimately lead to reduction in provisions for education and other important governmental operations. Mr. Pearson also fears certain groups of voters may use the power of the ballot to increase this governmental load.

Hurdles Obstacles

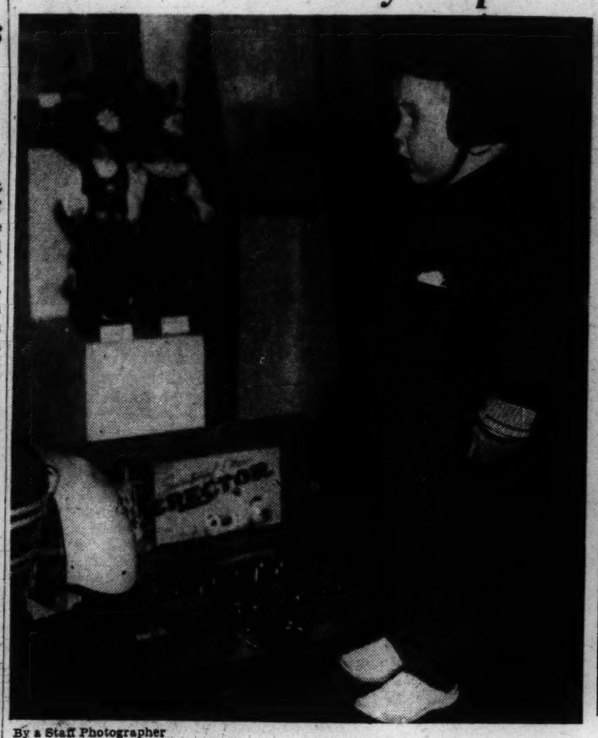
But New Hampshire has found that unemployment insurance as operated by the New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division, can be a success in spite of supposedly adverse business conditions. During the first 11 months of the current year the income of the Division from employers' pay roll taxation or contributions, and the interest from the balance on deposit with the Federal Government, has exceeded the funds paid out by the Division in benefits.

During the period of two years, up to Jan. 1 of this year, when contributions were received by the Fund but no benefits paid, a Fund of approximately $4,250,000 was built up. With the start of this year, when benefit payments commenced, indications were that this surplus would be eaten into. For the first few months of benefit payments, payments far exceeded income. Then benefits started to level off and income started upward until by fall, receipts of the Division were far ahead of payments, with the result that by the end of November the Fund was in the black for the year and officials look for a still further increase in the Fund during the current month.

Benefit payments by the Division averaged $80 for each worker receiving benefits and benefits were received for an average of 10 weeks. Both the down-swing in benefits and the upturn of income have been taken as indicators of improved business conditions. This is considered especially true in the case of the income, as the sums paid by employers are actually a pay roll tax.

Now it is found that the successful operation of this Fund for its first year of benefit payments is encouraging moves to liberalize it, possibly increase its field of coverage.

Holiday Hopes Get a Little Exercise



By a Staff Photographer

Window Shopping Begins Among the Children

"What marvels to behold," says this little boy in less poetical fashion as his eyes drink in the possibilities of a mechanical set, while the little Miss nearby early discloses a domestic trend by bestowing rapt gaze on the doll buggy.

Early Rush in Retail Stores Forecasts Big Holiday Season

When wintry blasts howl around the corners of Boylston and Tremont Streets and snow blankets the rolling hills of New England as early as it did this year . . . that is the businessman's best barometer of early Christmas shopping. True to this barometer, retail stores today reported a healthy four-week upswing in sales climaxed last week by a 12 per cent improvement in business over the corresponding seven-day shopping period in 1937.

Great crowds milling down Washington and Tremont Streets, youngsters pulling their parents into toy departments, sporting goods stores jammed with the best buying throngs in years and general reports of fast-moving retail commodities from virtually all of downtown Boston's retail merchants pointed to one of the best and earliest Christmas shopping seasons since the depression started. And the merchants' leading answer to this early buying is that "Jack Frost and Old King Winter descended upon New England much earlier than they were expected this year."

Weather Paradoxes

Nothing is more full of paradoxes than the weather, according to statisticians of the Federal Reserve Bank, who revealed that November business in downtown Boston began to climb from its general decline of the first 10 months of 1938, early in November, when New England was hit by its first snowstorm of the year and one of the earliest storms in many years. During the month of November, Boston's retail business was 3 per cent better than last year, leading up to the 12 per cent better showing of last week over 1937.

Is this an indication of increased customer purchasing power? Some merchants think it is. But Federal Reserve officials believe the early surge is due largely to the weather, which, by the way, turned against merchants early this week and cut down the volume of sales. Today, bright skies brought the shoppers back in force again, and cash registers began to jingle at last week's pace.

But here is the story behind the early Christmas rush. Mr. and Mrs. Shopper at the first signs of snow and cold weather rushed to get some warm clothing and sports goods for Junior and themselves. Once in the stores, they discovered that prices were 5 to 8 per cent lower than last year. So, they bought more than they had expected. And in untying their pursestrings, they experienced the urge to do all their Christmas shopping early.

Turned the Emphasis

To bear out the contention that cold weather turned the emphasis upon early Christmas shopping, Federal Reserve Bank statisticians pointed to the fact that November was one of only two months in the last six to show an increase over last year's monthly sales. Here again, the weather figured prominently, for the hurricane of late September cut down the business sales in that period.

For the first 10 months of 1938, the business charts revealed a 6 per cent drop in sales from last year. And unless the Christmas shopping holds to its present levels through this month, the year will show a drop in sales volumes from 1937.

Similar reports of early Christmas buying are coming from most of the large cities of New England. And similar conclusions are drawn, that sporting goods and heavy winter clothing, overshoes and woolen scarfs, as dictated by permature cold weather and snows, first registered heavily on the cash registers before general buying swung into motion. Today, officials of Boston retail stores could not lay their fingers on any one product selling faster than another, indicating that the buying campaign is in full sway.

Another factor in the buying rush is the distribution of $13,124,360 in Christmas Club funds to more than 300,000 depositors by Savings Banks of Massachusetts. That was only about $150,000 short of the last year's all-time record for this type of Christmas savings, and about $1,500,000 greater than 1936.

Hurley Inherits Estate in Ireland

A $40,000 estate in the Irish Free State, in the Killarney Lakes region, has been inherited by Gov. Charles F. Hurley, it was learned at the State House today.

Although the Governor had not planned to reveal the story until after he had left the office, State House reporters gained the story from him today.

Governor Hurley stated that he, Mrs. Hurley, his daughter Betty and his son, Charles F. Hurley, Jr., will visit the property in June.

The Governor explained that the property was inherited from Timothy Hurley, an uncle. The property has an interesting background inasmuch as the forebears of Governor Hurley were forced to move off the land in the 1880's when the landlord told them that the 40 acres was to be added to a large hunting preserve. The family therefore left Ireland to come to Castle Garden, New York. The property was returned to the family through a Parliamentary Act restoring such property to the original owners or to the nearest in succession.

'Cut-cut-cut-daw-cut!' A Half-Pound Egg

DUMMERSTON, Vt., Dec. 7 (AP)—An eight-ounce egg—the equivalent of four of standard size—laid by one of his flock of hens was exhibited today by Ernest Mellen.

In circumference the egg measured 10 inches one way and 8½ the other.

The state specifies a weight of 24 ounces for a standard dozen.

Maine Grange Head Calls for Income Tax

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 7 (AP)—A state income tax would benefit Maine, even though it might restrain wealthy out-of-state persons from establishing residence in Maine, State Master F. Ardine Richardson told the State Grange convention yesterday.

Defending the Grange's proposed one-to-six per cent levy to ease the tax burden on real estate, Mr. Richardson said Maine's loss would be far less than its gain even if the tax meant an eventual reduction in inheritance tax revenue because of fewer wealthy residents.

The first consideration "should be for the people of Maine," he declared, saying there were hundreds of abandoned farms in the state "destined to remain that way until" freed from "the crushing tax load."

Increase to $45 Monthly Is Sought For Age Benefits

The Massachusetts Legislature at its 1939 session will act on a proposal to memorialize Congress to adopt legislation increasing to $45 the minimum monthly payment to recipients of old-age assistance, and lowering eligibility age from 65 to 60 years.

The proposal was filed today by Representative Nathan Rosenfeld (R) of Milford, who at the same time said he was planning to write to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, asking him to file such a bill in Congress.

At present the Federal Government reimburses the state government for 50 per cent of the monthly old-age assistance payments on individual payments not exceeding $30 a month. Thus the Federal Government gives up to $15 a month per case to the state governments. However in no state does the average payment equal $30 a month. In Massachusetts the average payment is approximately $28 a month.

Under the Rosenfeld plan the Federal Government would pay $30 of the $45 monthly payments. The state governments would contribute $10 a month while the municipalities would pay $5.

Around the Corner—

An Eye for Figures—Few figures slip by unnoticed by one member of the Special Commission Investigating Savings Bank Life Insurance. Representative Joseph A. Hines of Wakefield has always found it easy to remember numbers—he can recall today, for instance, phone numbers he often called years ago.

But the other day he astounded other members of the commission by not only remembering perfectly a whole blackboard-full of figures used the day before, but by recalling exactly where each group had been placed on the board.

On the preceding day Judd Dewey, Deputy Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, had filled the board with figures—which had been cleaned off. When Representative Hines took up the subject again, he casually replaced these figures—some here and some there in the course of his discussion—until the whole board was filled again, with every figure in exactly its right place.

Make Mailmen Happy—Postmaster Peter F. Tague has sent out to all postoffices in the Boston postal district, copies of a poster bearing a reproduction of a cartoon by Dwight Sturges, which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor last year. It shows two mailmen—one smiling over a reasonably full mail bag, and the other frowning across the edges of packages jammed into his bursting sack. Beneath the first are the words "He would rather have five weeks like this"—then under the second—"than five days like this."

Bethlehem Postmark—Postmaster Earl Johnson of Bethlehem, Conn., reports that already he has received 200 pieces of mail sent him by people who want the postmark "Bethlehem" to appear on their greetings. Last year about 45,000 Christmas letters were sent to him to receive this mark. They came from a number of different States.

Difficulty Lent Enchantment—Everybody knows that women shoppers will stop to look at a good-looking dress prominently displayed in a store window. But it remained for a Temple Place shop to realize that if you did something a bit different, women would do more than stop and look! They took a good-looking dress in which the waist was all embroidered, and the skirt was plain black, and laid it over a low rack . . . bottom side up! And the women not only looked, they stared. And then, when they found a straight up and down view didn't satisfy them, they proceeded to crouch down and sort of bend over; just to try to see it all right side up!

"Custom-built" Body—One of Boston's better known "grand dames" decided she'd have her portrait painted and present it to her family as a Christmas present. She happens to be a beautiful woman, but she is no longer as pencil slim as she was at one time. However, she was so delighted with the way the portrait was coming along that she could no longer keep it to herself, and invited her sons to come to the artist's studio to see it. Which they did. But imagine their surprise when they found that though mother had posed for the face . . . a slim young thing of 20 was posing for the body!—She still can't understand why the boys don't want the picture!

Empty Ash Cans—Because of the growing number of oil burners, Boston ash carts are being turned empty away from many a back door. Soon, even coke-burning furnaces will be giving them mighty scanty fare in some cases—for that "not a shovelful of ash to a ton" kind of petroleum coke is back after a three year absence, said to be due to heavy demand nearer the Texas oil refineries of which it is a by-product.

The first full cargo of this fuel to arrive in three years has just been discharged from the freighter Colabee, in from Port Arthur, Texas. The ship brought 6,200 tons of coke—that means, probably, considerably less than 6,000 shovelfuls of ashes for the collectors.

Foley Opposes Freeing Three In Dolan Case

Will prosecute men now serving contempt sentence, on the original charges if pardoned.

If Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council pardon Edmund L. Dolan, J. Walter Quinn and Robert E. Dinsmore from the 2½-year sentences they are serving in Charles Street Jail for contempt, District Attorney William J. Foley will immediately prosecute the men on the original charges of profiting to the extent of $250,000 on bonds sold the city, he promised today.

It was while the men were about to go on trial before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick on these charges last April that it was charged they had attempted to tamper with prospective jurors. Judge Fosdick subsequently imposed the contempt sentence.

Dolan was City Treasurer during the last mayoralty term of James M. Curley. The other men were his associates in the Legal Securities Corporation, which the District Attorney charges was a dummy concern set up to obtain improper profits from the city's bond deals. Dolan was a close personal friend of Mr. Curley's and the two took many cruises on the Dolan yacht, "Maicaway."

Governor Hurley declined to say today whether he would submit the pardons to the Council. "I will show," he said, "the same courtesy to these men as I would to anyone else who came before the Council."

In the meantime it developed that the Council members are divided in their opinions regarding the justice of a pardon.

Frank A. Brooks, Republican Councillor of Concord, said he was "unalterably opposed" to the pardon.

Bayard Tuckerman, Republican of Hamilton, also was opposed, he said, while Joseph J. Groosman, Republican, Quincy, said he couldn't consider a pardon unless they admitted their guilt.

Eugene A. F. Burtnett, Republican, Somerville, said he had an "open mind."

Daniel J. Coakley, Democrat, Brighton, said he would vote for the pardon. The sentence was "outrageous," he declared. The longest previous contempt sentence was for 30 days, he said.

Charles J. O'Connor, Democrat, Worcester, said he had made no decision, as did Edgar S. Lindsay, Republican of Brockton. James T. Burke, secretary of Lieut.-Gov. Francis E. Kelley, said the Lieutenant-Governor would not make a decision until he heard the evidence.

This left only Councilor Edward T. Collins of Springfield as not heard from.

City Overturns Taken as Rebuke To Politicians

The vote in five cities of Massachusetts held yesterday for Mayors and other officials is regarded as indicating considerable dissatisfaction with the type of administration the municipalities have received.

Two Mayors were defeated in attempts at re-election, and the Council President and several colleagues were refused new terms in a third city.

The trend is believed to show that voters are watching the actions of public servants more carefully than heretofore and are demanding higher standards.

The five cities which voted yesterday were Gloucester, Attleboro, Haverhill, Peabody and Quincy.

Mayor Elmer W. Babson was refused another term in Gloucester, losing by 428 votes to Sylvester F. Whalen, admiralty lawyer with an office in Boston. Observers attributed his defeat in part to the fact the present administration failed to let any of the eight stalls on the new $1,200,000 State-PWA fish pier.

In Attleboro another Mayor went down to defeat. He was H. Winslow Brown, who lost to Judge John W. McIntyre of the District Court and a professor of law at Boston College. He lost by 499 votes in the largest turnout of the electorate ever recorded in a municipal election.

In Peabody, an unemployed leather worker, Joseph G. O'Keefe, was chosen Mayor, while the Council President, Lawrence Lane, and several other Councilmen went down to defeat in what observers considered a repudiation of an administration that had raised the city tax rate by $8 to $46.40. Mr. O'Keefe, a member of the City Council, defeated State Representative John E. Murphy by 709 votes.

Haverhill elected a Roman Catholic Mayor, Albert W. Glynn, cut-sole manufacturer, who triumphed over Donald J. Atwood, grocer and Chairman of the City License Commission. The only Mayor re-elected was Thomas S. Burgin, of Quincy, who finished ahead of Former Mayor Charles A. Ross.

Bankers Hear Kaltenborn Discuss World Affairs

Members of the Massachusetts Bankers Association heard an interpretation of international affairs by H. V. Kaltenborn, Columbia Broadcasting Company news commentator, at their annual dinner, Dec. 6, at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

The afternoon session of the Association meeting was taken up by a proposal for reorganizing the bookkeeping system of Massachusetts banks, John J. Driscoll, of Driscoll, Millet and Company, Philadelphia, described a system which would allow banks to judge accurately their losses or gains in investments, savings accounts, and other departments.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Dr. Faustus," by Christopher Marlowe. Presented by the Federal Theater. Featuring Glenn Wilson, Basil Burwell, Burt Kelsey, and Charles McFarland. 8:30. Last week.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Touchdown Army," with John Howard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Boys Town," featuring Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and Lionel Barrymore in "You Can't Take It With You." 2:41, 5:59, 9:21. Also "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 1:30, 4:48, 8:06.

Exeter—
Boris Karloff and Evelyn Brent in "Mr. Wong, Detective." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "That Certain Age," with Deanna Durbin. 3, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor and Margaret Sullavan.

Fine Arts—
"Bob, Son of Battle." 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "Frosty Frolics on Skis." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. Also Walt Disney's "Lonesome Ghost." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30

Fenway and Paramount—
Shirley Temple, Charles Farrell, Joan Davis, Amanda Duff, Bert Lahr and Bill Robinson in "Just Around the Corner." Fenway: 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:10. Paramount: 9, 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:40, 7:15, 9:50. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard and Heather Angel. Fenway: 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 8:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:10, 8:45. Tomorrow: "Heart of the North," with Dick Foran, Gale Page and Gloria Dickson. Also "Sharpshooters," featuring Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari.

Keith Memorial—
"Drums," starring Sabu and Raymond Massey. 11:40 a. m., 3:50, 6:30, 9:55. "Tarnished Angels," with Sally Eilers. 10:05 a. m., 1:35, 5:35, 8:25. "Ferdinand the Bull." 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:04, 9:28.

Metropolitan—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," starring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Down on the Farm," featuring the Jones Family, Jed Prouty and Louise Fazenda. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster, George Bancroft and Slim Summerville. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope and Shirley Ross.

Repertory—
"There's Always Tomorrow," featuring Frank Morgan. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon, Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

R. K. O. Boston—
"You Can't Take It With You," 9:50 a. m., 1:40, 5:30, 9:25. Also "Fugitives for a Night," 12:15, 4:05, 8. Tomorrow: "Room Service," with the Marx Brothers. Also "The Storm," featuring Charles Bickford, Barton MacLane and Preston Foster.

South Station Theater—
"To Bermuda by Air," "Sons of the Plains," with the Mauch Twins. "Winter Sports in New Hampshire."

Scollay and Modern—
"Suez," featuring Annabella, Henry Stephenson and Nigel Bruce. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:20, 9:25. Also "I Stand Accused," with Robert Cummings. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

State and Orpheum—
"Citadel," featuring Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake, Penny Singleton and Larry Simms. Orpheum: 10:15 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Paulette Goddard. Also "Spring Madness," with Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres.

Strand—
"College Swing," with Burns and Allen, Betty Grable, Jackie Coogan and Edward Everett Horton. Also "Hunted Men," with Mary Carlisle and Lloyd Nolan. Tomorrow: Vivacious Lady," with Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. Also "Border G-Men," with George O'Brien.

Trans-Lux—
Newsreel Digest, "March of Time," "Sky Rhythm," "The Immortal Brush," "Shock Troops of Disaster," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Maytime." Also "Lancer Spy," with George Sanders. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Topper," with Constance Bennett and Cary Grant. Also "Power," with Conrad Veidt and Kute Kris Krinkle.

Uptown—
"Youth Takes a Fling," 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, Mischa Auer, 2:25, 6, 9:35.

University—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "You Can't Take It With You," 2:30, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The March of Time," 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: Ronald Colman in "If I Were King." Also "Girls' School," with Ann Shirley.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"You Can't Take It With You," featuring Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore, James Stewart, and Edward Arnold. Also "March of Time." To be shown through Dec. 11. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
First of a series of concerts by The Boston Chamber String Orchestra. Ariel Perry, harpist. Richard A. Haggerty, conductor. 8:30.

Other Events

Copley Square Hotel—
Exhibition of unusual gems; gem cutting machine. Dec. 6-8. 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mechanics Building—
Boston's World Fair, Dec. 5-10.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Jewelry I by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Radio Programs—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday when they appear in the arts column. In addition a "Movie Guide" is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

This is "Next Christmas"

That long-awaited expectant moment is swiftly overtaking you . . . Didn't you promise her a diamond wrist watch, or an emerald — some joyous bauble to match the singing in her heart? If you did — it's Hodgson Kennard for you!

Hodgson Kennard
AND COMPANY
JEWELERS TO THE DISCRIMINATING
15 ARLINGTON STREET AT THE RITZ-CARLTON BOSTON

Elissa Landi Finds Intensity Is Greatest Need of Actress

"Inner intensity" is the greatest necessity for any kind of acting, Elissa Landi stage and screen star, told several hundred women at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, today. Presented under the auspices of Mrs. William Dana Orcutt, Miss Landi discussed the difference between stage and screen acting.

She explained that screen acting stems from the romantic or intimate theater as opposed to the heroic or classic tradition. Thus screen acting today has much in common with the simple improvisation of the medieval mystery play which was based on Bible stories and performed by the people themselves.

Classical acting, on the other hand, was at its height 2,000 years ago in Greece. Miss Landi told of visiting the amphitheater at Syracuse, Italy, where the last row is about a quarter of a mile from the stage. In such a theater intonation, gesture, and facial expression were quite out of the question for the actors, who wore masks.

Difference Cited

"There is as much difference between heroic acting and screen acting as there is between heroic acting and playing the violin," said Miss Landi. "Screen acting is a little less than life. It is easy to go from the stage to the screen because it is always easy to do less. You can always take a dress in more easily than you can let it out. It is therefore much harder for screen actors to go into the legitimate theater than for theater actors to make pictures."

Miss Landi believes that while the best screen actors have come from the stage—Helen Hayes won the Academy Award with the first picture she ever made—no screen actor ever has come successfully to the stage. Miss Landi excepted Frances Farmer from this generalization, but added that Miss Farmer had gone through rigorous training.

"The greatest difference between the stage and screen is the presence of a living audience," Miss Landi continued. "Unless an actor takes the audience's presence for granted he is not at home in the theater. Theater acting is a craft and it should be learned thoroughly before you go out and try to sell your goods."

Technicalities Revealed

Miss Landi revealed a number of acting technicalities which become instinctive to the theater player. None of these are necessary on the screen, she said. In a legitimate theater the actors are movable and the audience stationary, whereas on the screen the audience is movable because the camera is movable. On the stage putting the best foot forward always means the upstage foot. Either will do for the camera.

The speaker explained how the camera filled in for stage technique. Important dialogue sequences are underscored or "punched" by close-ups, she said. Inserts are made to cover laugh lines. Timing, according to Miss Landi, is the hardest obstacle for the screen comedian going onto the stage for the first time. In pictures, the cutter and not the actor takes care of timing.

Just as Miss Landi believes that "inner intensity" is the greatest necessity for all acting, so complete sincerity is the essential for screen acting.

Like an Arrow

"Inner intensity is like an arrow being shot from a taut bow. A ham actor is one who goes through all th outward gestures of acting without inner intensity. The only place you can get away with ham acting is in the heroic theater. The closer you are to the audience, the more sincere you must be.

"On the screen, the actor is magnified anywhere from 50 to 150 times. Any insincerity is also magnified, and therefore becomes obvious. The screen actor must understand, but he must be sincere. Whether you like them or not, that is true of all successful screen actors. They may have no technique, poor voices, they may be coarse—but they must have sincerity." Miss Landi concluded.

Actress

Elissa Landi
as she appeared in "After the Thin Man," a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture.

Fund for Jewish Students Rising

On the strength of an enthusiastic meeting which jammed Sanders Theater to its last balcony with 1,300 students and friends, the campaign of the Harvard Refugee Committee to raise $10,000 to bring persecuted Jewish students to Harvard nosed over the half-way mark last night under the impetus of Comedian Eddie Cantor and Gov.-Elect Leverett Saltonstall.

About $3,000, including $1,000 collected by Mr. Cantor and his own personal check for $500, was collected at the meeting. Previous collections have amounted to slightly more than $2,000, according to Robert E. Lane '39, Chairman of the Committee.

After putting the gathering into gales of laughter with his humor, Mr. Cantor suddenly became serious with the remark: "As I look at your smiling faces, I only wonder if you realize how fortunate you are to be able to enjoy a secure life."

"I am getting pretty tired," he continued, "of hearing the older generation tell me this country is going to the dogs. I refuse even to view jitterbugs with alarm. I would much rather see the youth of America hailing band leaders than heiling bund leaders."

Governor-Elect Saltonstall emphasized the need for continuing democratic forms of government.

Theater Aids Victims Of Nazi Persecution

Charitable organizations of the Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths in Greater Boston will be enabled to raise a fund of $25,000 for the aid of the victims of Nazi persecution, as the result of an offer made by the owners of the Trans-Lux Theater in Boston. On instructions from Maj. Lester Thompson, President of the Trans-Lux Corporation of New York, and Percy Furbur, Chairman of the Board, the Manager of the local Trans-Lux Theater A. W. Lauder, announced that 100,000 tickets of admission have been placed at the disposal of several Boston organizations, to be converted into a cash fund of $25,000 for the relief of German refugees.

Groups benefiting by the gift include The Catholic Daughters of America, Amos Lodge of the B'nai Brith, and Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of America. Participation by two Protestant organizations is expected as soon as formal action by their boards can be taken.

Yale Seeks Refugee Fund

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 7 (AP)—The Yale Daily News, University undergraduate publication, says a drive for funds will be launched shortly to bring to Yale a number of qualified graduate students who have been driven from Germany for religious, racial or political reasons.

Ski Developments In Massachusetts Listed for Fans

New ski developments and hitherto unlisted winter sports locations within the State were announced today by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission on information collected by the State Planning Board.

In **Berkshire County**, the Williamstown Sheep's Hill ski run of 500 feet, with electric tow, has been lengthened by clearing top of hill. Barnard's Hill at North Adams now has three trails. At Adams on Mt. Greylock there is a new trail called the Bellows Pipe, beginning at the top of the championship Thunderbolt run, turning off before the first real steep pitch and rejoining it 300 feet from the finish. This trail of 9,575 feet is definitely a recreational trail and not designed for racing.

In the Pittsfield State Forest, known as the skiers paradise, there are 11 previously unlisted cross-country trails for skis and snowshoes. Connecting Trail is an eight mile cross-country jaunt beginning at Ghost and Shadow Trails and ending at the foot of Practice Slope. It has an easy grade and gets its name from the fact that it connects the two forest ski areas. The trail is featured by a stand of hemlocks, hobble bushes, azaleas, and a distant view of the Parker Brook Cascades.

At Bousquet's Ski Grounds, Pittsfield, one of America's finest ski developments, is a new tow reputed to have the longest rope in the world. In the Boartown State Forest, South Lee, there is now an alternate trail to the Polar Trail which avoids the 24 degree schuss by a 15 degree grade. Also now at Beartown are the Sedgewick (2,000 feet) and Down Hill (500 feet) trails, the Now Open (860 feet) and Semi-Open (400 feet) slopes. Newly listed at Great Barrington near the railroad is Abby Hill having a huge moderate grade slope which is lighted at night.

At the Great Barrington Sports Center one will find new this year Open Field, which affords eight acres for the novice, and Warner Road, a one-mile trail from the top of ski tows to Highway No. 17. An Adirondack shelter has been built at the top of the tows.

In Franklin County there have been improvements at the Chickley Alp Center near Charlemont, including a jump and 500-foot toboggan slide.

In Hampshire County, Huntington has three new trails and 400 foot tow at the Black Panther Ski Center.

Former Premier

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Paul van Zeeland
Belgian leader in United States urging doctrine of economic peace.

C. I. O. Plans to Organize Council in Rhode Island

A State Industrial Union Council will be set up in Rhode Island on Sunday, Dec. 18, by unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, according to an announcement yesterday by Michael F. Widman, Jr., New England Regional Director of the C.I.O.

This will be the fourth State Council of C.I.O. unions to be established in New England, Mr. Widman said. A Massachusetts Council was set up in November, 1937, and other Councils in Maine and Connecticut within the last few months. Delegates to the Rhode Island convention will meet in Pawtucket, the announcement said.

Liberation of World Trade Is Urged by Belgian Leader

(Continued from Page 1)

France and adopted a program of neutrality and preparedness.

"The results of that program have been so successful," Dr. van Zeeland said, "that Belgium was in a stronger strategic position during the Munich crisis than ever before in its history. Had any nation attempted to cross our territory as was attempted in 1914 by Germany, the invading power would have found the short-cut more an inconvenience than an advantage."

After his resignation as Premier of Belgium in 1937, following two years and nine months in office, Dr. van Zeeland was asked by England and France to conduct an inquiry into the possibility of achieving a reduction of obstacles in the way of international trade. His report covered the whole complex of trade restrictions and urged pacts of general economic collaboration gradually to eliminate them.

Today he is hewing to the basic outlines of his report but recent intensification of the world political crisis has caused him to stress more strongly even than in his report the need for expecting modest gains but striving with unprecedented zeal to make some gains.

Emphasizing that the lead in economic appeasement must come from the great powers, Dr. van Zeeland declared that the constructive trade collaboration represented by the so-called Oslo Pact was limited because it was a composite of small nations. The small countries are limited in what they can accomplish, he said.

A general easing of credit policy permiting loans to help finance reciprocal relations is urgent, he declared. Although his appraisal of the Munich settlement was guarded he indicated that he regarded the weight of Post-Munich developments to have been negative. The Franco-German treaty of good neighborliness signed yesterday should be regarded as a constructive gain looking toward political appeasement, although he indicated his conviction that its value was impaired by the general fate of such treaties and by the probability that neither France nor England could keep out of a general European war if Germany's Central European ambitions precipitated one.

"Germany and Italy are not completely autarchic," he said, "neither are the democracies completely liberal and democratic in their trade relations. Indeed, Germany's normal trade carried on by currency payments is still greater than that part conducted on the basis of barter. But the trend is toward the closed, autarchic system.

"We must halt this trend and halt it immediately through discovering some base of economic co-operation. We must act to stop the autarchic trend from crystallizing further. No one anywhere with whom one talks disagrees with the desirability of sensibly free international trade. The trouble lies in the fact that some nation among the possible collaborators always seems to have some reason why co-operation should not be tried today. The time is right for these nations to act together and to act at once even if it means a compromise with some interest that seems to supervene."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Maine

Bangor—Week days, no regular time assigned. WABI 1200kc.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Massachusetts

Springfield—Monday, Jan. 2. WSPR 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Dec. 24, 12 noon, WJAR, 890kc.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:00 WEEI Harvard Guardian talk: Round Table Discussion of American Public Service.

8:00 WIXAL (6.04mc) "Understanding Music"; "A Musical Revolution: The Beginning of the Thorough Bass Period (1600-1750)," Donald J. Grout, Harvard University.

8:30 WEEI Paul Whiteman's Orchestra. Morton Gould's "Tropical," feature.

8:30 WBZ Dave Elman's Hobby Lobby: interviews with Miss Ida Cash, toy exchange head; Mrs. E. Goldstein, humorous birth certificate collector; G. S. Chandler, antique collector; L. E. Davis, Indian relic collector.

8:30 WNAC Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra. "Mystery tune feature."

9:00 WEEI Star Theater: John Barrymore, master of ceremonies, and Mrs. Barrymore in play, "Your Honor"; Frank Parker, Jane Froman, vocalists; Ned Sparks, Una Merkel, Charlie Ruggles; orchestra.

9:00 WBZ Welcome to delegates to Eighth International Conference of the Pan-American States, by President Benavides, of Peru, from Presidential Palace, Lima.

9:00 WNAC "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; King, Shepherd dog, guest.

9:00 WAAB "The Contributions of the Jewish Race to Civilization": series with Rabbi Herman H. Rubenovitz of Temple Mishkan Tefila, first speaker.

9:30 WMEX American Forum: symposium, "Are Our Literary Tastes Declining?" Geor. Stevens, McAllister Coleman and James Grey, speakers.

10:00 WEEI "It Can Be Done": Edgar Guest interviews Mrs. Hortense Odlum, department store head.

10:00 WBZ Second act, Rossini's "Barber of Seville," by Chicago City Opera Company, with Charles Hackett, Hilde Reggiani, George Czaplicki, Virgilio Lazzari, and others; Robert Moranzoni, conductor.

10:30 WEEI Buddy Clark, baritone; Nan Wynn, vocalist; Joe Sodja, guitarist; Ray Bloch's Orchestra in new popular series.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	Studio program
6:00	News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Music; Christmas mail.	Eddie Casey, talk	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Johnson Family	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	Harvard talk	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	"Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	College of Music: Cian.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Symphony Orchestra	"Miss Gerry's Swing"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Varieties": music
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Elman, m. c.	vocalists	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	Johannes Steel
9:00	Star Theater:	8th Intl. Conference of	"Town Hall Tonight"	"Jewish Contribution to	"The Question Box"
9:15	John Barrymore;	American States:	with Fred Allen and	Civilization"	"The Question Box"
9:30	Elaine Barrie, in	"Wings for the Martins":	Company; interview;	Percy Faith's Orchestra	American Forum
9:45	"Your Honor"	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Percy Faith's Orchestra	American Forum
10:00	"It Can Be Done":	Chicago City Opera:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15	Edgar A. Guest	"Barber of Seville"	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
10:30	Buddy Clark Entertains	Chicago City Opera:	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Melodies From the	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
10:45		"Barber of Seville"	Class and Dance	Sky": orchestra and	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	vocalists	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Wm. R. Castle, Jr.	
11:30	Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	Amateur Night in Harlem: variety
11:45	Network sports	"The Music You Want"	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	Anson Weeks' Orch.	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	"Minute Men"	News; "Morning Review"	George and Juanita	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Comment; music	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Weather; comment	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Radio Almanac	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	Drama; music	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	Merry-Go-Round	Farm and Home News
9:15	Baritone	"As You Like It"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Nation's School: dram-	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	atizations	Commentator
10:30	"Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk	Central City: sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30	"Big Sister": sk	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Walker, comment
12:00	Kate Smith	News; feature; music;	"Don Artiste"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James": sk.	stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	George and Juanita	"The Happy Gang"	N. Y. Advertising Club
1:30	"Road of Life"	Music; talk	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'Ana's Orchestra	luncheon: Commander
1:45	This Day Is Ours	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	L'Ana's Orchestra	Donald B. MacMillan
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob": sketch	Organ recital: Alice	"Two on a Shoestring"	"Home on the Range"
2:15	"Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	O'Leary, contralto	"Hum" and "Strum"	"Jam Session"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Leo Freudberg's Orch.;	Federal Theater: "His-
2:45	the Air	Hymns of All Churches	"The Girl From Maine"	vocalists	tory in Action"
3:00	U. S. Army Band	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Len Salvo, organist	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:15	U. S. Army Band	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Rich's Music	"Happy Hollow Bunch"
3:30	Columbia Concert	"Hoosier Hop": variety	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45	Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Reminiscing"	Sport reports
4:00	Do You Remember?	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Dean Dickens, songs
4:15	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	Ray Bloch's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45	C. Hector's Music	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Music; comment	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interview	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Studio program
6:00	News	News; Spanish Revue	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing": sk.	Spanish Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports talk	Beverly Lane, soprano	Voice of New England	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	"The Johnson Family"	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
7:00	"County Seat"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15	Doris Rhodes	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	Doll Factory trip	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Joe Penner; Ben	WBZ Presents	News dramatizations	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	Pollack's Orch.	Dick Gasparre's Orch.	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Interesting Neighbors:	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"The Green Hornet":	"Wordcaster"
8:15	Jack Miller's Or-	interviews	Yankees; guests	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30	chestra; Ted	8th Intl. Conference of	Vallee Hour: with Conn.	"Sinfonietta" with	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45	Straeter Choir	American States	Yankees; guests	Alfred Wallenstein	"Sweet Music"
9:00	Major Bowes' ama-	Julio Martinez Oyan-	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15	teur hour	guren, guitarist	variety program with	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30	Major Bowes' ama-	"New Eng. Town Meet-	Robert Young, m. c.;	We Want a Touchdown:	Network sports
9:45	teur Hour	ing": How Should the	guests; orchestra	football quiz program	Network sports
10:00	Columbia Workshop	Democracies Deal With	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": Henry	Network sports
10:15	dramatizations	the Dictatorships?"	John Scott Trotter's	Weber's Orchestra	Network sports
10:30	"Americans at	"New England's Town	Orchestra; guest	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Network sports
10:45	Work": interview	Meeting"	artists	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	The Music You Want	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.
11:30	Leighton Noble's	The Music You Want	Al Donahue's Orch.	Jack Little's Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Orchestra	The Music You Want	Al Donahue's Orch.	Jack Little's Orch.	"Road to Fame"

December Sale of

PRINTED SILKS

Regularly $2.00 and $2.50 yard

$1 yard

A large selection of pure dye pure silks in monotone and multicolor prints. Small patterns suitable for tailored blouses and shirtwaist frocks. Those with pastel grounds are ideal for southern resort sports fashions. Larger patterns in gay multicolor prints on black backgrounds will be effective for gala evenings North or South. Monotone prints are in pastels, black-and-white, and navy-and-white. Second floor.

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308 Main St. WORCESTER
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DIAMOND WATCHES

Elgin, Hamilton Gruen, Waltham and our own Beacon Hill

USE OUR BUDGET PLAN
Small Initial Payment

Waltham (A)
2 diamonds, 9-jewel movement, yellow case $24.75

Gruen (B)
17-jewel precision movement, 2 diamonds $49.75

Hamilton (C)
6 diamonds, 17-jewel movement, 14k gold case $75

Elgin (D)
20 diamonds, 17-jewel movement, 14k white gold case $115

Beacon Hill
(E) 2 diamonds, 17-jewel movement, yellow case $24.75

(F) Beacon Hill, 18 diamonds, 17-jewel movement, 14k white gold case $59.50

(G) Beacon Hill, 44 diamonds, 17-jewel movement, platinum case $150

Others $29.75 to $975

DIAMOND JEWELRY SALON—STREET FLOOR. MAIN STORE

GIFTS in good taste . . remembered for usefulness

Book Ends in smooth Florentine leather with gold tooling. Brown, blue, green or tan. $2.50

Perpetual Calendar in leather with attached memorandum pad. In blue, green or brown. $2.75

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Sun-Tan cowhide or pigskin. $5.50

La Cross Manicure Set in smooth calfskin, completely fitted. $8.50

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Reliable Furs
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Selection of Covers
These chairs are hair filled, solid mahogany claw and ball feet—custom built to your selection of cover.
Accounts Gladly Arranged
Mail orders carefully filled
LANES . . 144 Boylston St. BOSTON
Near Colonial Theatre

TWO REASONS WHY WE OFFER SPECIAL VALUES IN WATCHES THIS CHRISTMAS
FIRST: We complete eighty years in business and have assembled a most attractive assortment in celebration of the event.
SECOND: All indications point to a definite up-trend in business and we are prepared to give complete satisfaction to discriminating buyers.
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Be sure your holiday dinner has the proper setting. Start with correctly laundered linens.
8 FLORA ST BROOKLINE

Worcester Delays Drive to Tighten Liquor Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 7—Consideration for the financial investment of some liquor-selling restaurant owners has postponed the drive planned by Roland S. G. Frodigh, Chairman of the Worcester License Commission, to compel license holders to comply strictly with all laws regulating the alcoholic beverage business. Mr. Frodigh's plans to tighten regulation of about 100 local restaurants on the first of the year have been overruled by the other two members of the commission on this score, with the support of Mayor William A. Bennett.

About two weeks ago, Mr. Frodigh, following two separate and independent investigations by local police and inspectors of the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission, announced that the reports received from the two agencies indicated the need of drastic action on the part of the Commission to force a large number of restaurant license holders to comply with the liquor laws.

The investigations revealed that about 25 places operating under restaurant licenses were selling little or no food, and that about 80 others were selling practically no food on Sundays. Stating that these places were operating under restaurant licenses solely for the purpose of remaining open longer hours on week days, and for the further privilege of remaining open on Sundays, Mr. Frodigh announced that when applications were made for re-newing licenses this month, 25 of the applicants would be compelled to change to tavern licenses and that the remainder would be denied the privilege of doing business on Sundays.

Despite the fact that these changes were also recommended by the local and state ABC investigators, nothing will be done about the matter when the renewal of licenses comes before the Commission other than to issue a warning to the applicants concerned. When Mr. Frodigh outlined his proposal at a meeting of the Commission, Henry C. Alarie and Dr. Michael A. Cosgrove, the other two members, voted against it. Mayor Bennett also supported the two dissenting Commissioners in their stand against clamping down on the restaurant owners concerned.

In a statement to the Commission outlining his objection to a change or modification of certain licenses for 1939 as proposed by Chairman Frodigh, the Mayor said in part, "The owners of the places complained against have a financial investment that must be given some consideration, and I feel that they should be given time to protect their investment. I suggest that these places be deprived of their dance privileges."

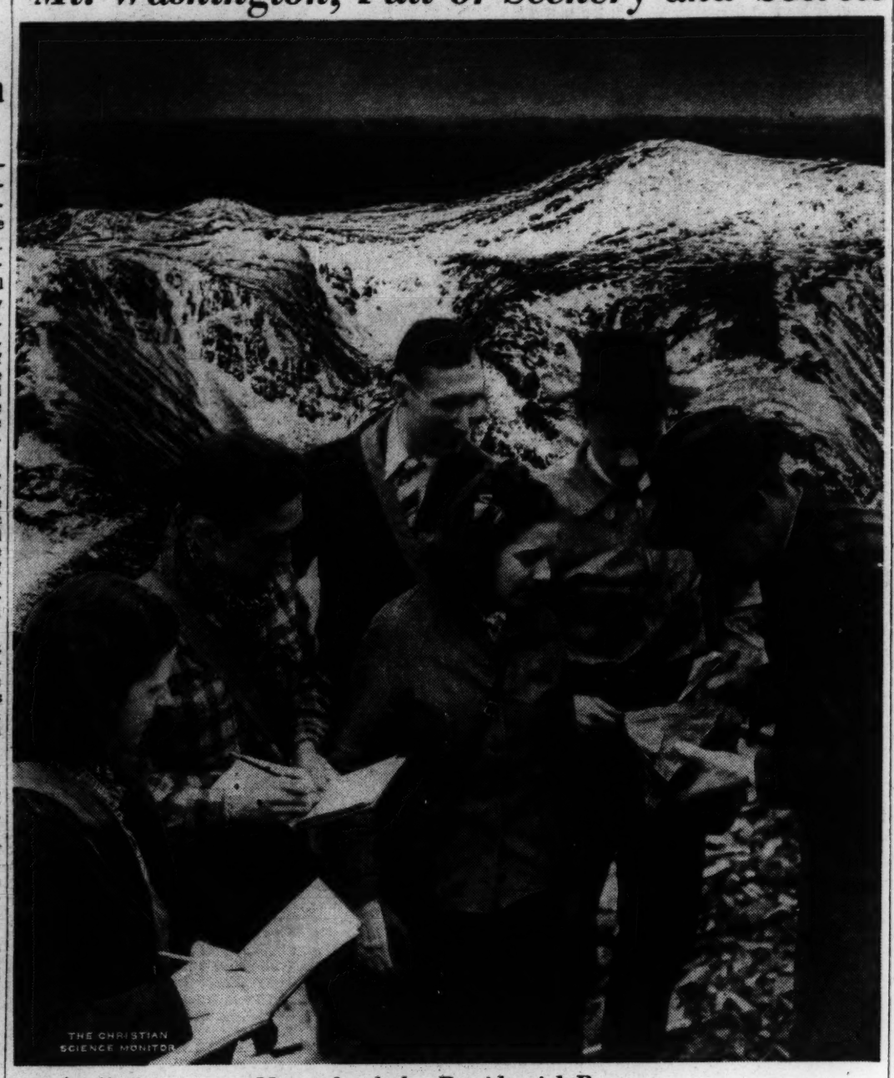
Organ to Play At North Station

As busy commuters hurry by, on their way to and from work, the concourse of North Station, Boston, will echo with the soft strains of Christmas music, commencing next Monday morning, the Boston & Maine Railroad announced today.

A week later, the railroad will ask its home-going commuters to pause in the Station concourse, lay aside the bustling atmosphere of the workaday world and join in the singing of carols and Christmas hymns under the leadership of Bill Elliott, Hampton Beach, N. H., entertainer.

The sweet harmonies of an electric organ will sound in the great concourse next week from 8:15 to 8:45 a. m. and from 4:30 to 5:30 p. m., with Del Castillo and Irene Hanify, from WEEI, at the keyboard, it is announced. The following week, the community singing will be added during the late afternoon period. Songsheets will be distributed by the railroad. The singing will be broadcast over WEEI from 5:15 to 5:30.

Mt. Washington, Full of Scenery and Secrets



Bradford Washburn

Monarch of the Presidential Range

Upper: Mt. Washington and, just to the left of center, the mile-long, one-half-mile wide, and 1,000-foot deep Tuckerman Ravine gouged out during the glacial period in New England. Snow remains there far into the summer. Bottom: Prof. Robert Nichols and Tufts geology students look it over.

Arctic Flowers and Birds Flourish on Mt. Washington

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 7—"Wear old clothes, strap a pack on your back, and for class work, point out to me two hanging valleys, a glacial headwall, erratics, a cirque, five Alpine plants, glacial striations, then find out how Hermit Lake in Tuckerman Ravine" was formed.

This was the "homework" assignment for a Tufts class in geology over a late fall week end. The classroom was Mt. Washington in the White Mountains, the instructor, Prof. Robert L. Nichols, and the class—four students including two co-eds and one natural science editor who wanted to know just how good a teacher Mother Nature is.

Evidently that day was on one of her off week ends. She staged cloudiness, a hurricane-swept terrain that made climbing difficult, and bitter cold that turned the billowing clouds of moisture at the summit into long streamers of hoar frost that decorated grasses and rocks alike. But there was plenty of geology just the same.

Glacial striations or scratches formed by the continental glacier as it scraped over the rocks were found in a few places where rocks were not badly weathered. They told the general direction in which the ancient ice field traveled. They are visible only up to about 5,200 feet, which is very good evidence that the last or Wisconsin ice sheet reached at least that high.

Once at the summit, erratics were easy to locate. These are rocks, mostly granite, that were not broken off Mt. Washington but came from lower ledges to the north and northwest in Randolph, Jefferson and Berlin. They could only have been carried to Washington's summit by a great continental ice sheet that must have covered the whole region, overriding even Mount Washington despite its 6,293 feet.

The steep "headwall" of Tuckerman Ravine marked the starting point of the cirque that had to be identified. A cirque is a steep-walled cavity gouged out by moving ice, and in that respect, the head of Tuckerman serves as an admirable example. This ravine is about a half mile wide, one mile long, and 1,000 feet deep, a fine example of a valley carved by a mountain or "valley" glacier. The volume of material that must have been removed during its formation, plus the fact that this debris is not piled up at the mouth of the Ravine, indicates its removal must have taken place afterward by the continental glacier. Geologists feel several periods of valley glaciation are needed to account for the steepness of the many glacial troughs in the Presidential range.

From near the summit of Washington, between the clouds, several hanging valleys were found. These are high mountain valleys scooped out by valley glaciers, but whose mouths are high cliffs at the sides of larger valleys.

It was decided, that Hermit Lake, about half-way up the Ravine, probably originated by water dammed up when glacial deposits were dropped by the melting valley glacier. Today, in Tuckerman's the snow lingers long into the summer, and it would take only a slight lowering of temperature, in the region, to start the formation of another modern valley glacier.

A distinctive feature of Mount Washington is the summit flora, not at all like that native to New England. It changes gradually as one climbs higher, passing into forests and ground plants typical of lower Canada, then of the Hudson Bay region and finally at the top are arctic and subarctic plants. Sedges and mountain cranberry native to Labrador and Baffinland, the three-toothed cinequefoil, mountain avens, diapensia, and moss campion were some of the more easily recognized of 60 different Arctic species known to grow on Washington. Some 48 also grow in Europe in the Alps, hence the term "Alpine" is used sometimes.

All three of these tall peaks support the Junco, or snow bird, known to nest nowhere else but in the Arctic, and the white-throated sparrow or Peabody bird. Also there are three spiders that are distinctly Arctic, one butterfly, several gray-brown moths, a wingless White Mountain locust, and one subspecies of the red-backed mouse—all definitely Arctic.

Geological problems in the White Mountains are legion. Several men have spent their entire lives studying little else but New Hampshire geology. The rocks there are very old and their history obscure because they have undergone so much folding and overturning in the process of mountain building.

Herbert B. Nichols

Here and There in the Shops of Boston

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At last we've found something we've been looking for for years. For that matter they may have been around for sometime; but until now we've just missed them. We're talking about seamless stockings . . . and when we say seamless, that's just what we mean. Because there isn't a seam in them. So imagine the joy in wearing them . . . none of this bothersome (to say nothing of awkward!) business of stretching yourself around to see if your "seams are straight." Now of course these stockings aren't anything we'd recommend for wear around the house while you're doing the housework . . . but we do think they'll be what you'll like in your more inactive, social moments. And though you may think that they'll be too much on the luxury side as far as price is concerned . . . they aren't. An even dollar. They're no-end sheer, and the reinforcement comes right at the toe, and the bottom part of the heel. Grand, too, when you wear those heelless sandals or pumps . . . and despite the fact that you can't see any full-fashioning, they fit perfectly! However, if you feel the idea is still a bit too fragile for you, we know your daughter would be no-end thrilled at the idea of finding a pair under the tree for her very own wear. At Slattery's. Called the "Bare Leg."

Christmas Tree That Plays Tune

Maybe all the family has scattered, and you no longer go out and cut yourself a tree so big it takes the entire family to lug it home (remember when Christmas trees didn't come from the grocery store?) and you just have a weensy-weensy tree around, just for the idea of the thing . . . then perhaps you'd like one of Filene's little trees. Because they're very cunning, and all frosted . . . just as if they'd been left in the forest on a snowy night. But that's not their only charm. No indeed . . . this tree does that which none of the olden day trees did. It revolves around and around; and not content with this, it plays "Hark, the Herald Angels Sing," or "Silent Night" or "Away In a Manger," the while! for $3.98. Up on the second floor where you'll find all of Filene's Christmas decorations . . . of which there are many.

†††

Velvet Muff Set For Little Ella

Little Ella may have her moments when she'd rather be in the company of a pair of blue overalls and a cold chisel, but you'll find that every once in a while her femininity comes to the fore. . . . When she sees a cunning little velvet muff set, such as you'll find at Jordan's, for instance. This idea is of course a copy of the hat and muff idea that lots of smart mothers are utilizing right this minute. There's a little hat on the baby-bonnet style (you can overlook this fact in describing its high points in Ella's presence!), with gathers of the velvet on the under side of the brim, which forms a nice bit of framework for curls; if any. And ties under the chin. The tiny shirred muff matches, of course, and like mother's, has a zipper arrangement that allows her to tuck her hanky and pennies away. The set comes in navy, brown, or green . . . or the stick candy colors of pink and blue. For $2. In sizes three to six.

❦ ❦ ❦

Silver Fox Has its Appeal

If you think you're going to get a neat check for Christmas . . . it's always fun shopping around beforehand. Just so you'll have an idea as to what you're going to spend it for. (They always get spent don't they?) Maybe you'd like something new in the way of furs. Maybe not a coat this year, but a couple of silver fox to sling around your shoulders in a nonchalant manner. Or even one, for that matter. Personally, we think you'll rather enjoy the price tags on some of the fur items at Kakas Brothers, because they seem so fair. We saw a luxurious looking fox muff there for much less than $50 . . . and you know what a muff usually costs! They're down on Chauncy Street, at number 72. Which is right back of Jordan Marsh's, in case you aren't familiar with the street.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Tyrrell Takes Office

Former Alderman Joseph A. Tyrrell of Chelsea, Mass., was sworn in as City Clerk today to succeed the late Richard A. Voke. The Clerk in the interim was Miss Irene E. Punch.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Pier	Port	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Dec. 10	88, North River	Southampton Dec. 15	Dec. 9 8:00 pm	Dec. 10 6:30 am
Aquitania	Dec. 10	90, North River	Cherbourg Dec. 16	Dec. 9 8:00 pm	Dec. 10 8:00 am
*Caledonia (Boston)	Dec. 10	Cunard, E. Boston	Belfast Dec. 18	Dec. 10 8:00 am	.....
†Georgic (Boston)	Dec. 11	Cunard, E. Boston	Galway Dec. 18	Dec. 11 10:00 am	.....

*Northern Ireland and Scotland. †Ireland, other countries specially addressed.

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manukai	San Francisco	Dec. 20	Dec. 15 4:00 pm	Dec. 15 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Dec. 21	Dec. 16 4:00 pm	Dec. 16 7:30 pm

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Cleveland	San Francisco	Dec. 16	Dec. 11 4:00 pm	Dec. 11, 7:30 pm

Passenger Mail—Mail to passengers on outward-bound ships requires name of vessel, pier number, and date of sailing, and must be mailed at least 24 hours in advance of closing times given above.

Air-Mail Service—Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean, and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m., Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays). Air mail for Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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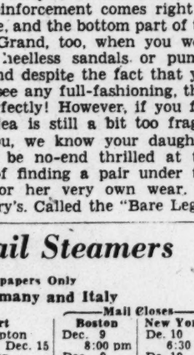
Suede Hood
$3.50

Here is a charming, but inexpensive gift for someone on your list. It's made of gazelda, the very finest suede, in nice colors for school, skating or other sport wear.
Choice of
Nile Green—Lido Blue—Brown and Dark Red
Other Imported Gift Suggestions Include:
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ROMANES & PATERSON
581 Boylston Street, Boston . . . In Copley Square

Your Gift Quest
. . . Begin your Christmas shopping at C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE and you will be sure of sending the sort of gifts you would delight to receive—gifts that express regard for quality.
You will shop in comfort with unhurried, individual service. And you will find in our varied assortments suitable tributes for everyone on your list whether man, woman or child. To have the coveted C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE label on the box means much yet costs no more.
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TREMONT ST. at TEMPLE PLACE
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SWANK PRODUCTS
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232 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

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Ankle fashioned Oxfords . . . FOR MEN
$7.75 to $11.00, a few higher
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POPULAR PRICES WINSHIP QUALITY
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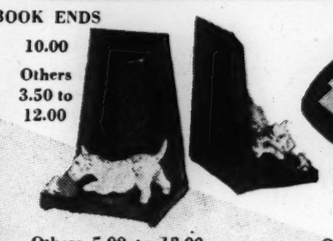
JEWEL CASES, TIE CASES, BILL FOLDS, TOILET CASES, FITTED OVERNITES, BAGS.
BOOK ENDS
10.00
Others 3.50 to 12.00

MANICURE CASES

6.50
Others 5.00 to 12.00
Others 2.50 to 22.50

LADIES' HAND BAGS
3.00 to 35.00
GLOVES-UMBRELLAS
MEN'S and WOMEN'S
FITTED CASE 27.50
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Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
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One Store Only Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets
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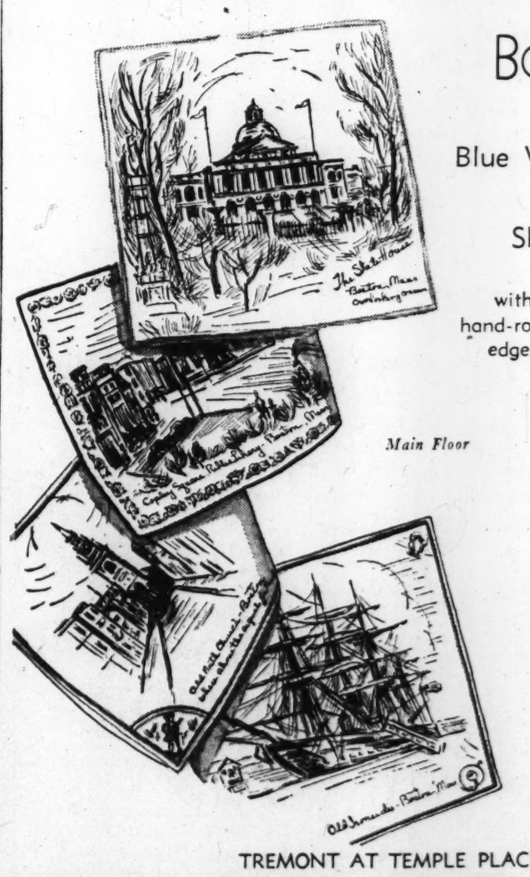
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Blue Wine Brown Red or Black
on 14 inch squares of
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with hand-rolled edges
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Set of 4 boxed 2.00
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Subjects:
STATE HOUSE overlooking Boston Common.
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OLD NORTH CHURCH, Paul Revere, his house, Minute Man, Old State House (in corners).
FRIGATE CONSTITUTION—"Old Ironsides."
Inimitable Boston flavor makes these handkerchiefs treasurable mementos . . . unique gifts . . . interesting decorations as well as highly distinctive for practical use. You'll want the entire set, all are so intriguing.
MAIL ORDERS will receive prompt attention. Or telephone HANcock 8800. Other handkerchiefs, 25c to 12.50.
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Two Straight Shutouts for New Bruin Goalie—Harvard Trio Prepares at Armory

Brimsek Debut Successful Before Boston Hockey Fan

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Points For	Agst.	Pts.
Boston	7	2	1	32	13	15
Rangers	6	2	0	23	12	12
Americans	5	4	1	25	33	11
Chicago	5	6	1	24	29	11
Toronto	4	6	2	20	20	10
Detroit	4	7	0	24	28	8
Montreal	3	7	1	21	34	7

Result Dec. 6

Boston 2, Chicago 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are folks who believe it to be nicer to give than to receive. But Frankie Brimsek, the Bruins' new goalie, believes it is nicer to receive than to give.

At least that is the impression following last night's National Hockey League game at the Boston Garden when Brimsek gave the Chicago Black Hawks, Stanley Cup champions, nothing, and indulged in a monotonous monosyllable conversation of "thanks" in reply to receiving congratulatory expressions of his 2 to 0 shutout.

Intra-City Rivalry

The young man from Eveleth, Minn., faced a fellow townie, Mike Karakas, Chicago netminder, and their intra-city rivalry now favors the adopted Bostonian, two games to nothing and a total of seven goals to none, Brimsek having shutout the Hawks in Chicago, 5—0. The triumph in Chicago meant much, but the game here last night meant more, for the rookie goalie was facing the home crowd for the first time and replacing the popular Tiny Thompson.

The American born netminder will do! That was the verdict of expert and fan alike last night. In five league games, two before Tiny was sold and three since, he has been beaten only once and has collected two shutouts. It is a long season of course, but there is nothing evident to indicate that he will not be able to provide steady protective measures to the Boston nets.

Lax Refereeing

Right now the youngster steps out front for the much coveted Frank Calder prize to the outstanding rookie of the present season. He is cool in action, alert, quick and confident. The only time he seemed to lose composure last night was when his face wreathed in smiles at the conclusion of the game with Cooney Weiland and Ray Getliffe climbing over the fence to shake his hand. Manager Art Ross called him to the bench for congratulations in the presence of the season's biggest crowd and the cheers were ringing as he left the ice.

The game itself was a hard-fought affair in which the players made it interesting despite the lax refereeing. Norman Lamport, new official to these parts, displayed grand poise and skating ability but, like all the others, he let the players hack, trip, hold, interfere and generally disregard all penalty rules in the book.

Karakas and Brimsek left the ice at the end of the first period all even 0-0. In the second session Earl Seibert drew one of the few penalties (there being two in all) and during his absence the Bruins scored their first goal, Bobby Bauer converting Milton Schmidt's play at 3:29. The second and final goal came in the closing session when Getliffe cleared during a Chicago power play and Gordie Pettinger out-raced the Hawks to recover in enemy territory and whirl in on unprotected Karakas at 16:32.

Bruins played without Woody Dumart at the start, lost Dit Clapper in the first period, and Bill Cowley in the third . . . All three are expected back for the Sunday game against Rangers in New York . . . Milt Schmidt of the Bruins was the best man on the ice . . . Karakas really tended his nets better than Brimsek because of having many more difficult saves . . . Mush March, Johnny Gottselig and Earl Seibert are still the best players on the Hawk team (Paul Thompson included although he could not play last night) . . . The new additions from Maroons and Canadiens help, but do not better the old Hawk favorites.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

National League

Boston 2, Chicago 0.

American Association

Wichita 3, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 1, St. Paul 0.

Tonight's Schedule

International-American League

New Haven at Providence.
Springfield at Philadelphia.

American Association

St. Paul at Minneapolis.

Harvard Poloists Getting Ready

By a Staff Photographer

Gordon Schall (Left) and Gaylord Dillingham

Sporting Around the Hub

Some 150 members and guests took over the Lenox in the annual football dinner of the Gridiron Club last night. All the big names in local football coaching were present at the informal gathering in which serious speeches were discarded in favor of congeniality.

During the dinner the Bill Ormsby quartet entertained. Among the more prominent names in attendance were Dick Harlow of Harvard, Eddie Anderson, now of Iowa; Tuss McLaughry of Brown, Tom McCabe, Holy Cross Athletic Director; Hiker Joy, retired Canisius coach; Al McCoy of Colby, Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern, Lew Manly of Tufts and Lloyd Jordan of Amherst.

* * *

Rumors were current throughout the gathering and among those most prominent were the Holy Cross and Boston College coach problems. One report had the B. C. job now down to a choice between Tuss McLaughry of Brown and Clipper Smith of Villanova.

* * *

Bill Stewart was definitely on the warpath against the Art Ross system of refereeing in the N. H. L. He claims that the linesman whose duties comprise calling offsides and handling face-offs is too much. He believes the linesman, facing off near an end zone, cannot catch rapid plays heading up ice. He also thinks that when two referees were unable to handle the foul situation satisfactorily, certainly one cannot. Stewart's opinions should be regarded seriously for he was "tops" as a referee himself.

* * *

Tech provided a more than mild upset last night in beating Harvard's varsity basketball team. The Engineers had just enough balance to hold off the Crimson after getting away fast to an early lead. The Tech five took the game by a score of 29 to 24. The Harvard freshmen beat the Tech yearlings 31 to 27 in overtime.

At the Arena an unusually small crowd viewed the triumph of Northeastern's hockey sextet over Tech 5 to 4. It was the opening game for the Huskies. Johnny Chipman provided the necessary impetus for Northeastern's triump. Tech looked much better than in its opening game last Friday against Boston University.

* * *

University Club continued its upward march in the Massachusetts State Class A Squash Racquets Association play yesterday by defeating the Harvard Grads 5-0. Union Boat Club Whites edged the Tennis & Racquet Club, 3-1 and the Harvard Club smeared the Harvard University team 5-0.

Crimson Has Thirty Polo Mounts for Indoor Season

Clad in a felt hat, sweater, and dungarees, and mounted on a barrel-stave wooden horse, Pete Rumsey, one of Harvard's chief hopes for the fast-approaching intercollegiate polo season, looked for all the world like a farm hand.

But a second glance revealed that he was not displaying any backcountry form as his mallet whacked the indoor-ball time and again into a goal chalked off on the brick wall surrounding the tanbark ring of the Commonwealth Armory.

The occasion for this display of hobby-horsemanship was the opening day of polo practice for about 28 freshmen and a dozen upperclassmen trying out for the Crimson Polo club, from whom will be picked a varsity squad, two junior varsities, and one or two freshmen teams.

"Sure they look good," said Coach Major Sargent as he stood to one side of the "Trojan" practice horse, rolling balls in for Pete to swing at.

He paused from time to time to explain why this year's team will look better than its predecessors.

"First off," he commented, with no small hint of pride on this year's turnout, "all but one player on the varsity has one or more years team training behind him, and we have considerably more material to draw from for the other strings. Then to, the pony string is larger—this year we have 30 trained polo ponies from all sections of the United States, the Argentine, England, Canada, and Hawaii."

With this superior material to work from, Coach Sargent predicted a more than fair chance for Harvard to win all the honors in the various intercollegiate games during the winter and spring. This is partly figured from Harvard's last year record—winning the Class A competition, the outdoor championship intercollegiates, and runners-up to Yale in the intercollegiate finals—and this year's practice results.

Then again, Harvard did not suffer any handicaps last year from injuries to players as did some of the other teams; but they did lose their principal player, and undoubtedly the outstanding individual collegiate player of the season, F. S. von Stade, who graduated last spring.

The jayvee's are also expected to do their share in bringing in the laurels, Coach Sargent said. This will be the second and third year for some of them, and this added training should result in a talented showing at their first game in the Commonwealth Polo League Saturday night.

But paralleling the improved outlook for Harvard this season is a generally stronger field of intercollegiate competition. A survey shows up a few weaknesses, but more instances of strengthened teams. Army lost one of its best players last year through graduation, and Princeton lost its captain. However, both teams have profited from their extra year's training. Cornell is expected to look much better due to the return of a team of last year's sophomores.

Yale, last year's winner of the Intercollegiate finals, is returning with practically the same team.

These teams will call for stiff competition, and although Harvard boasts of no Tommy Hitchcocks—no 10-goal handicap men, at least that Coach Sargent knows of to date—Crimson hopes are pinned on a squad of players, many of whose names have contributed much to the annals of polo history.

The first game of the Commonwealth Polo League at Commonwealth Armory, Boston, is to be held Saturday night, Dec. 10. Harvard's Junior Varsity squad will take on the Ramblers, a team made of players from the vicinity of Cape Cod.

* * *

Harvard's annual varsity trip, coming after the first of the year, will include a match with Yale at the 124th Field Artillery Armory, Chicago, and a game with the Royal Canadian Dragoons in Toronto. The dates of this trip have not been announced.

* * *

The games of the Commonwealth Polo League, Dec. 10 and 17, will be exhibtion affairs, except for the Harvard-Danvers game on Dec 17, which may be counted for the League standing if Harvard should play Cornell instead of Danvers in a game scheduled for later.

* * *

The teams in the Commonwealth Polo League are classed in three groups according to standing. Each Saturday, excluding the two holiday eves, three games will be played off, one from each of the three classes.

Soccer Awards

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports of Harvard University has voted the award of Major H's to the members and manager of the varsity soccer team which was undefeated through its last season and won the New England Intercollegiate Soccer League Championship. The award is a major black H with a crimson border to be worn on a white sweater. The men awarded were:

J. C. Bradley '39, W. Edgar Jr. '41, G. H. Hanford '41, N. K. Hardenbergh '40, F. R. Harnden '39, D. O. Ives '41, B. J. Jacobson '39, Capt. J. M. Johansen '39, R. W. B. Lewis '39, H. P. Mendel '40, A. W. Page Jr. '40, G. W. Phillips '39, J. A. Rousmaniere '40, R. Scully '40, J. Sinnott, Jr., '39, H. P. Williams, Jr., '39, J. P. Willetts '41, R. Witkin '39, and Manager D. C. Goodrich '39.

Amateur Skaters Are Booked With Sonja Henie Here

Among the troupe of 100 figure skaters being brought to Boston for her Boston Garden personal appearance which starts next Wednesday night, Sonja Henie has gathered together several former amateur champions.

Most promirent of Sonja's supporting cast is Stewart Reburn, the former Canadian champion, who in 1935 held the Canadian pairs championship with Louise Bertram. All Boston skating fans will remember the remarkable skill displayed by this pair when they appeared here in the annual carnival of The Skating Club. Mr. Reburn has been given the distinct honor of skating with Sonja in a tricky Tango pair number in her new Hollywood Ice Revue, which she presents to Boston for five nights at the Garden.

In addition to the five appearances that Sonja will make on the Garden ice in her singles numbers, the former amateur champions in her troupe have been accorded spots of their own and share the ice with the Norwegian ace as headliners.

Two former Pacific Coast champions are included in the group which will transplant a bit of Hollywood into Boston. Mary Taylor, who teams with her sister Ann, was a coast champion before turning professional. Another champion and holder of West Coast titles is Mary Thorns, who turned professional to become a member of Sonja's Hollywood picture company.

Among veterans who will come to Boston with Sonja is Bert Clarke, long recognized in California for his excellent work as an ice comedy skater

The music for Sonja's new Hollywood Revue covers a wide range and runs from swingtime's "Stomping at the Savoy" to Liszt's "Liebestraum."

Dunn Basketball Team Will Open Against Harvard

Northeastern is all set for its varsity basketball opening with Harvard at Cambridge tomorrow night and will field a veteran quintet that hopes to avenge the overwhelming defeat it suffered at the hands of the Crimson last year.

The Huskies have had two practice games and have looked very good in both of them. Herb Tiffany, one of the best players ever developed at Northeastern, watched Jimmy Dunn's current aggregation the other night and thought that it showed more promise than ony other team in history. Tiffany himself played on one of the best clubs ever to represent the Huskies, so he should know whereof he speaks.

Coach Jimmy Dunn expects his first team to make a creditable showing, since all the boys learned a good deal last year. Four of the five starters will be juniors who have played together since they were freshmen. This quartet includes Bob Gurney at forward, Lou Smith at center, and Bob Toucey and Tom Gleason at the guards.

Conservative New England Took Up Forward Passing

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—The forward pass, football's most spectacular play, fulfilled its mission as a sustained threat and a regular ground gainer, new stress was laid on "controlled" kicking to the sidelines and the once logy lineman ran and blocked as never before. These were the principal trends noticed in the 1938 season by coaches, scouts, writers and observers who participated in the annual Associated Press poll.

At the same time the five-man line, the darling of the strategists a year ago, fell into disuse in most sectors, gaining most of its adherents on the Pacific Coast. The lateral pass also was less noticeable, it was considered too dangerous by the majority of the coaches.

Only one sector stood firm against the shower of leather that fell on the nation's gridirons. The Big Ten mentors noticed less forward passes with Minnesota, the champion; Michigan, the heir-apparent, and Ohio State, long the home of football legerdemain, depending on their running attacks to eat up the yardage.

Interception Danger

Each had passers of ability. But the danger of intereception plus the uncertainty of the weather forced them to use the overland route to the goal line.

On the other hand, such rallying points of gridiron conservatism as New England and the Pacific Coast used the pass more than ever before. Howard Jones of Southern California, once blamed for "horse and buggy football" by coast fanatics, employed it all season and had th same fans shaking in their seats at his team's gambling.

New England, New York and Pennsylvania all noted increased passing with a notable over-balance at Columbia, where Sid Luckman's heaves were the only threat. Cornell, Colgate and Syracuse each produced fine passers and the Big Red and the Orange built handsome running attacks around them.

Gil Dobie, football's arch rightist, turned to the air lanes at Boston College; Yale passed effectively, lone bright spot of a dismal season, and Harvard substituted the aerial game for lack of an outstanding "faker" for its intricate running game.

O'Brien's Passing

The Southwest as usual produced the best passing. Texas Christian rode to the top of the nation's list on Davey O'Brien's passing and running. Bullet Bill Patterson of Baylor and Ernie Lain of Rice furnished most of their teams' offensive strength via their arms.

The South produced Eric Tipton of Duke, a greatly underrated aerialist, and Parker Hill of Mississippi. Johnny Pingel, Michigan State's all-American, probably was the best all around passer in the Midwest.

Controlled kicking toward the sidelines and away from the safety men reached an apex in Duke's victory over Pitt when Tipton punted a wet and soggy ball with the precision and range of a howitzer. The trend was noticeable too in the Northeast and Midwest.

Speed today is an essential part of a guard or tackle's equipment. The introduction of "time wasters" in plays gave the linemen time to pull out and run. The increased use of the spinner and deep reverse plays was directly traceable to the ability of the linemen to get out there.

Eight-Man Line

The five-man line was replaced by a seven and eight-man setup in the Midwest and East. The Pacific Coast, where passing flourished, used the five-man formation. In the East, at least, coaches found the formation too vulnerable to the thrusts of a good bucker.

Offensive formations lost their identity. The single and double wing, the Notre Dame and the short-punt formations and their variations all were used by many major elevens. The standardization of a team as a "double wing" or "Rockne" group fell into disuse.

Few coaches agitated for rule changes in their reports. Many think the point-after-touchdown rule unfair but none has a workable substitute. There was little clamor for the return of the goal posts to the goal line. Buck Shaw of Santa Clara was the only mentor to advocate passing from anywhere behind the line of scrimmage.

As a whole the coaches felt satisfied with their game, there were no observations—frequent in other years—that the defense had outstripped the offense. Most felt that 1938 football was as good and as exciting as could be expected.

Princeton Earns Four Places On All-America 150s

Lightweight Football League Standing

	Won	Lost	Tied	Ave.
Princeton	6	0	0	1.000
Cornell	4	2	0	.666
Rutgers	2	1	3	.666
Yale	3	2	1	.500
Villanova	1	3	2	.250
Lafayette	1	4	1	.200
Pennsylvania	0	5	1	.000

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—Princeton University's undefeated lightweight football team placed four men on the "all-America" 150-pound team announced today by the sports editors of student publications at the seven colleges in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League.

The Tigers, victorious over six rivals, are the only ones in the four years of "all-America" selections to place more than three men on the first team.

Yale, which finished in a tie with Princeton for the title last year, but dropped to fourth place this year, has three berths on the first team. Rutgers has two and Cornell and Villanova one each. Lafayette and Pennsylvania, the two remaining league members, failed to place. The first team selections:

Le, Semple, Princeton; lt, Cade, Yale; lg, Smith, Princeton; c, Johnson, Yale; rg, Kerns, Princeton; rt, McKinney, Rutgers; re, McGurk, Villanova; qb, Shaw, Rutgers; lh, Kreck, Yale; rh, White, Cornell; fb, Bedford, Princeton.

Princeton piled up 146 points this year to its opponents 20. The Tigers and Yale are tied for second place for the George Foster Sanford Lightweight Football trophy with one and a half legs each, a half-point behind Rutgers which leads with two points.

Welch Resigns

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Gus Welch, athletic director at American University, has resigned. Welch, once a halfback for the Carlisle Indians, said yesterday he had no coaching plans for the future but hoped to remain in athletic work.

Huskies Replace Colby on Tufts 1939 Grid Card

The Tufts College football schedule for next year will contain only one change, it was announced yesterday by Clarence P. Houston, Director of Athletics at Tufts. The new addition will be Northeastern, who will replace the Colby Mules, the Jumbos' opening opponent for many years.

The remainder of the list reads the same as this year, with Middlebury moving up to the opening spot. The last five games, against Williams, Brown, New Hampshire, Bowdoin, and Mass. State, occupy the identical places as they did this past season. The complete schedule is as follows:

Oct. 7—Middlebury at Middlebury; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 21—Northeastern at Tufts; 28—Williams at Tufts.
Nov. 4—Brown at Providence; 11—University of New Hampshire at Durham; 18—Bowdoin at Tufts; 25—Mass. State at Amherst.

Harringay Racers Beat Wembley Lions

LONDON, Dec. 7 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers opened defense of their National Hockey League title last night by defeating Wembley Lions 5-3. The League opener was played before a big crowd at Harringay.

Joe Brown, speedy center from Edmonton who played last season for Earl's Court Rangers, bagged three of Racers' goals, while Archie Creighton, Winnipeg, and Earl Nicholson of Moose Jaw, Sask., got one apiece.

Skating Changes

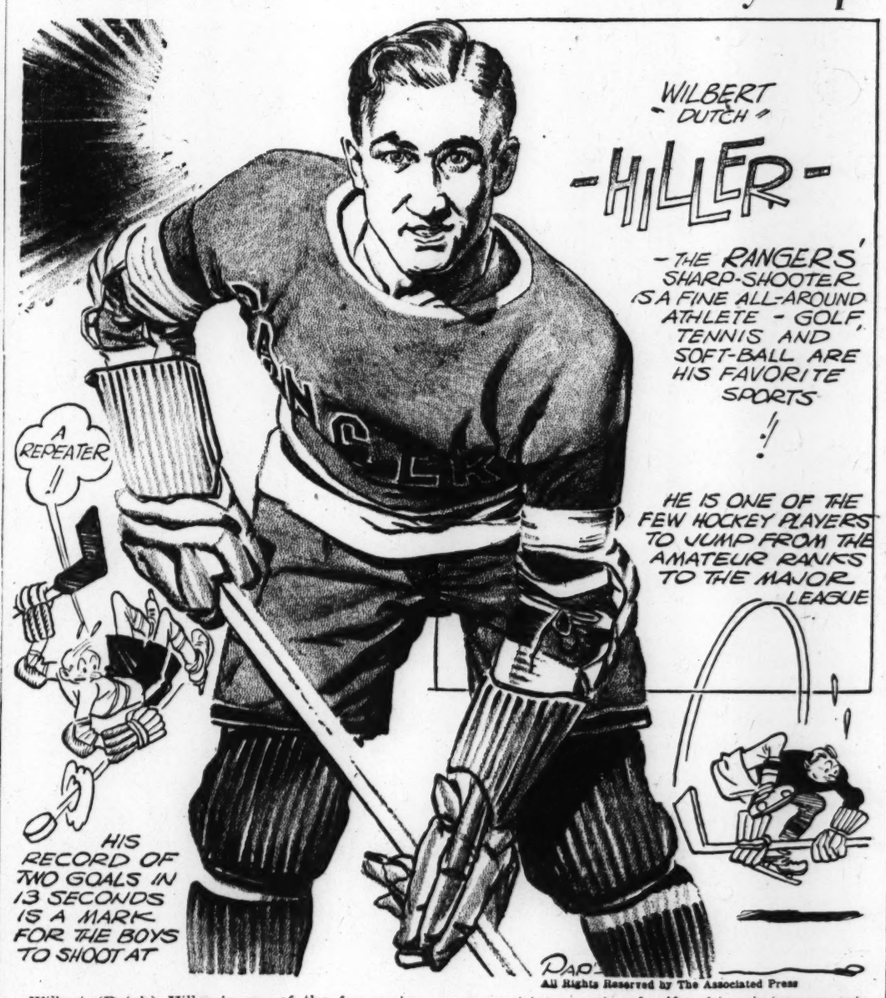
MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7 (AP)—Grover Petersen, chairman of the Olympic Skating Committee and president of the Wisconsin Skating Association, announced today change of the dates of the Olympic trials to Jan. 18 to 26 at Fowler Lake, Oconomowoc, Wis.

The trials originally were scheduled to start four days later.

As a result of the shift, the annual Great Lakes skating meet, also scheduled at Fowler Lake, will be held Jan. 28-29, Petersen said.

The National ice skating meet will be staged at La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 4-5.

Ice Ace . . . —By Pap'


WILBERT "DUTCH" -HILLER-
-THE RANGERS' SHARP-SHOOTER IS A FINE ALL-AROUND ATHLETE - GOLF, TENNIS AND SOFT-BALL ARE HIS FAVORITE SPORTS!
A REPEATER!
HE IS ONE OF THE FEW HOCKEY PLAYERS TO JUMP FROM THE AMATEUR RANKS TO THE MAJOR LEAGUE
HIS RECORD OF TWO GOALS IN 13 SECONDS IS A MARK FOR THE BOYS TO SHOOT AT
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Wilbert (Dutch) Hiller is one of the few major-league stars to step directly from the amateur ranks into big-league hockey.

Hiller started last season with the amateur Rovers. After setting the pace for the Eastern Amateur League's high scorers, he was picked up by the New York Rangers. He clicked from the start. This year, with added experience, he should be one of the stars of Les Patrick's troupe.

Hiller grew up in a veritable hotbed of hockey players—Kitchener, Canada. (Before the World War the little town was called Berlin.) As a member of the Berlin Union Jacks, Hiller played with Porky Dumart, Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer, the present "Sauerkraut Line" of the Boston Bruins.

Hiller is a fine all-round athlete. His prowess as a golfer and tennis player came close to ruining his hockey career.

After a long siege of hockey abroad, he two years ago went into a series of golf and tennis tournaments, with a tour of softball tossed in for good measure. That was his idea of a summer vacation. He reported early at Lester Patrick's hockey school at Winnipeg and was held over to work out with the Rangers. Before the amateur season actually got underway he had played one solid month of hockey.

It was no wonder that he lost weight under the strain. By the time he joined the Rangers he was a fagged-out athlete. Still, he showed enough to earn the praise of Les Patrick and was promptly signed for this season.

He reported 16 pounds heavier this fall. The additional weight has made a better player of him. He is a clever stick-handler and a fast skater. He has everything that goes to make a great scorer. His record of two goals in 13 seconds is tops in rapid-fire scoring.

—Pap'

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Pacific Coast Sidelines—New Britain Plays Dec. 31—Major Baseball Trades—Stead

Trojan Victories Tribute To Skipper Howard Jones

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—U. S. C. 13, Notre Dame 0. Where are the wolves who a short month ago were snarling at the heels of one Howard Harding Jones, the man who "did it again"? His 1938 Trojans have just stopped another Irish winning streak, and with the feat snatched the national championship in a "perfect" game overshadowing even the forthcoming Rose Bowl play-off.

Elmer Layden had brought his Irishers out here after a string of 11 games without tasting defeat, eight this season and three last. Coach Jones entered the Olympic Stadium with a team of up-and-coming boys who had lost two games this year, but who had settled down enough to get the Rose Bowl bid.

For these Trojans, it proved an advantage to have tasted defeat; they sailed into the Irish line without a care in the world, it seemed, so sure and confident did the coast champions appear. The game ended with Coach Jones sitting on a pigskin peak equaled only by his own performances in two past instances: as coach of Iowa he ended a long Irish streak in 1921 with a 10-7 win, and as coach of Troy did the so-called "impossible" of leading his boys to score 16 points in the last quarter in 1931 to win 16-14 and smash the all-time record of Knute Rockne who had run up 25 games without defeat.

Better Keep Under Cover

Wherever the wolves are now, they had better keep under cover, for the 1938 win clinched the affectionate bond of all Jones supporters. Previous cinches in these bonds had been the decisive defeat of the Bears, 13-7, and the invitation to Pasadena. For the defeats at the hands of Alabama and Washington, all is forgiven.

Troy's win over Notre Dame was outstanding not only for its effect on the mythical national championship: it was probably the best game of the season on any gridiron. If anything, it was a trifle warm, but mid-westerners are much more used to warm weather than are residents of the balmy slopes here. The playing field was fast and solid.

National Record?

Always the best attended of any local game, this year's meeting probably set the national record for the season, some 104,000 persons witnessing the contest. This mark is a local record, for the Stadium has not been filled since it was enlarged for the 1932 Olympics. It seats some 101,500. By game time it was a sell-out. The kid gate, at cut rates, was absent for the first time in five years, but the kind-hearted management opened one end for a swarm of youngsters to fill the aisles of the west end, and they may have been more than 2,000. Counterfeit tickets appeared to be in abundance, in conflict over seats—filling the aisles. To swell the total, of course, were the hundreds of ushers, guards, policemen, and concession employees.

The previous "biggest" game was the 1930, when nearly 100,000 customers saw the game. It brought in the biggest receipts, for prices were higher than the schedule which this year had 20,000 general admissions at $1.65, and the rest at $3.30.

Nationally, the year's biggest game up to last Saturday was the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia, where some 102,000 persons were reported.

Krueger Snagged Pass

Troy's first score came theatrically in the last four seconds of play in the first half: Alvin Krueger, the bang-up sophomore end, snagged a 37-yard pass on the goal line from Oliver Day, who had just entered the game as a third-string substitute for Grenville Lansdell, who would have cinched his all-American rating had he not been injured. Phil Gaspar, the kicking guard who is introducing the overshoe "kicking toe" to big-time football, failed to convert.

The first half was a see-saw affair, which saw both teams guarding their reputations for safe and sane play. It appeared that again breaks would determine the winner, and Notre Dame attempted a "fast one" which could have meant the loss of the game itself: with only seconds to go in the first half, the Irish elected to run the ball on fourth down, although deep enough in their own territory to make almost any intelligent quarterback choose to punt. Bob Saggau, the sophomore half who was the only man in the Irish backfield who hadn't played against S. C was run out of bounds on his own 38. Day came in for Wm. C. Anderson, Lansdell's first substitute, and made seven. Set back five yards on a too-many-times'-out penalty, Day proceeded to try a pass to John Stonebraker, sophomore end, but failed. The next play, to the other end, Krueger, did the trick, the latter just stepping over the goal to chalk up the important "6."

Airtight Third

Early in the fourth quarter, after an airtight third quarter, Troy added another touchdown in smart fashion: Anderson with brilliant quick-kick strategy, put Irish back on their own 22 with the ball. Coach Layden left his second string in, and after Harry Stevenson, junior half, made three, Milton Peipul, sophomore fullback, was hit so hard he fumbled, and Jimmy Jones, the Trojan senior who as a substitute half again proved his worth, fell on the ball on the Irish 35.

Coach Jones appeared delighted with the way Anderson continued to handle the Troy second string: Bill opened up with a pass to Jones, who was dropped on the 24 after the first down. Bill made four off left tackle. Jack Banta, the sophomore full subbing for first-string Bill Sangster, ripped off two over right center; Anderson almost made it a first down with nearly four through the left side of the Irish line, the side whose first string includes such all-Americas as Brown, Beinor, and Longhi. The second string was too weak to stop the Trojans, and the Trojans amazed their supporters by not stopping to worry over the quarter of a yard to go on fourth down on the Irish 15. Anderson went over the right side of his line again, for a yard and another first down. Had the Trojans stopped to figure it out, they might have attempted a field goal; but they were too hot to stop for such a safe try, inasmuch as just before the first score they chose to try a field goal which failed, and their scoring chance went glimmering until the Irish obliged with that running play on fourth down.

Gaspar Converts

So, Banta tore off four over the left side. Anderson was held, making it third and six on the 10-yard line. Again the Irish right yielded, and Bill got five yards. Banta, going left of center, made it first and three to go for the score. Anderson, who had generaled the approach, went over easily, also left of center. This time Gaspar converted.

The Irish came to life, and threatened to score until the puff of the gun was seen in the roar of the evenly-divided crowd that was hoping for the Irish to repeat their luck of coming from behind to win. The Irish had failed to outgain no less than five opponents this year, but nevertheless had been able to go through undefeated somehow. Coach Layden admitted he had had his share of luck, giving up hope for any more. Good football almost paid him the same dividends as good luck, for his hidden-ball reverses built around Mario Tonelli, the senior fullback, almost did the trick.

Rare Sight

To see the Irish routed is a rare sight, and Coach Layden, known for carrying on the Rockne system of inserting a team at a time, tried no less than three quarterbacks in the closing minutes, while using his first-string line. Other backfield combinations were used, while the line remained the same, but the newness of the arrangement resulted in confusion for the Irish lineup, and the substitutes could do no better than the regulars.

Now Coach Jones sets about to keep his three "first-string" teams in shape for the Jan. 2 date with unscored-on Duke. The display of power Saturday is enough to turn the tables on Duke to the tune of about three touchdowns and two conversions—a prediction which "Coach" Royal Arch Gunnison of the northern sidelines tells me he's framing. If Troy plays like it did against Cal and Notre Dame, there's no telling what the Duke score will be, particularly if the team follows the season-long chant of the rooting section: "Pour It On."

Robert K. Shellaby

Helen Wills Moody Ends Lecture Tour

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 7 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, having turned down a promoter's offer of "approximately $100,000" to turn professional, today hinted she would gladly start out on another international tennis campaign—if the United States wants her.

Queen Helen, on the fag end of a lecture tour that took her to 25 cities, unpacked her rackets for the first time in nearly three months and divided a snappy two-set match with a Los Angeles tennis instructor, Bruce Ansley.

Afterwards, she said:

"I don't expect to play any more competitive tennis but if the U. S. L. A. T. A. officials needed me and I had opportunities to whip my game into condition, I would likely accept an invitation to represent the United States again in international competition."

Two months ago, she said, an Eastern promoter approached her with a professional playing offer of "approximately $100,000," but the 33-year-old star preferred to maintain her amateur status.

She said she did not care to divulge the promoter's identity but it was not the one who signed J. Donald Budge to a $75,000 contract.

Her lectures are on the subject "make life a game" and she shows films of her own tennis career to her audiences. She leaves tonight for her home in San Francisco.

Cleveland Negotiating For Wilkes-Barre Team

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians are negotiating for the purchase of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., team of the Eastern League, President Alva Bradley announced yesterday. Bradley said he and his assistant, C. C. Slapnicka, would meet officials of the Wilkes-Barre Club in New York Monday to discuss terms.

Russell Tiger Captain

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 7 (AP)—The election of George L. Russell, 3rd, '40, of Germantown, Pa., versatile center, as captain of the 1939 Princeton University soccer team was announced yesterday by George H. Johnson, Jr., of Philadelphia, retiring leader.

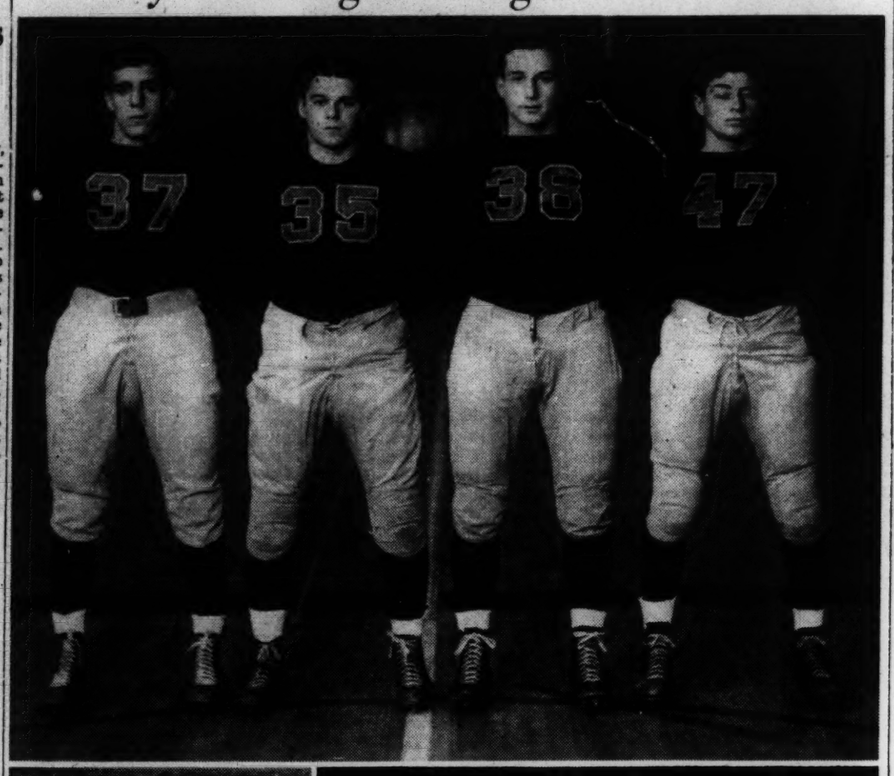
It marks the fourth straight year that a player from the Philadelphia area will lead the eleven.

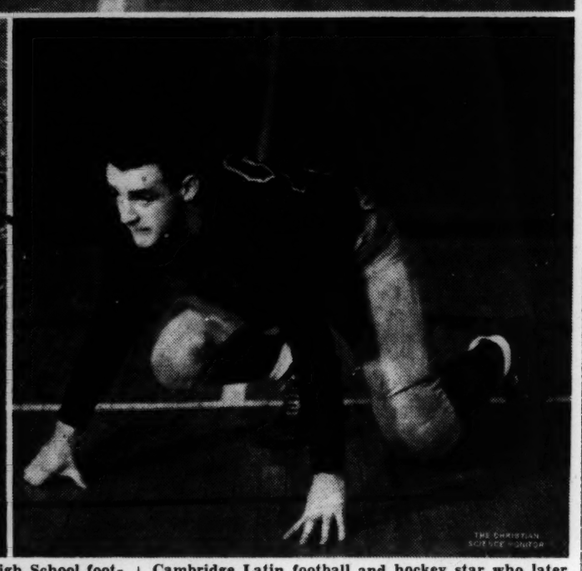
College Basketball

Arnold 42, Trinity 36.
North Central 60, Arkansas State 25.
Anderson 48, Manchester 43.
Seton Hall 59, Hudson College 54.
Rider College 73, Princeton Seminary 38.
Depauw 40, Oakland City 27.
Vermont 30, St. Michaels 24.
Carroll College 56, Milwaukee T. 32.
River Falls, Wis. T. 40, St. Olaf 26.

WHITTEMORE'S DUX-BAK OIL TO WATERPROOF AND SOFTEN

Carry New England High School Banner





Upper: Backfield of New Britain High School football team which plays for the national school championship at Baton Rouge, La., on New Year's Eve, left to right: Jimmy Dooman, Guido Marino, Frank Dornfeld, and Rinaldo Silverio. Lower left: Coach Charles (Chick) Shea, of Cambridge, Mass., former Cambridge Latin football and hockey star who later starred at Hebron and Dartmouth. Shea took the New Britain eleven to Florida and won decisively in the Orange Bowl game at Miami, Christmas Day, in 1936. Lower right: Capt. Bill Gray, right guard.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Surveying the Season So Far

LONDON—If you were giving a prize for the outstanding individual achievement in British Association Football this season, I think it would have to go to W. G. Hall, the Tottenham Hotspur forward. In recognition of what he did for England against Ireland in the international match at Manchester. Not only did he score five goals—a record performance by an English player in a game of this type—but he netted three of them within the fantastically short space of four minutes. Which is quite the fastest goal-kicking feat ever known in international play. Amazing, isn't it?

Only once has a man credited himself with more than five goals in a contest between the representative sides of two countries. That was in 1930, when Joseph Bambrick bagged six of Ireland's seven against Wales at Belfast. As a matter of fact, apart from Bambrick, only two players have rattled up so many as five. They are Comrade Hall, as narrated, and Hugh Gallacher, who scored five times for Scotland against Ireland in 1929.

Superb Game

In the Irish match this year, Hall was playing on the inside of the English right wing, as partner to Stanley Matthews, Stoke City, a player for whom enormous transfer fees are said to have been offered recently. Hall now has a complete personal understanding why Matthews should be in such demand. For the winger played a superb game. Drawing defenders all out of position and then deftly tapping the ball to his inside man in such a fashion that Hall had many opportunities to blaze away at goal.

Not that Hall did merely that. On the contrary, he shot with rare discernment. His most spectacular effort being to score when he actually had his back to the target. On this occasion, the ball came to him from Matthews and he calmly flicked it up in the air and over his shoulder. It was in the net before the puzzled Irish goal-keeper could make out quite what was going on. But the brightest gem among all the scores was seen when, a few minutes before the shrill of the final whistle, Matthews received the ball near the half-way line and went streaking through the whole Irish defense, to round off his solo raid with a rasping shot that brought England's seventh and last goal. The Irishmen were not able to score at all.

This match was in the international tournament, contested each season by sides representing England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. And the result of the encounter creates a decidedly interesting situation. As, in previous games, Scotland beat Ireland by 2-0 and Wales by 3-2, while Wales defeated England by 4-2, the international championship for 1938-39 now hinges upon the outcome of the match between England and Scotland at Hampden Park, Glasgow, on April 15. If the Scotsmen win or draw, then they regain the honors they last won in 1936. But a victory for England—such as has happened at Glasgow only twice during the present century, in 1904 and 1927—will mean a treble tie for first place between Scotland, England and Wales. Assuming that the Welsh follow the example of the English and Scottish by defeating the Irishmen when they oppose them in Wales March 15.

Hungary vs. Scotland

When fans in this country talk about international Soccer, they use the adjective, as a general rule, in its pan-Britannic application. But this season they have had far greater opportunity than usual to appreciate its wider significance. For the Hungarian eleven, listed to oppose Scotland at Glasgow Dec. 7, is the fourth side from the European Continent with an engagement in Britain this winter. The other three have been the Polish national team, the Norwegian ditto, and a remarkable combination described as "The Rest of Europe." All three were defeated. The Poles by Eire in Dublin, three goals to two; the Norwegians by England at Newcastle, 4-0; and the Rest of Europe by England, 3-0, in a match at The Arsenal Stadium, Highbury, played to celebrate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the English Football Association.

For the fans, international matches whatever they may be, are matters of mainly academic interest. The real enthusiasm of the public is called forth by the matches in the Football League, which is the staple entertainment, and the contests for the Football Association Challenge Cup, which infuse the spice of variety into the regular Saturday-by-Saturday program. Just both provide much food for discussion. And, needless to say, The Arsenal Club has been in the news. Not, as usual because of its sustained success, but because of its sustained failure.

Last season, the "Gunners" headed the final standing of the First Division. This winter they were so slow to get going that, after they had played 15 games, they had won only four and, with six drawn matches on their record, were hovering about in regions of the list they have not explored in mid-season for many a year past. The consistency of The Arsenal since 1930 has been something quite extraordinary. Only once has the club failed to finish in the first three—that was in 1935-36, when it was sixth—and five times has it been champion.

Amateur Club

Another famous side which drew attention upon itself by inability to get going at all smoothly has been Queen's Park, in the First Division of the Scottish League. This is the only amateur club that participates in "big" league Soccer. After they have played 11 games, the Park men had precisely one victory to their credit and were languishing at the foot of the standing with the meager total of five points. Later, however, they managed to shake themselves down into something more like the real shape.

One of the heartening features about League football is that it is possible for a club to strike a bad patch, yet get across it to success. In the competition for the F. A. Cup such a recovery is not feasible. Defeat spells departure. And speedy departure is the fate anticipated by a big proportion of the hundreds of clubs that enter for the tournament each season. The qualifying rounds start almost as soon as the season does, but the competition proper does not raise the excitement until January. By which time all but very few of the smaller fry have been well and truly cooked. However, Cup or League, professional or amateur, national or international, Soccer never fails to provide amusement for its audience of millions. There's something about the game that sets crowds a-yelling all over the world. Literally and figuratively, Soccer is,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says,

Drawn by John A. May

"International entertainment with a kick in it."

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Yale's Clint Frank, all-America back, received Heisman Trophy as "outstanding player of the year."

Three Years Ago

Southern Methodist, Rose Bowl choice, easily beat Texas A. and M., 24-0, for 12th straight victory.

Five Years Ago

College attendance at football games increased 13 per cent for 1933 with California leading with 563,000 for 10 games.

Chicago-Giant Trade Is Only The Beginning

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7 (AP)—The wind among the potted palms grew to a gale today as the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues opened its annual convention.

Vest button to vest button for two days now the big leaguers and the small ones, ex-players, managers and owners, have made a few deals, but that didn't stop them. It will get worse rapidly.

To all the talk, supposed to involve swapping and dickering, which came before the convention now will be added speeches and arguments over rule changes, plus the vest to vest business. And handshakes, which don't make much noise, have been a dime a dozen.

They were all there, or almost all, from old George Napoleon Rucker who pitched from the south side 10 years for Brooklyn in pre-historic times to Frank Frisch, ex-manager of the St. Louis Cardinals' Gas House Gang.

Frisch for Job

"Nap," scouting now for the Atlanta Crackers, came down to say hello to the boys, he said. But the overworked winds of rumor have Frisch, supposed to be looking for a job, located at one and the same time as new manager of the New Orleans Pelicans and coach of the New York Giants.

Johnny Evers, of Evers-to-Tinker-to-Etc. memory, was there. So was William Terry, Giants' manager and oil-man in his own right. So was Clarence "Pants" Rowland who once managed the Chicago White Sox. "Pants" said he got his nickname at the age of 9 when his breeches fell as he ran home from third.

As for deals, the biggest one so far was maneuvered yesterday by the Giants and the Chicago Cubs through their respective managers, Mr. Terry and Gabby Hartnett.

The Cubs swapped Shortstop Billy Jurges, Catcher Ken O'Dea and Outfielder Frank Demaree to the Giants for Outfielders Hank Leiber, Catcher Gus Mancuso and Shortstop Dick Bartell.

Mr. Terry, when the deal was announced, smiled like the fish that just swallowed the cat. Then Gabby Hartnett said in language modified for reading purposes: "Terry thinks he gypped me, but I know I gypped him."

But otherwise Mr. Terry spent so much time conferring with owners of the New Orleans Pelicans that many simple souls thought he must of a certainty be planning some tie-up between the local team and the Giants. Mr. Terry wouldn't say.

Sox Trade Marcum

The Giants also announced that Chalmers "Bill" Cissell, veteran second baseman, had been sold to the Hollywood Club of the Pacific Coast League on a cash deal.

Jersey City said Infielder Babe Herman had been sold to Hollywood, while St. Paul announced Outfielder George Washington had been sold to Shreveport.

The St. Louis Browns figured in the picture by trading, on undisclosed terms, Infielder Tom Carey to the Boston Red Sox for Pitcher Johnny Marcum.

And just to start a vogue Henry Emmet (Heinie) Manush, veteran outfielder, was the first to sign a 1939 contract with the Pittsburgh Pirates. President Bill Benswanger told his office of the deal after reaching an agreement with Manush who drove here from Sarasota, Fla., to talk turkey with his boss.

Syracuse Quintet Has Hard Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse's basketball team will tackle a tough 18-game schedule this winter, including engagements with such court powers as Notre Dame, Michigan, Army, Navy, and Pennsylvania.

The season will open at home Dec. 8 against Toronto. A home-and-home series will be played with Colgate, Cornell and Penn State, traditional foes.

Navy is a newcomer to the Orange court program while Michigan and Fordham are returning after a lapse of several years. Notre Dame last appeared in Syracuse in 1936. The complete schedule:

Dec. 8, Toronto; 14, Penn State at State College, Pa.; 16, Clarkson; 19, Michigan at White Plains; 31, Penn State.
Jan. 5, Cornell at Ithaca; 11, Princeton at Princeton, N. J.; 14, Fordham; 28, Georgetown.
Feb. 1, Manhattan at New York City; 4, Colgate at Hamilton; 8, Cornell; 11, Navy at Annapolis, Md.; 13, Notre Dame; 15, Army at West Point; 18, Niagara; 22, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pa.
March 4, Colgate.

Two More Players On All-East Team

HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate University football team, and co-coach of the all-East team that will meet an all-West team on the Pacific Coast Jan. 2, last night announced selection of two more all-East players. John Wysocki, spectacular Villanova player, and Don Wemple, Colgate, both ends, have accepted invitations, Kerr said.

Others already selected are Goldberg and Stebbins, Pittsburgh backs; Osmanski, back, and Delaney, tackle, from Holy Cross; Roth, Cornell guard, and Wilson, Harvard quarterback.

Army Hockey Schedule

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 7 (AP)—Army yesterday announced a 10-game hockey schedule, opening against Middlebury at West Point, Jan. 7, and closing against the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont., Canada, on March 4. The latter is the traditional international finale, in which the officials call no penalties and the visiting team is accorded the highest honors by its hosts.

The schedule:

Jan. 7, Middlebury; 14, Williams; 21, Union; 28, Boston U.
Feb. 4, M. I. T.; 11, New Hampshire; 15, Colgate; 18, Hamilton; 25, Cornell.
March 4, Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont.

Five T. C. U. Horned Frogs On A. P. All-Southwest Team

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 7 (AP)—Five of Texas Christian University's rugged band of undefeated and untied Horned Frogs who breezed to the Conference football title, dominated today the 1938 Associated Press all-Southwest Conference team picked by coaches and sports writers.

Still another, Don Looney, the pass-spearing end, was barely edged out of a first team berth and four of the Christians easily won second team positions.

Unanimously acclaimed for the offensive and defensive capers they pulled in heading Texas Christian's march to glory were Robert David O'Brien, tiny quarterback, and Charles Collins (Ki) Aldrich, bulky center.

Both Texas A. and M. and Baylor landed two men on the first string, while Southern Methodist and the University of Texas pulled down the other positions.

Only sophomore to edge into the select eleven was John (Connie) Sparks, T. C. U.'s lumbering fullback who led the Conference scorers with 60 points.

The only real fight developed at the ends, Samuel Boyd, Baylor's all-around performer and William Dewell, Southern Methodist star, finally getting the call after a see-saw vote scrap with Looney.

The seven coaches joined in praising O'Brien, 150-pounder, for near perfect signal calling they named as the chief reason for the Christians' success. Just as important, some of them said, was the manner in which Aldrich led the defense from his roving center post.

The 1938 Associated Press all-Southwest Conference selection:

First Team	Position	Second Team
Samuel Boyd, Baylor	End	Don Looney, T. C. U.
Insull B. Hale, T. C. U.	Tackle	Allie White, T. C. U.
Forrest Kline, T. C. U.	Guard	George Sanders, S. M. U.
Charles C. Aldrich, T. C. U.	Center	Lloyd Woodell, Arkansas
Jack Rhodes, Texas	Guard	Matt Landry, Rice
Joseph Boyd, Texas A. & M.	Tackle	Jack Sanders, S. M. U.
William Dewell, S. M. U.	End	Durwood Horner, T. C. U.
Robert David O'Brien, T. C. U.	Quarterback	Kay Eakin, Arkansas
Joseph W. Patterson, Baylor	Halfback	Earl Clark, T. C. U.
Dick S. Todd, Texas A. & M.	Halfback	Ollie Cordill, Rice
John Sparks, T. C. U.	Fullback	Wallace Lawson, Texas

Repeaters off the 1937 squad included Boyd, Hale, Aldrich, O'Brien, Patterson, and Todd.

Melville Leads South Africa In Cricket Matches

CAPE TOWN (CP)—Alan Melville, captain of Transvaal and former Oxford University and Sussex star, will lead South Africa in the five cricket test matches against England this season. Melville's appointment to the captaincy in succession to Herbert L. Wade of Natal was announced recently.

The first test is scheduled to be played at Johannesburg, starting Dec. 24. The third in the series is also set for Johannesburg. Two will be played at Durban and the other at Cape Town.

England and South Africa have met in 59 international encounters since 1888. The Englishmen are credited with 28 victoires against 12 for the Springboks, the remaining contests ending in stalemates. In the last five-match test series, played in England in 1935, South Africa defeated England by 157 runs in the only contest fought to a conclusion. The victory gave the Springboks the rubber, the other games being drawn.

Melville, born in South Africa 28 years ago, won his cricket blue at Oxford in 1930 and captained the Varsity eleven in 1931 and 1932. In 1934 he became the fourth overseas player to captain Sussex in county competition.

He left England in 1936 to take a position on the Johannesburg stock exchange. Last season he captained Transvaal but was not up to his best form, scoring only 109 runs in seven innings, his highest score was 37. In his last year in England he compiled 674 runs in 17 innings for Sussex, an average of 39.64.

Veterans Tee Off In Senior Golf

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 7 (AP)—Veteran professional golfers teed off today in the 36-hole $2,000 medal play seniors' championship over the Augusta National Course.

A field of more than 40 pros went through tune-up round activities yesterday in a four-ball best ball tourney that found two teams shooting one-under par 71's to win top honors.

Holding the lead were Fred Miley of Cincinnati and Dave Livie of Cleveland with a best ball of 37-34, and Jim West of Cearhurst, L. I., and Tom Clark of Kansas City with a 33-38.

Third place went to Sandy Armour of Bloomington, Ill., and George Gordon of Rumford, R. I. They had a card of 35-37—72.

Where to Dine

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Boston Amusements—Incoming Films, Art Exhibitions

Variations in Movie Fare For the Pre-Holiday Season

'Bob, Son of Battle,' 'The Young in Heart,' and 'Submarine Patrol' among the new films on the horizon for Boston picture houses—'Drums' continues in its course for a third week.

Movies of Moment

Christmas comes but once a year and, so far as the average showman is concerned, once a year is once too often. The festal day itself offers no reason for complaint. But the month between Thanksgiving Day and Christmas is like fair week in the rain. It is then that the jingle of bells and the jingle of cash registers make their merry music in the department stores instead of at the boxoffice windows. It is then that film house managers tack up a permanent "Out to Lunch" sign and wait for a visiting Vermonter or a stray shopper to click the turnstile.

The season to be jolly is not the night before Christmas but the night after. Then it is that the false beards go up to the attic for another year and the bunting floats in the winter breeze to announce another "great season." And the public, its Christmas gifts safely returned, flocks back to its second home, the movie house.

But what to do in the meantime? Legitimate theatrical producers have a simple solution. They shut down. The cinema cannot—or will not—accept this expedient. The daily grist of romances must be ground through the mills of the projection rooms. Some managers meet the yearly crisis by hanging on as long as possible to their Thanksgiving attractions. Others play off films they have been saving up in cold storage. Certain managers continue showing just about the same sort of thing they have purveyed during the other 11 months; and nobody notices much difference.

Occasionally, however, one of the more intrepid entrepreneurs breaks the "Do Not Open Till Dec. 24" seal and plumps an exceptional film before our bewildered eyes. So this afternoon, perhaps for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, George Kraska, manager of the Fine Arts, skirls the pipe to summon Will Fyffe and "Bob, Son of Battle" to his screen.

"Bob, Son of Battle" was made in England by Gaumont British who released it as "To the Victor." But a dog film by whatever name has just as great an appeal for dog lovers the world over. This one comes heralded by critics in New York and elsewhere and the approval of the S. P. C. A. It is a simple story of a fierce old shepherd and his magnificent but ferocious animal. A sheep dog trial is one of the highlights of the story. John Loder and Margaret Lockwood are in the cast.

* * *

The Player Fyffe

Will Fyffe is the essence of the theatrical trouper. According to a press book, he has been on the stage since his childhood. At an early age, he acted in tiny travelling companies and in stock, played everything from Polonius to Conn in the "Shaughram." Once, in a single evening, he played a negro part in "Black Justice," three roles in "Hamlet," and then did a clog dance. His salary was about $25 a week.

Mr. Fyffe has peddled two-penny postcards, once applied for a job as stagehand at a theater where he afterwards became a star. For a time he was a baggage porter at a railway station. The turning point in his career was a Variety performance before King George V. Since then he has topped vaudeville bills in practically every important musichall in Great Britain and the United Kingdom.

* * *

"The Young in Heart"

Another veteran makes her appearance on local screens this week, appropriately enough in a picture called "The Young in Heart." It will arrive at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. Minnie Dupree is the actress and this is her first motion picture.

Not so long ago, while doing radio and television work, Miss Dupree got a wire from David O. Selznick asking her to rush out to his studio. Hollywood impetuosity didn't phase Miss Dupree a bit. She hopped into a plane, went direct from airport to studio and within an hour after arriving was on the set ready to go before the cameras with Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Roland Young, Billie Burke, and Paulette Goddard. Miss Goddard, according to latest reports, either is or is not going to play Scarlett in etc., etc. This is her first film since "Modern Times."

"Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres, Maureen O'Sullivan, and Burgess Meredith, is the companion piece.

* * *

Submarines and Memories

"Submarine Patrol," based on the World War activities of the "Splinter Fleet," is the undersea drama opening tomorrow at the Metropolitan Theater. The film follows the adventures of one of the oft-ridiculed fleet of wooden patrol boats designed during the war to clear the ship lanes of U-boats. Richard Greene, Nancy Kelly, George Bancroft, Slim Summerville and a number of others are in it. John Ford directed.

Bob Hope and Shirley Ross have hired out their respective services to "Thanks for the Memory," the second film.

* * *

The Keith Memorial Theater will continue showing "Drums," with Sabu and Technicolor, for a third week. Wisely, the management is also retaining the latest Disney nonsense, "Ferdinand." There will be a new second feature, "Next Time I Marry," with James Ellison, Lucille Ball and Lee Bowman. It was directed by Garson Kanin, who made "A Man to Remember," a splendid film which Boston patrons forgot.

* * *

At the Paramount and Fenway the films starting tomorrow will be "Heart of the North," with Dick Foran, Gale Page, and Gloria Dickson; and "Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari.

* * *

The John Reed Society and the Holyoke Bookshop continue their series of foreign films tomorrow evening at Cantabrigia Hall, Cambridge, with "A Nous La Liberté." This is one of the finest films René Clair ever made. Also on the program will be Charlie Chaplin in "The Floorwalker."

* * *

The following is the new program of short subjects opening Friday at the South Station Theater: "To Bermuda by Air," the new March of Time. Robert Benchley telling you "How to Read," the Mauch Twins in "Sons of the Plains," an Our Gang Comedy, "Winter Sports in New Hampshire," a Charlie Chase comedy, Orrin Tucker and his orchestra and three newsreels.

J. D. B.

Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly
In "Submarine Patrol," film due Thursday at the Metropolitan

Paulette Goddard
Once featured player of Chaplin's "Modern Times," she returns to the screen at the State and Orpheum Thursday in "The Young in Heart."

At the Boston Art Club

By Dorothy Adlow

The gallery which is now reserved by the Boston Museum of Modern Art will, by arrangement, be used for a few exhibitions during the season by members of the Boston Art Club. After one or two displays under the auspices of the Modern Museum, the local exhibitions seem less radical and more "normal" in character.

A members' exhibition is in its nature unselected, and so in viewing and estimating, it is necessary to scale down canons of criticism, and perhaps to look upon the assemblage of oil and water color paintings, prints, drawings, and sculptures as an agreeable and commendable local output. Holding to lofty demands in a display of this kind would be unfair and uninteresting. There are a few luminaries, more professional, more enterprising, and they occupy the prominent places; but their qualities are cramped by the proximity of average or mediocre works.

This may seem an elaborate introduction to the current exhibition which is more or less routine. But the time has come when we can look more equably at our run-of-the-mill local performers. Boston has advanced markedly in its production of, and reception to, the arts in recent years. It has disengaged itself from a rut, and now that the deliverance is patent, many who were disturbed feel relief.

The outstanding group at the Boston Art Club is the section of prints and drawings. The pictures are small and they do not command the eye as do their larger dimensioned neighbors. But they do possess sound craftsmanship, novel handling of subject, and a spiritedness which is welcome. Such traits are appreciated after seeing no end of conventional and hackneyed subjects and designs. The draughtsmanship in smaller dimensions appear less driven by the necessity to cover space. They draw engagingly, indulging a capricious idea, twisting or contorting, as they choose. Among the more interesting contributors are Daphne Dunbar, who somehow sees lustre and radiance in dark corners; Polly Nordell, who imparts distinction upon commonplace themes; Elizabeth Saltonstall Eugene Kingman, Florence Reed.

The water colors maintain a certain level of acceptable handicraft which holds in this vicinity. The oils are wider ranging in subject, color, and implication. There are several portraits which follow the recipe of naturalistic likeness and amiable characterization. One notices particularly portaits by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, Peter Pezzati, Emma Fordyce McRae.

Theophile Schneider provides a very bright and strong landscape "In the Berkshires." Molly Luce relaxes her set forms and gives way to turbulence and dramatic atmosphere in "Tempest." Harold Rotenberg shows vigor in a view "Irish Town."

Still life plays a prominent role in this exhibition. Interesting examples noted are by E. P. Barth, Kate Tryon, Anna L. Nason.

There are a few sculptured pieces which have not been honored with a listing in the catalogue.

* * *

Photographs
At Y. M. C. A.

In the lounge of the Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue there is on exhibition a group of photographs made by members of the Y. Camera Club of Boston.

In the activities of the Y. M. C. A., there is included a camera course. Space in the building has been reserved for dark rooms and developing.

That members have not only taken advantage of instruction in the use of the camera, but have succeeded in making prints reaching professional standards is recommendation enough for that activity. Some of the members are photographing as a hobby; others have already been invited to collaborate with professionals. Many interesting examples of prints by members of the Camera Club are worth noting. There are for instance the landscape themes of Miss Jeannette Foster. They are admirable, including one of "Birches," another a "Winter Landscape." Many of the pictures are of familiar spots in Boston. C. F. Dobson shows one of Charles River. G. W. Herndon exhibits some fine views of "Fenway," "Custom House," and the Cambridge skyline. There are some clear shots of airplanes by William Drake, also a picturesque snow scene, "Powder Snow." Another good contribution is a marine view, "Path of Gold," by Francis Bulin.

Christmas Plays Planned by WPA

The Federal Theater has announced a nation wide program of special plays and pageants for the Christmas season.

The Eastern Region has scheduled "Pinocchio" and "The Pageant of the Shearman and the Taliors" for churches and schools in the Italian section of Boston; "Christmas Carol," "The Shepherds," and "Pinocchio" for the marionette unit; "A Christmas Tree in the Window" by the Radio Division; and "A Christmas Dream" by the vaudeville unit.

The New York City project will present the "Advent of the Nativity" on trucks playing in the five boroughs. Prior to the performances Christmas carols will be sung by choristers. The opening night is scheduled for Dec. 19. Each performance will run for 35 minutes.

"A Moral Entertainment" will open in Philadelphia on Dec. 17, and "The Glass Slipper" at Roslyn, L. I., on Dec. 26.

The Federal Theater of Atlanta will give Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" for schools and colleges during Christmas week. At Jacksonville, Fla., the project will present the nativity and adoration cycles of the Chester Mysteries in four city parks. At Tampa, Fla., "The Christmas Story" will be given for a week with special children's matinees, and "The Toy Shop Ballet" for children on Dec. 31. Miami will open its holiday program with "The Emperor's New Clothes" during Christmas week and offer a series of marionette plays for underprivileged children.

A pageant, "Christmas Now and Then," based on a history of the town, will be given at Charlotte, N. C., in conjunction with local civic groups. Greensboro in the same State plans two short Christmas plays and a pageant. Manteo will give "The Christmas Carol" on Dec. 16 and an old Christmas celebration of an original pageant on Jan. 6. The latter will also be presented in Wanchese, N. C., where old Christmas is still celebrated.

The Vagabond Puppeteers of Oklahoma will give performances for children during the holidays.

News of the Stage

In addition to the comedy, "Excursion," which will be given Thursday and Friday evenings at the Peabody Playhouse in Charles Street, two other productions are planned by Peabody Players and Operetta Company. They are Gilbert and Sullivan's "Yeomen of the Guard" which will be given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Jan. 19, 20, and 21; and Arthur Guiterman's rhymed translation of Molière's "School for Husbands," scheduled for March 23 and 24.

Ethel Waters, long familiar as a singer in musical comedies and revues, will be starred by Guthrie McClintic in a straight dramatic part in "Mamba's Daughters." The new play is a dramatization by Dorothy and DuBose Heyward of their novel of the same name. The first performance is scheduled for Jan. 3 at the Empire Theater in New York.

"On Borrowed Time" closed Saturday night in Chicago. Child labor laws bar its presentation in Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington.

"I'd Rather by Right," starring George M. Cohan, is reported to have broken the house record for a $3.30 top at the Auditorium, Chicago, last week, having taken in $45,301. The previous week's figure was $43,176. The engagement has been extended for a fourth week.

Toscanini Tickets

The box-office sale of tickets for the concert on Jan. 7 by Toscanini and the NBC Orchestra will open on Dec. 17 at Symphony Hall. In the meantime mail orders are being filled in order of receipt, and the tickets thus assigned will be mailed about Dec. 15. The concert is being given for the benefit of the Lowthorpe School of Landscape Architecture.

Research workers of the Federal Theater in Chicago are gathering material for dramatization of the motion picture industry. The production, planned for early in 1939, will be done on an elaborate scale. The influence of pictures on public morals and opinion will be an important part of the script.

Mme. Flagstad's Program

At her recital in the Hotel Statler Ballroom next Wednesday forenoon, the third in the series of Morning Musicales, Kirsten Flagstad will sing the following program:

Aria, "Leise, leise," from "Der Freischütz" ..... von Weber
"Die Ehre Gottes" ..... Beethoven
"Ich liebe dich" ..... Beethoven
"Im Herbst" ..... Robert Franz
"Ich trage meine Minne" ..... Strauss
"Wie sollten wir geheim sie halten" ..... Strauss
Aria, Isolde's Liebestod from "Tristan und Isolde" ..... Wagner
"Mens jeg venter" (While I wait) Grieg
"En Svane" (A Swan) ..... Grieg
"Med en primulaveris" (Of Spring) Grieg
"Et Haab" (My Hope) ..... Grieg
At the piano, Edwin McArthur

Comedy Has a Serious Side

Hal Phyfe

Jane Cowl
Coming to the Colonial Monday in Thornton Wilder's new farce, "The Merchant of Yonkers."

Fogg Reinstates Its 'Correggio'

Newly reinstated, after several years of oblivion in storage, there may now be seen in the Fogg Museum at Cambridge a painting believed to be by Correggio. It is a study for the head of Sant' Ilario, from his frescoes at the Cathedral of Parma. It was given to the Museum many years ago by Dr. Denman W. Ross. It is somewhat over life-size, inclined sharply to the side, with dusky browns relieved by dull reds. The features are unexpectedly delicate and youthful.

The attribution to Correggio is based partly on the connoisseurship of Dr. Ross, partly on the judgment of those in the Museum. It is based also on laboratory methods of research. An examination under the X-ray by Alan Burroughs shows a kinship in brushwork, believed too close to be accidental, with the generally accepted "Ecce Homo" of Correggio, in the National Gallery in London. The latter has a history extending back to 1718. Though questioned by von Meyer a generation ago it has been highly praised by Berenson.

While the Fogg Museum head may be classified as a "study," it was, in Mr. Burroughs' conjecture, probably a separate portrait of the young man who served as a model.

Shorts and Trailers

Billie Burke, of "The Young in Heart" cast, is the daughter of a circus clown. Christened Ethelbert, Miss Burke was soon called "Billie," after her father. For two years she toured with her parents as a circus trouper in Europe. In his spare time her father taught his daughter the art of pantomime, and it was as a pantomimist that Ethelbert Burke made her first stage successes.

* * *

Mary Kornman, one-time sweetheart of the "Our Gang Comedies," is working once more for her old boss, Hal Roach. Miss Kornman is a young woman now, charming enough to play in "It's Spring Again," a "romantic" comedy starring Oliver Hardy and Harry Langdon. Mr. Langdon is a Mack Sennett alumnus.

* * *

Bob Hope and Shirley Ross will be teamed again in "Some Like It Hot," now shooting on the Paramount lot. More important to swing fans is the fact that the film will serve as the début vehicle for Gene Krupa, noted drum beater and former member of Benny Goodman's band.

* * *

Elvira Rios, Mexican concert singer and interpreter of native folk songs, has been signed by Walter Wanger for "Stage Coach," which John Ford is directing. This is the first time that the singer has been out of Mexico. Dudley Nichols wrote the screen play, and Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Louise Platt, Andy Devine, John Carradine, Thomas Mitchell, Donald Meek, George Bancroft and Tim Holt are in it.

* * *

Paramount has made a short subject in the "Unusual Occupations" series, starring Edgar Bergen with Charlie McCarthy and the latter's rival, Mortimer Snerd. The film shows how Bergen conceived the idea of McCarthy, presents the first drawings made of the now famous character, and explains how artists and sculptors work from Bergen designs to build the dummy.

Stained Glass Art Exhibit

Throughout the Christmas season and until Jan. 7, examples of stained glass art in the United States and abroad will be shown in the Art Department of the Boston Public Library where Messrs. Reynolds, Francis & Rohnstock of Boston are exhibiting stained glass panels, designs, cartoons, and drawings.

There are many original color designs for ecclesiastical windows in this country. Among them are designs for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, and the Riverside Church, the so-called Rockefeller Church, in New York City. The Princeton University Chapel, the National Episcopal Cathedral at Washington, the Colorado College Chapel at Colorado Springs, and St. Georges School Chapel, Newport, R. I.

There may also be seen designs for the windows in the American Memorial Cemetery Chapel at Belleau Wood in France. In addition many smaller churches and chapels in the United States are represented.

Of interest to the student of stained glass are illustrations of enamels, mosaics, mural decorations, and illuminated manuscripts from the Public Library's collections, showing original sources of design in related crafts, and the many books on stained glass illustrated in color. Also of interest is the display on one wall of a group of water color drawings which were made by Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., in 1935, of famous mediaeval windows in the Cathedrals of France and Spain.

In connection with the exhibition a lecture, "The Romance of Stained Glass," will be given by Mr. Reynolds, in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library on the evening of Dec. 15. The talk will be illustrated with color films and hand-colored slides of ancient and modern windows.

Moses Smith to Speak

Moses Smith, music critic of the Transcript, will speak at the next meeting of the Music Lovers Club of Boston, at the Copley-Plaza, Tuesday at 10:45 a. m. His subject will be "Piano Music for and About Children," and his talk will be illustrated. Artists taking part in the program will be the Baldwin Trio, Francesco Martorana, tenor, and Marguerite Stiles, accompanist.

Amusements

BOSTON

Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy presents
Gordon String Quartet
JORDAN HALL
Sunday Eve., Dec. 11, at 8:30
Tickets at Medical Bureau, 581 Boylston Street, Boston, and at Jordan Hall box office, 10:30 to 5:30 daily.
$2.20, $1.65, $1.10

Aaron Richmond presents
THIS SAT. MAT. at 2:30 Last Perform.
Jordan Hall—Tickets Now 75c to $2.20
Theatre Guild of ANGNA ENTERS
Great Mime, Dancer, One-Woman Thea.

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
NEXT SUNDAY 3:30
MENUHIN
Only appearance this season

Peabody Playhouse Tomorrow and Friday, 8:15 P. M.
257 Charles St.
The Peabody Players Present
"EXCURSION"
THREE-ACT COMEDY
Reserved Seats, 50c, 75c, $1.00 LAF. $110

SOUTH STATION
Latest MARCH OF TIME
MAUCH TWINS · BERMUDA SKIING in A-H · ROBT. BENCHLEY
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

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Now—Through Wednesday
"YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU"
The March of Time
Thursday—"IF I WERE KING"
"Girls' School"

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Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. **ROXY** 7th Ave. 50th St.

"The best thing to music that has come along this year."—*Atkinson, Times.*
MAX GORDON (in association with Geo. S. Kaufman & Moss Hart) presents
SING OUT THE NEWS
Music & Lyrics by HAROLD ROME · Conceived & Directed by CHARLES FRIEDMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45th St., W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:40

Every Night at 6:30. Mat. Sats., 1 P. M.-5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
MADY CHRISTIANS · MAURICE EVANS
KATHERINE LOCKE · HENRY EDWARDS
One Hour Dinner Intermission 8:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

LAST 2 WEEKS Engagement Ends Sat., Dec. 17
GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES
IN
VICTORIA REGINA
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St., W. of 8th Av.
Evgs. 8:50 Sharp. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30

DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8.30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Comedy
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
CAST AND CHORUS OF 50
ETHEL BARRYMORE W. 47 St. CI. 6-9290
Evgs. 8:30—Orch., $4.40; Balcony, $2.50 to $1.10
Mats. WED and SAT., 2.30—$2.75 to $1.10

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45 St. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8.30. Orch. $2.50. Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT., 2.30—$2.75 to $1.10

Going somewhere in the evening

Don formal attire for dinner at a swank restaurant, followed by the opera or a play—or slip out, just as you are, for an enjoyable evening at the movies. Whatever your amusement objective, you may find inspiration in an advertisement on this page of The Christian Science Monitor.

ATTEND A MONITOR-ADVERTISED ENTERTAINMENT

Castle in Spain

FIDEL is one of those people who just cannot help being proud of everything. When, at the outset, he said that he was proud to know me, I felt there was something unique about the man. Of course, my first day in Barcelona had convinced me that there was something unique about all Spaniards. And Fidel was outstanding.

But Fidel was proudest of all of his home. And, if there's any sort of idea current that all the homes in Spain have been devastated by war, let Fidel's hospitality disabuse you of it.

* * *

WE WALKED UNDER the palm terraces of Barcelona's siesta-stilled streets in the heat of a glorious Sunday afternoon, and Fidel was proud to call my attention to the interest of the passing panorama. The *refugios*, humping their excavations, like gargantuan molehills across the streets; the bourgeois residential apartments, which once lacked inhabitants and are now satiated with the spate of refugees which has inundated the city; the almost impossibly overcrowded street-cars, sharing, with the infrequent Underground Metro, the burden of providing Barcelona's only public transport service; the shops, hotels, private houses, many of which have been conscripted by the State to shelter the glut of Government organizations formed under the exigencies of war. All these and other things littered Fidel's commentary. Our stroll was punctuated by interruptions I could well have dispensed with. But patiently we moved along, and turned at last into Fidel's home.

* * *

FROM THE BRIGHT yellow street a short passage leads to a flight of stone steps, and at the top of these a door opens suddenly to disclose the charming person of Fidel's wife. Fidel is very proud of Madame Laverny—she studied music in Milan, and the Madame has usurped Señora to cloak her with becoming professionalism. She is young and handsome, and her smile of welcome is the epitome of that hospitality that gives the Spanish smile a distinctiveness as typical as the mantilla. In fact, Madame Laverny's expression almost illuminates the dim corridor along which she conducts her visitors to the charming little living-room of which Fidel is particularly proud. It is graced by a diminutive occupant.

Half Barcelona must know Rosita. Though she isn't yet five years old, she plays Bach and Schumann on the piano, and the castanets on the slightest provocation. And when she flutters and sways, with delicate rhythm, across the bright carpet, in emulation of some renowned ballerina, her smile is her mother's in matchless miniature. Fidel sinks lower into the contentment of his chintz-covered arm-chair and just oozes pride all over.

The continuity of Rosita's choreography gets interrupted now and then—for Semi, in her domestic peregrinations, has that bland disregard for danger which seems a national trait of Spanish pedestrians. Semi is a young lady, too, but she has four busy little canine legs that seem to be trying to twinkle in time to Rosita's castanets. She was rescued from an evacuated building near by and Fidel's pride in the inmates of his ménage includes Semi, too.

* * *

WHEN ROSITA HAS finished dancing and falling over Semi, and her mother's nimble fingers have rippled the dainty accompaniment to its coda, we invade the kitchen. Fidel is inordinately proud of it today, because it is perfumed with potatoes and cocoa, the largesse of an American lady who has just descended with Santa-Claus-like beneficence on the city where no such luxuries abound. We sniff with noisy relish and are reminded of the more tasteless fruits of discord.

There is a sunny balcony behind the kitchen. It is inhabited. And Fidel is about as proud of his poultry as he is of anything—pardonable when one is aware that a Barcelona merchant demands the equivalent of an English pound sterling for a dozen eggs. We join Fidel and his family in a long look of mute gratitude at the four healthy, strutting damsels, before we turn our backs on their balcony-villa.

* * *

LOTS OF THINGS happen in Fidel's home that we have no opportunity personally to examine. Sometimes its serenity is aggressed by the whoops of street urchins who find in Semi a suitable subject to be teased. Then Madame Laverny's gentle tact takes charge of the situation, and many a bellicose future citizen has discovered that singing a cheery little song with Rosita offers all the scope he needs to vent his animal energy.

Fidel, at our departure, is proud to have shown his house; and yet, I cannot think that he is half as proud as many a visitor is of having seen it.

H. G. L.

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"JOSEPHINE AND MERCIE": *A Painting by Edmund C. Tarbell*

SUCH quiet family scenes as this are within the experience of many and give the painting a peculiar nostalgic charm. The artist has selected a moment from the everyday life of a household with which he was familiar and has fixed it on canvas in a production of unusual subtlety. Although the subject may be called conventional, the treatment is not. The composition is daring in that the woman at the desk in her brilliant white dress is in the immediate foreground and might easily dominate the picture. But by a series of horizontal lines and by touches of white in the curtains and the lamp, the eye is led to the second figure and the white doorframe which encloses the scene, so that the subject is presented in its totality. A soft light pervades the room and forms another unifying element. The two figures intent on writing and reading are painted with as much detachment as the handsome secretary-bookcase. A balance and serenity result. By arrangement and selection the artist has succeeded in establishing a subtle harmony of mood.

The painting is the work of Edmund C. Tarbell, a New England artist who lived and worked in Boston for many years. In his memory the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is holding at the present time an exhibition of his paintings, together with those of his friend and colleague, Frank W. Benson.

After an apprenticeship in Paris, Tarbell returned to America at the end of the nineteenth century, where he soon assumed a leading position among the artists of his day. His influence was particularly felt at the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts where he taught for twenty-four years. Indeed, he inspired so many young painters who studied under him that they became known as the "Tarbellites." Tarbell brought to his art a sound craftsmanship and an unerring eye. He was a realistic painter in that he recorded his direct observations, as in the scene above. His greatest interest was the problem of light—how it affected color, form, and textures. He used the impressionistic, or broken-color technique, but in a modified manner; it never dominated his sense of form or of detail. Domestic interiors with human figures, usually his family and friends, were his most characteristic subjects. In them he achieved an intimacy and refinement which often call to mind the paintings of Vermeer, although Tarbell never approached the genius of the Dutch master. Above all, Tarbell gave expression to the life of his time, the best of his paintings furnishing a true insight into a section of New England society.

H. H. A.

Music of the Spheres

DID Palestrina walk alone at night,
watching the hosts of heaven,
until he heard—faintly and far away—
their marching music?
Then back at desk by candlelight,
he wove into his measures
celestial harmonies,
echoes of intertwining orbits,
starry trails of melody;
a glorious astronomy!

ANNA STANTON LAY

Finding the Southern Gentleman

HE IS a country lawyer, not without vanity. Rather his vanity is less shrewdly clothed than would be that of the city corporation lawyer in a five-name firm who has never turned his law to anything but profit. . . . Mr. Carpenter is frankly proud of his efforts in defense of the civil rights of men in East Arkansas and also of his efforts to find some way to lighten the agricultural darkness of the plantation South. He has written about that, studied about it; he plans to study and write more. The drawers of his desk are packed with scrap books and loose clippings about his defense of the unionized tenants and with articles he wrote for the Scripps-Howard papers about tenancy.

Beside him in his office his book case contains not only law books but books also on tenancy and other Southern problems, many of them from the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill.

"Do you know Odum?"

"Yes."

"And Vance?"

"Yes."

"Have you read Raper's *Preface to Peasantry*?"

I nodded.

"I've got 'em all. That's a great University at Chapel Hill."

Out there in that little half lost Arkansas country town he spoke a little wistfully, I thought. The University of North Carolina to him represents an intellectual ideal. He never saw Lee but the line of his aspiration to integrity goes straight back to his father's teacher. He has never been to Chapel Hill but he finds its Liberal intelligence stimulating to his own.

What a place to find him, I thought, as I looked at the wide one-sided street of Marked Tree again. He is supposed to be in Charleston or Savannah or New Orleans. He might even live in the big house of a plantation between Greenville and Natchez. But who would expect to find the Southern aristocrat up a dark stair and down a dark hall in Marked Tree? But here he was. I know his marks. Not stiff neck and wide acres, but tradition and intelligence and responsibility. My friend, Judge George W. Connor in Raleigh, quoting Maurois on the virtues of English civilization, called them "Continuity and flexibility." There the man of the virtues was in East Arkansas, the defender of Negro tenants against rapacious white landlords. And said I to me, "Anyone who is surprised to find the Southern gentleman here about such business does not understand either South or gentleman."

Too little of either remain.—From "A Southerner Discovers the South," by JONATHAN DANIELS. (New York: Macmillan.)

One of the Best Things In England

THE English countryside is not for work; it is for show. It is as green as a park and as immaculate as paradise. I sauntered along a grassy pathway in Surrey during a tepid shower, among the stems of broom with its yellowish blossom and russet heather which stippled the light ferns; and there was nothing but the sky and round hillocks, for the houses with their inmates are tucked away amid the trees, from which a meal in preparation wafts a cheerful cloudlet. . . .

I ambled like a wood-nymph across the Essex paddocks, climbed over a hedge into a seigniorial park, and saw water-lilies and gladstonia on a dark pool, danced in the loft a dance which I did not know, climbed up a church tower, and ten times a day was amazed at the harmony and perfection of the life with which the Englishman surrounds himself in his home. The English home, that is tennis and warm water, the gong summoning you to lunch, books, meadows, comfort selected, stabilized, and blessed by the centuries, freedom of children and patriarchal disposition of parents, hospitality and a formalism as comfortable as a dressing-gown; in brief, the English home is the English home . . . : with this I conclude the tale of the best things in England.—From "Letters From England," by KAREL CAPEK, reprinted by permission from Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

"No ties of the flesh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW often one is called upon to carry the burden of supporting a family or others who are confronted with financial difficulties! Though it is indeed right to be loving at all times, we soon see that in order permanently to solve such a problem, it is necessary to cut away the binding cords of personal sense and personal attachment, and to establish in our consciousness a realization of the completeness, perfection, continuity, and entirety of spiritual man. Such a course of thought and action brings joy and release to all concerned. As we realize that God is the Father-Mother of man, and become aware of the perfection of His continually unfolding creation, we see that every idea of God is eternally maintained, sustained, and supplied by the heavenly Parent.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, states on page 31, "Jesus acknowledged no ties of the flesh." Through his realization of man's wholeness, he was enabled to free his thought from the sense of human relationship. Because of his spiritual nature and his recognition of man's true selfhood and sonship with God, he was able to separate his thought from human and fleshly ties. Acknowledging no earthly relationship as real, he clearly understood the fact of the fatherhood and motherhood of God. He said, as recorded in Matthew (23:9), "Call no man your father upon the earth: for one is your Father, which is in heaven." Since the real man has never been born in or of matter, he is bound by "no ties of the flesh."

It is our work to emulate the Master in this as well as other respects, and we can do so only as we demonstrate, in the proportion of our understanding, the truth of the fatherhood and motherhood of God. We shall then convince ourselves, as well as those who come to us for aid, of the ever-availability of God's bounty and the endless resources of His creation.

The loving Father-Mother God supplies all His children's needs according to His purpose and plan, and not in the way of human appointing. Every child of God, forever reflecting the divine intelligence, is responsive to naught but the outpouring of good, emanating from God, the fountainhead of all supply.

Through the guidance of a more experienced worker, a student of Christian Science was led to see that she must permit another member of her family to work out his own salvation. It was realized that only in this way would individual character be strengthened and permanency established. Instead of yielding to the human yearning for pity, pampering, and coddling, she took a firm stand, leaving this one to make practical the truth of his God-given manhood.

To act wisely under such conditions requires prayer and spiritual discernment. The line must be drawn clearly between that which is humanly sympathetic and that which is divinely compassionate. As we become conscious of spiritual direction, and the all-embracing presence of divine Love, we find ourselves laying down a false sense of personal responsibility. This higher, more spiritual method will not separate us from those we love, but will help to open their thought to wider vistas and improved human experiences.

It is clear that if the belief in life as material, and the suggestions of personal responsibility and personal sense are replaced with the understanding that God, Life, eternally cares for His creation, we shall see the nature of true brotherhood more brightly revealed. Thus the beliefs of envy, greed, and jealousy, attempting to attach themselves to individuals, will dissolve, as it is lovingly pointed out that through a right understanding of God's abundance and everpresence, each one may draw upon His resources to replenish depleted stores. It is our part instantly to deny for ourselves and those who come to us for consolation and comfort any belief in lack or limitation. With this loosening of our thought it will be seen that good is ever present and abundant, and that it flows unceasingly from God to man.

When Jesus restored his friend Lazarus from the grave, his forceful words to those who stood by (John 11:44), "Loose him, and let him go," constituted a ringing command to all, down the ages, who are seeing their loved ones as bound in the napkin and winding sheet of belief of life in matter.

As this student loosed the member of her family from her own limiting thought, his business rehabilitation began, and he was aided physically, financially, and morally. He no longer looked to person for a solution to his problem, but rejoiced in the newly acquired spiritual strength which his own mental work had brought him.

Patience and tenderness must accompany all our efforts to help others. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 353) Mrs. Eddy states: "Some people try to tend folks, as if they should steer the regulator of mankind. God makes us pay for tending the action that He adjusts." Wise words! She also says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 22), "The real man is not of the dust, nor is he ever created through the flesh; for his father and mother are the one Spirit, and his brethren are all the children of one parent, the eternal good."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

The Peace-Bringer

CEASELESSLY, silently, flake on flake,
Drop to the forest, drop to the field.
Leave nothing to wake to, nothing to wake.
Whiteness and peace be the world's one yield.

Lie deep on the mountains, deep by the streams,
A-wait for the sun, for the sun to use.
Bank the pane higher, weave the old dreams,
Gain us a day we had thought to lose.

Dusk-born, yet white as no earthly flower,
Heap the road over, bury the wood;
Fall on our stilled hearts, hour by hour,
Fall until peace shall be understood.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

"NINGUNOS LAZOS DE LA CARNE"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

¡CUANTAS veces pasa que uno esté obligado a llevar la carga de mantener una familia u otros seres que pasan por dificultades pecuniarias! Aunque esté bien que uno sea bondadoso siempre, comprenderemos pronto que para resolver un problema de esa clase permanentemente, es preciso que se corten las trabas del sentimiento personal y del afecto personal, y que se establezca en nuestra conciencia un concepto claro acerca de la perfección, plenitud y continuidad del hombre espiritual. El seguir un procedimiento tal, tanto en pensamientos como en acciones, traerá alegría y redención a todos los que estén envueltos en el problema. A medida que comprendamos que Dios es Padre-Madre del hombre, llegando a reconocer la perfección de Su creación que se está desarrollando continuamente, vemos que cada idea de Dios es mantenida, sostenida y alimentada eternamente por su Padre celestial.

En la página 31 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, dice: "Jesús no reconoció ningunos lazos de la carne." Mediante su comprensión de que el hombre es completo, fué capaz de librar su pensamiento del concepto erróneo acerca de las relaciones humanas. A causa de su naturaleza espiritual y su reconocimiento de que la individualidad verdadera del hombre es la de hijo de Dios, le fué posible separar su pensamiento de lazos humanos y carnales. Negándose a reconocer las relaciones terrenales como verdaderas, entendió claramente la gran verdad de que Dios es tanto nuestro Padre como nuestra Madre. Según leemos en el Evangelio de San Mateo (23:9), dijo una vez: "A nadie llaméis padre vuestro sobre la tierra; porque uno solo es vuestro Padre, el cual está en los cielos." Puesto que el hombre verdadero no ha nacido jamás en la materia o de la materia, no está atado por ningunos "lazos de la carne".

La obra nuestra es imitar al Maestro en este lo mismo que en otros respectos, y podemos hacerlo solamente si demostramos, en la proporción que nuestro entendimiento nos lo permite, aquella verdad de que Dios es tanto Madre como Padre nuestro. Entonces nos convenceremos a nosotros mismos, y convenceremos a los que se vuelvan a nosotros en busca de ayuda, de la abundancia de Dios, que está siempre a nuestro alcance, y de los recursos infinitos de Su creación.

El amante Padre-Madre Dios provee a todas las necesidades de Sus hijos de acuerdo con Su plan y propósito, y no según los planes humanos. Todo hijo de Dios, reflejando por siempre la inteligencia divina, no responde a ninguna otra cosa que el bien que dimana abundantemente de Dios, la fuente de todo nuestro abastecimiento.

Bajo la dirección de un amigo que ya tenía más experiencia, un discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana fué inducido a dejar que otro miembro de la familia "llevase a cabo la obra de su misma salvación". Comprendió que ese era el único método por el cual el carácter individual pudiera fortalecerse y establecerse con permanencia. En vez de responder al deseo humano de simpatía, mimo y regalo, tomó una posición firme, obligando a la otra persona a llevar a la práctica esa verdad acerca del hombre creado a la semejanza de Dios.

El obrar prudentemente bajo tales circunstancias requiere oración y percepción espiritual. Hay que distinguir entre lo que es meramente simpatía humana y lo que expresa la compasión divina. Cuando lleguemos a darnos cuenta de la dirección espiritual y la presencia todo-abarcadora del Amor divino, hallaremos que estamos abandonando el concepto erróneo de responsabilidad personal. Este método superior y más espiritual no nos separa de los que queremos, sino que contribuye a que abran sus ojos para ver horizontes más anchos y tengan mejores experiencias humanas.

Es claro que si la creencia en una vida material y las sugestiones de responsabilidad personal y sentido personal se han reemplazado con el entendimiento de que Dios, la Vida, cuida eternamente de Su creación, veremos la naturaleza de la hermandad verdadera revelada más claramente. Así las tentaciones de la envidia, de la codicia y de los celos, que atacan y tratan de identificarse con el individuo, se disolverán a medida que se aprenda como por medio de un entendimiento correcto de la abundancia y omnipresencia de Dios, cada uno puede sacar nuevo abastecimiento de la abundancia de Sus riquezas para llenar de nuevo sus almacenes agotados. Es nuestro deber rechazar instantáneamente, tanto para nosotros mismos como para los que vengan hacia nosotros en busca de alivio y consuelo, cualquier creencia en la escasez y en la limitación. A medida que desatemos así las trabas de nuestro pensamiento, se verá como el bien está siempre presente y abundante, y como fluye constantemente de Dios al hombre.

Cuando Jesús resucitó a su amigo Lázaro de la tumba, sus palabras poderosas a los que estaban con él (San Juan, 11:44): "¡Desatadle y dejadle ir!" constituyeron un mandamiento sonoro, a través de los siglos, para todos los que aun están viendo a sus seres queridos atados con las vendas y el sudario de la creencia en la vida material.

En la proporción en que este discípulo de la Ciencia Cristiana libertó al otro miembro de la familia de sus propios pensamientos de limitación, la rehabilitación de su vida de negocios comenzó, y se sintió aliviado pecuniaria, física y moralmente. Ya no miraba hacia ciertas personas para la solución de sus problemas, sino que se regocijó de su nueva fuerza espiritual, que su propia labor mental le había proporcionado.

La paciencia y la compasión tienen que acompañar todos nuestros esfuerzos de ayudar a otros. En la página 353 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Algunas personas cuidan de otras personas como si ellos fuesen responsables por la dirección del regulador de la humanidad. Dios nos hace pagar por interferir con la acción que El ajusta." ¡Qué palabras tan sabias! También dice en la página 22 de RETROSPECTION AND INTROSPECTION (RETROSPECCION E INTROVERSION): "El hombre verdadero no está en el polvo, ni fué jamás creado por la carne; porque su padre y su madre son el único Espíritu, y sus hermanos son todos los hijos del único progenitor, el bien eterno."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Snow Scene

GENTLY falls the snow in old Kyoto
Hushing shuffling sounds of sandaled feet.
Muted hang the bells in tall pagodas
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Myriad-hued kimonos gaily flutter
Where Celestial daughters come and go,
Outlines softly blurring in the twilight,
In old Kyoto gently falls the snow.

ANNE MACNAB

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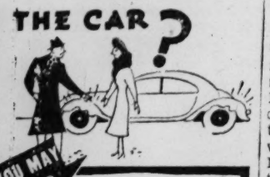

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Japan's Army Tightens Economic Grip

Sole prominent moderate in Cabinet views limitation upon private initiative with deep concern.

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—A severe slump on the Tokyo Stock Exchange followed a recent frontal clash between the Army and the Japanese business and financial interests, which was reflected in opposing public statements by Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda and by Col. Kenryo Sato, head of the Information Department of the War Office. The issue was whether Article II of the National Mobilization Act, which empowers the Government to control the capital and profits of companies should be invoked.

Invocation of this Article would make it possible for the Government, both to limit the dividends which may be paid out by companies and to force corporations to invest a considerable part of their earnings in Government bonds, which are being issued on a lavish scale to finance the war in China. The Army considers both these objectives desirable. Mr. Ikeda, well-known veteran financier who since the resignation of Gen. Kazushige Ugaki as Foreign Minister, is the sole prominent spokesman for moderation in the Konoye Cabinet, views with distrust any such drastic limitation of private initiative as the application of Article II would authorize.

The controversy, which at one time reached such a height that Mr. Ikeda's resignation was rumored, was finally smoothed out, at least temporarily, apparently on the basis that the Army will get the greater part of what it wants. There will be no immediate invocation of the disputed Article; but the Finance Ministry will endeavor to devise means of achieving the same result by other means. If this fails, the Article will be put into force.

Class Conflict Invoked

Colonel Sato assumed the Japanese Army's familiar pose of champion of the poorer classes against the selfishness of the big business interests. He suggested that national unity and co-operation would be seriously impaired if the feeling gained ground that any single class was being spared the burdens and deprivations which all the people are obliged to endure. He especially warned against high dividends in the munitions industries, in view of the distress of the peacetime industries, of the wounded and of the members of families which have been bereaved as a result of the war. He called for "the complete achievement of an organic wartime system for the nation."

Colonel Sato's viewpoint was supported in the Cabinet by the Home Minister, Admiral Nobumasa Suyetsugu, well known as a nationalist extremist, and by the Welfare Minister, Koichi Kido. Finance Minister Ikeda replied, in a statement to the press, that any move for limitation of dividends would have an unfavorable effect on the expansion of industrial production which is now proceeding in all branches of industry connected with the manufacture of munitions.

Another objection which Mr. Ikeda raised to the application of Article II is that it would give the Government power to force banks to advance loans to industrial enterprises, regardless of their financial soundness. A reckless use of this power, he contended, would undermine the credit standing of the banks and thus have "serious effects on the general financial situation." He maintained that another clause in the Act, Article 16, contains sufficient guaranties against war profiteering.

Heavy Losses on Exchange

This recent Cabinet flurry, which was finally adjusted by the mediating efforts of Premier Prince Konoye, was significant as a preliminary skirmish in the bigger struggle to make Japan a military totalitarian state. That the result was not favorable to the business interests is evident from the behavior of the Stock Exchange, which registered heavy losses, some shares falling below the low points which had been reached last July, when the fighting around Changkufeng indicated the threat of a serious conflict with the Soviet Union.

At the time when Mr. Ikeda entered the Konoye Cabinet in the dual capacity of Minister of Finance and Minister of Comerce and Industry last spring this correspondent compared his position to that of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht in Germany. The parallel seems to hold good, with Mr. Ikeda being subjected to much the same pressure from the Army that Dr. Schacht sustained from National Socialist extremists.

Manchukuo Lists Trade Preferences

By the Associated Press

Hsinking, Manchukuo, Dec. 7

Manchukuo has classified foreign powers in four categories, endorsing the Japanese conception of the Open Door trade policy in the Orient, Premier and Foreign Minister Chang Ching-hui announced today through Domei, the official Japanese news agency.

Preference would be shown first to Japan, creator and advisor of Manchukuo; second, to the new Chinese regimes sponsored in China by Japan; third, to the anti-Communist pact adherents, Germany and Italy; fourth, would come those powers which have not recognized Manchukuo as a State.

Japanese chain stores in China enjoy benefits of waterway monopoly in getting supplies.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—An evidence of the current trend is to be seen in vernacular press reports telling of the establishment of Japanese-controlled "chain stores," selling Japanese products exclusively, in cities and towns of Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces.

These stores can receive their goods only by Japanese communications media, chiefly the rivers and canals, which are controlled by the Japanese inland waterway monopoly. While the enterprises are Chinese in name and Chinese are employed, control and supply of products to be retailed are entirely Japanese.

By this means Japanese canned goods, matches, and many similar necessities are given an outlet. For the most part these do not replace foreign imported goods, which always were largely beyond the financial means of the agrarian population, but instead they take the place of domestic industry products.

It is significant that although a great many Chinese industries have been re-established or newly established in Shanghai, their output was designed to flow into the unoccupied areas of China where they commanded a premium over goods known to have been produced even by domestic factories Japanese-controlled. With the fall of Canton it must be increasingly difficult for such trade to continue, and the Japanese are not inclined to let Chinese-made Shanghai goods penetrate out into the immediate hinterland.

Even in the smallest villages, according to reports, traders are carrying made-in-Japan goods which the people must buy or go without. Present monopoly plans, carried on despite increasingly vehement foreign objections, appear to be pointed toward ever-more-complete control both of production and of consumption.

The effect of this on China's industry still in an infant stage when the fighting started, as well as on foreign sales of goods and machines to build up China industry, is reflected in the foreign diplomatic protests.

Hankow's Coal Runs Out

HANKOW, Dec. 7 (AP)—Hankow became a city without electric lights, heat, and even its restricted emergency water service Monday night as the coal supplies of the British Electric Company were exhausted.

Hankow fell to the Japanese invaders on Oct. 25 and a month later the British sought their aid to replenish the plant's fuel supply which, they warned, could last only until early December.

There are ample fuel reserves in bunkers and vessels on the Yangtze, but the British failed to overcome Japanese obstacles and a dearth of labor prevented them from getting sufficient coal to keep generators working.

Hankow has a population of more than 400,000 persons, including 1,200 foreigners and thousands of Japanese soldiers.

Japanese War Memorial

SHANGHAI, Dec. 7 (AP)—A Japanese war memorial on which hundreds of Chinese prisoners of war have labored nearly a year is to be unveiled soon at Tazang, north of Shanghai, scene of some of the stiffest fighting in last year's Shanghai campaign.

Japanese officers announced today that Prince Tsunenori Kaya, head of one of the branches of Japan's Imperial family, will officiate at the unveiling. The monument is dedicated to 20,000 Japanese officers and men who were killed in the battle for Shanghai.

[Prince Kaya visited the United States in 1934.]

Virginia Ranks High In Tourist Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Park Service estimates that tourists in Virginia last year spent $64,650,000. The State was ninth largest of the various State totals. In the United States as a whole, tourists spent $5,003,100,000. New York State ranked first in the total amount spent. California and Pennsylvania were second and third, respectively.

The Park Service said that Nevada had the largest per capita expenditure, $135, and that the smallest per capita expenditures were in the Southern States, with Mississippi at the bottom of the list, with only $10.90.

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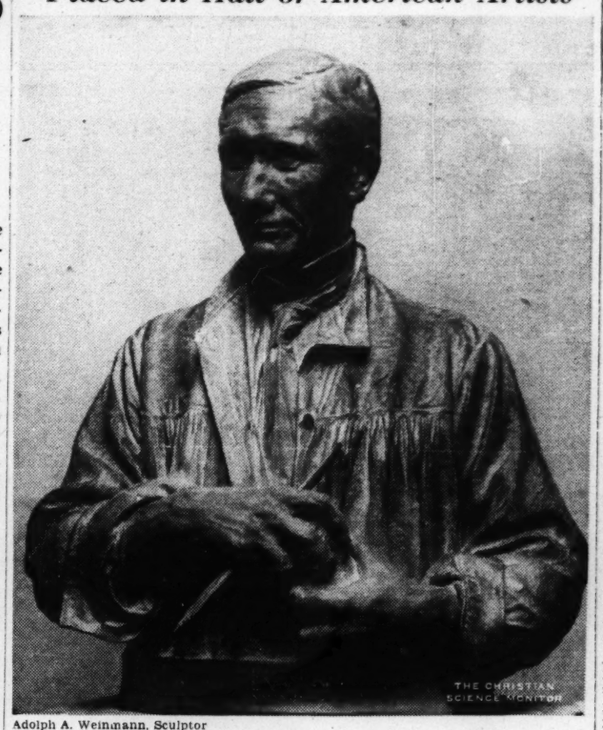

Adolph A. Weinmann, Sculptor

Charles Henry Niehaus

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A bronze bust of the late Charles Henry Niehaus, noted American sculptor, has taken its place in the New York University Hall of American Artists in Gould Memorial Library at University Heights here. The bust, executed by Adolph A. Weinmann as a gift of a group of friends of Mr. Niehaus, was unveiled here Dec. 3 by Dr. Francklyn Paris, Director of the Hall.

The Hall of American Artists, said to be the only pantheon of its kind in the United States, was established by the New York University Council in 1910 as a memorial to outstanding painters and sculptors.

Among the principal works of Mr. Niehaus are a statue of President Garfield at Cincinnati, Ohio; the Hahnemann Memorial in Washington; Moses and Gibbons for the Congressional Library, and James A. Garfield, John J. Ingalls, William Allen, and Oliver P. Morton for Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington.

Japan, to Deny West's Call For Equal Rights in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 7—Unusual importance attaches to the meeting scheduled tomorrow between the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, and the United States and British Ambassadors, Joseph C. Grew and Sir Robert Craigie.

It is authoritatively forecast that Mr. Arita will take this opportunity to present Japanese views on foreign rights and interest in China in much greater detail and concreteness than hitherto.

The newspaper Asahi today publishes a long and interesting survey of the thesis which Mr. Arita will uphold to the Ambassadors. Its main points are:

1. That the Nine-Power Treaty on extraterritoriality and other privileges of Western powers in China is outdated.

2. That Japan should co-operate with China much more closely than any other power as regards defense, politics, and economics.

3. That given these limitations, Japan does not propose to rob other powers of freedom of trade in China.

The principle of equal opportunity, according to Asahi, would prevent Japan and China entering into close relations, and could be interpreted as a guaranty of the preservation of China for the sake of Europe and America. The "outmoded" equal opportunity philosophy can no longer be applied in the new situation in East Asia, it is contended. Mr. Arita is expected to stress the point that foreign powers cannot expect participation in basic industries connected with the defence of China, since this is Japan's special concern.

Asahi forecasts that the line of argument which Mr. Arita will pursue closely corresponds to the known view of the Japanese Government. If it proves substantially accurate it will make Japan's position regarding foreign rights and interests in China much clearer than the reply to the American note on the Open Door question which was defensive and partly concerned with minor points, whereas Mr. Arita's representations seem likely to follow more positive lines.

The Foreign Office spokesman was asked whether Chinese railways would be included in a consideration of foreign interests, since foreign investors hold mortgages on a number of the lines.

The spokesman said it was not yet decided what disposition would be made of these commitments, hinted that some adjustment was being considered, but did not state its nature. The Japanese Army now has gained control of the principal Chinese rail terminals.

Parents Take Action in New York To Keep Terror Films From Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—A study of Saturday programs in motion picture theaters which are "subjecting children to a barrage of terror" is being undertaken by a committee of the United Parents' Associations, representing 50,000 families here. The harmfulness of the average week-end screen entertainment provided for children was discussed by A. M. Bush, chairman of the Associations' Motion Picture Committee, at a meeting at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday, when he stressed particularly the prevalence of "atrocities and murders" in these pictures.

"We have permitted our boys and girls to go to the theater on Saturdays and we do nothing about the programs," he declared. "We ask your co-operation in the Committee's effort to learn which pictures are suitable by viewing and studying them first."

Another reform sought by the organization is an investigation and solution of the problem of cellar clubs for youth from 16 to 20.

The lack of community centers has forced the development of basement gangs who rent such headquarters for a small sum monthly.

"The establishment of cellar clubs is illegal," Mrs. Bessie Cashin, who has made a preliminary study of the question, reported, "and recently the police have descended upon them. They are located in the poorest localities of our city—in the lower East Side, in Harlem and in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn. The feeling between these youths and the police is not of the best and the plight of the young who need more community centers is urgent."

Mrs. Cashin recommended that an inter-departmental committee be formed on which city officials or their representatives and members of the United Parents Associations would work jointly.

James Roosevelt And Church Gifts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The Rev. Howard Stone Anderson, Congregational Pastor here, said today that unless James Roosevelt included his church contributions in his income tax returns, he would be considered "a bad object lesson to the country."

"It is entirely legal for a man to make these deductions and where there is such a lack of evidence of them as in his case, one can't help but interpret it the way I did," Mr. Anderson said.

The minister, relying on published income tax records of President Roosevelt's oldest son, told House Committee on Un-American Activities yesterday that James' apparent failure to make church donations causes "loss in support" for benevolent organizations.

"And as we weaken our spiritual institutions we weaken America," he added.

James Roosevelt said in a statement at Hollister, Calif., that he actually did make such contributions but that usually he did not claim deductions for them. He said that if Mr. Anderson was interested, he would be glad to inform him of his donations.

Mine Blast Inquiry

SYDNEY MINES, Nova Scotia, Dec. 7 (CP)—A committee of miners and officials today sought to determine the cause of the Princess Colliery disaster which caused 16 fatalities when a string of mine cars broke loose and crashed to the bottom of the pit.

A message from Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King gave assurance that an official investigation would be held. An official announcement that 19 fatalities had been caused was later corrected.

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For Women

History of Knitting Goes Back To Medieval Guilds

Stitches, Patterns, and Story of Craft in New Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you like to knit, you will probably enjoy "Mary Thomas's Knitting Book." (William Morrow & Co., New York. $2.) Its clear drawings of stitches and processes and completed products make one's fingers fairly itch to be at the needles.

And is it any wonder knitting holds a fascination for many of us today, though we are no longer so dependent upon it for clothing? Did you ever stop to think that if all the looms in the world ceased to produce cloth, and the art of spinning and knitting alone remained, we could still be clothed, both warmly and fashionably? "Such is knitting," Mary Thomas tells us. "Without doubt the most resourceful and inventive method of fabric construction in the world, being made without loom or machine, without warp or weft, shaped as it is constructed, patterned as whim requires, and divided without being cut!"

Master of Knitting Craft

Mary Thomas's book is more than a pattern book. It is a brief history as well. Interesting, too. For instance, did you know that back in the fifteenth century, in the heyday of the Guilds, knitting was as much an industry as weaving, and that men served an apprenticeship in its cause? Six years it took them to become master knitters; three years to learn, three years to travel. After that the apprentice made his Masterpieces, which were: 1—To knit a carpet 4 ells square, the design to contain flowers, foliage, birds and animals, in natural colors; 2—To knit a beret; 3—To knit a woolen shirt; 4—To knit a pair of hose with Spanish clocks. These four articles had to be made within 13 weeks, and if they were approved, he was received as a Master of the Guild.

Shepherds Are Knitters, Too

The next time you rout little Oscar out of your favorite knitting chair and draw it up to the best light in the living room, just imagine what it would be like to knit a pair of socks while perched erect (we hope) on a pair of stilts watching a flock of sheep. The shepherds of Landes think nothing of such a feat. Were you to visit the south of France today, you would see them at it. They spin their own wool, too, after gleaning it from the straggling tufts left by the sheep on hedge or bush. Wool gathering, so Mary Thomas explains, has yet a real meaning in these parts.

Over the world and down the years the author describes the customs and implements of that great company of knitters to which we, too, belong. Our present-day contribution to the progress of knitting, she says, is style. "A modern knitted garment is not a thing to be dragged on for extra warmth, but has, in its own right, a place in the world of fashion."

Practical Instructions

With this volume as a guide, we should be able to add materially to our individual progress. For the history, interesting though it is, is subordinate throughout to practical knitting instructions, helpful alike to beginners and experts. With them as a basis you can go on and on to newer and more complicated achievements. We are glad merely to have learned at last how to wind a ball of yarn so that it will pull from the inside and not roll under the piano every other minute. And imagine our joy at finding how to mend a greedy-looking moth hole in our favorite wool suit, so that no one can tell where the original fabric ends and the hole begins.

There are chapters on Yarns, Selvedges; Shape Increasing and Decreasing; Color Knitting; Beaded Knitting; Embroidered Knitting, and so on. In fact, in this one volume you have a comprehensive reference book. And we mustn't forget to mention the delightful little caricatures that add so much fun to the text.

"Knitting should be done thoughtfully," Mary Thomas says. "It should not be hurried. That is its charm to our generation, who live surrounded with a wild helter-skelter of speed. It is creative, and that is its supreme satisfaction. If things go wrong, don't get impatient. Remember, it took six years to make a Master Knitter!" Alice Myers

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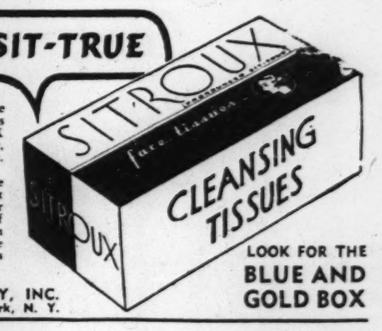

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LOOK FOR THE BLUE AND GOLD BOX

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

'Women's Rights'?—Or 'Women's Responsibilities'?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of Norway Consider Many 'Rights' as Already Won

And Place Emphasis Upon Obligation to Give. They Warn Lest Demanding Become a Feminist Habit

Continental News Letter

By Phyllis Lovell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women of Norway have decided that, if the so-called Women's Movement is to go forward, it must be prepared to change its front.

Such a decision was brought about largely by the action of Mrs. Betzy Kjelsberg, who, when the National Council of Women of Norway met in Oslo not long ago, resigned and nominated as her successor a young lawyer, Mrs. Sigrid Stray, explaining that, since doors had been opened by the women of the pioneer generation, it was now the duty of the younger women to pass through these doors and take over the leadership.

Upon being elected to fill her new post, Mrs. Stray declared that the days of asking for rights are over, and that women must now be prepared to give. Enormous energy, she said, had been expended in the past in demanding the right to serve. Nowadays, there is danger lest women should, by sheer force of habit, continue to "demand" instead of seeing that rights have, for the most part, been won, and now need only to be put into action.

Women must be prepared in these times, Mrs. Stray said, to be peculiarly useful both to parliamentary and to municipal government. They must be ready to supply information and to give the kind of special service that nobody else can give. Only in this way will the struggle for recognition and status be abandoned and the new generation of women recognize in the older organizations a means of giving—of rendering assistance to authority in an orderly way.

Opportunities to Give

The National Council of Women of Norway is a powerful body, embracing 35 women's councils and 13 national organizations, and numbering 180,000 individual members. By a stronger co-ordination of these members, Mrs. Stray would like to see the Council become a Women's Parliament, adequately financed, systematic in its issue of information in the form of lectures, pamphlets, and the like, and active in its organization of study circles for the discovery and comparison of reliable information. Had the Council in the past been wider awake to the opportunities of giving, Mrs. Stray said, it would not today have to acknowledge that, among women, only one delegate and two substitute delegates hold seats in the Storting.

Past faults and failures, it was pointed out by Miss Mimi Böckman, manager of the Municipal Continuation School for Girls in Oslo, have lain very largely in the fact that, while demanding rights, the women's movement has not seen to it that its individual members were prepared to accept those same rights when granted.

She emphasized the need for a broader ideal in regard to the education of girls. Too often, she said, girls are allowed to leave school and to drop into paid work before their ideas in regard to a career have developed; and too often parents, urged either by vanity or by the influences of tradition, allow them to spend valuable training years in occupations which will lead them nowhere.

She urged that the profession of the woman should be indicated by the talents and adaptabilities of the child, and that every effort should be made to give each young girl the opportunity to develop upon constructive lines. In no case, she said, should either girl or boy hold a paid position under the age of 15 years.

A Working Unity

Taking up a similar argument, Miss Anna Halvorsen, Manager of Baerums Ungdomskontor — an organization for young people—told of how common interest in the future of the young had led the older people of her own district of Sandvika to band together in giving them a good start in working life.

First-rate training, which is not always easy to obtain for every boy and girl, she explained, had been secured by the making of personal investigations among such people as the proprietors of important business concerns, of large stores, of workshops of various kinds, and of awakening their interest to accept pupils for practical training.

Much may be done, Miss Halvorsen said, by the organization of interested people with a certain amount of spare time on their hands, to discover just where and how openings may be found for the training of young people. In such a way, real help may be given in the development of a generation ready to step into the opportunities which the pioneers opened for it.

A Flower Arrangement in the Making

One of a series of photographs showing each step in the building of a bouquet in "Profuse Arrangement." Yellow gladiolus, blue delphinium, talisman roses, and red gerberas (the latter to go low in front) are the chief ingredients. This is one of 100 illustrations in a new book entitled "Flowers East-West: The Art of Arrangement," by J. Gregory Conway and Elinor Wallace Hiatt, published by Alfred Knopf, New York, $5.

Recalling Great Stage Voices

Ellen Terry, Sothern, Duse—All Teach Us Something

The Speaking Voice—5

We may not expect to become professional actors, but from the stage and the radio theater we who wish to improve our speaking voice may learn much. So it is that in presenting the second three articles of this Wednesday series of 12, we deal with the speaking voice from the viewpoint of an actor and teacher of many actors. Phidelah Rice is Principal of the School of the Spoken Word and Theatre Workshop.

By Phidelah Rice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What does the modern audience demand of the actor's voice and what does it get? It is an interesting phenomenon that the smallest playhouses in America are located in our largest city; and since New York is the fountainhead of theatrical standards and activity, conditions prevailing in New York playhouses have a definite and profound influence on everything theatrical that takes place in the hinterlands. Companies that have played on Broadway and are sent on the road, naturally do things the New York way, and when they stand before the footlights of the larger playhouses (for reasons which I do not pretend to understand the smaller cities always build large theaters) they are likely to carry with them the habit of speaking with drawing-room diction and limited stress. The small-city audiences do not like this, but they think they ought to like it since it is the modern "natural" way and since it comes from New York. And the amateur groups of the town, when they come to put on a play, are prone to imitate this distressing tendency.

Even in the small theaters of our big city, "drawing-room utterance" is now and again carried to extremes. Actors should not be permitted to keep the choice and witty words of the author all to themselves! And of course sound—volume—is not enough; there must be correct diction, proper phrasing, and proper emphasis, the latter including subordination of words and phrases as well as the hitting of the rightly emphatic word through stress, pause or inflection. All this can be learned, and should be learned before the stage aspirant assumes to speak his mind, or somebody else's mind, in public.

It should be remembered that diction, emphasis, and subordination are so much a part of voice production, when it comes to the actor's obligation to his public, that they should be considered as one. There is no good in studying voice merely for the sake of producing abundant or even beautiful tone. We are interested in voice only as it relates to words, to speech, and we are interested in the actor's speech only if we can hear and understand him. Yet even that is not enough—we wish to enjoy as we listen. We want **mind** in the voice, borne to us on the wings of sufficient volume, proper tone quality, and correct diction.

Beautiful to Remember

How wonderful it is to remember the great stage voices we have heard! There comes back to the writer to enjoy afresh the lovely cadences and virginal quality of the voice of Julia Marlowe; the rich vocal timbre and dignity of diction in the beautiful speech of Forbes-Robertson. Once too I heard Bernhardt, once Ellen Terry, and once Duse. Other voices that I like to recall are those of E. H. Sothern, Richard Mansfield, Nat Goodwin and, among those that continue to delight us, the voices of George Arliss, John Gielgud, John Barrymore, Leslie Howard, Peggy Ashcroft, Katharine Cornell, and Helen Hayes. Then there are the voices that are tradition to our present generation. To think what it must have been to sit under the spell of the magical voice of Edwin Booth! The praise of those who were born early enough to enjoy that privilege is not only unanimous and unstinted but reverential even.

Perhaps we of a later generation are inclined to the thoughtless conclusion that it was characteristic of the Booth era, as well as preceding eras, to strut about the stage exploiting both dramatic posture and dramatic voice, to tear a passion to tatters, and incidentally tear the vocal instrument to bits! Amateur actors of that day, as of our own day, may have made that mistake, but not Edwin Booth. The testimony of those who heard him is that his vocal quality was not only rich and of vibrant beauty, but his diction was characterized by extreme simplicity and sincerity. Recently I talked with a woman who told me that when she first heard Booth speak the lines, "To be or not to be," she experienced not so much a thrill as a disappointment. Many a time in school and college had she heard that line rendered with real dramatic gusto and tragic fervor, and she said she quite naturally expected the same thing from Booth, only more of it.

Simplicity With No Flourishes

But when with complete simplicity he inquired of his own thought "whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune or to take arms against a sea of troubles," the listener's disappointment amounted almost to shock. She had paid her good money to see and hear the greatest Hamlet of the times and all she was getting was—well, just human simplicity of speech with no flourishes at all! Yet by the end of the uttered soliloquy the young listener found herself completely absorbed in the tragic mood of Hamlet the Dane. Voice and diction as such were not taken account of, but Hamlet's thought and feeling had been conveyed with such clarity and reality that she was completely involved—lost in the train of thought that possessed the mind of Hamlet. Great acting, of course, in which the actor's voice served him well.

Fashion Note

Small, important things are these: just the right accessories.

Jannis Parker

Through the Editor's Window

Translating by Means of a Trot

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A stray news item to the effect that the translation aid usually known as a "pony" or "trot" has been banned by the Italian Government for the official reason that children must learn to do their own work, brings up the thought of "trots" in general—some of them not unknown to folk long out of school. It suggests the query, Are any of us (perhaps unknowingly) relying upon a "trot" instead of doing independent thinking and taking our own stand?

For trots, alas, are not confined to the Latin classes of our school days. Well we know, where thinking is the job in hand, there are countless ways in which we can avoid really doing the work ourselves.

We women, for example, are sometimes accused of simply accepting and adopting as our own the viewpoint of our husbands on important questions of government, of labor, of social and economic problems. Our husband's opinions become our "trot." Others of us, it is said, prattle the views of some club speaker, thinking that thereby we have taken a reliable attitude toward persons and affairs. Of many of the women of France and certain South American countries it is sometimes maintained they unquestioningly accept a stand dictated by officials of their church. Again, some of us are accused of basing our convictions upon insufficient reading and investigation, content with superficiality if only we "seem" to know. There are actually offered in some of our women's clubs courses designed to enable us to carry on sparkling conversations on subjects about which we actually know nothing except as we have skimmed a few superficialities from the talk of someone else who has done the work.

When we as youngsters used or rejected the "pony" that somebody else (always somebody else!) surreptitiously produced, we actually made a fundamental choice between getting quick, shallow results for appearance's sake, and preferring to learn to grasp the very elements of what we were doing and thinking. We took our stand between relying on others for the sake of quick effects and actually winning each position that we attained.

With school days behind us, we may think that for us choice between using and rejecting a "trot" is in the past tense. Not so. In leaning upon other's opinions, in thinking to strengthen our position by identifying it with or formulating it from another's; in being content to offer second-hand viewpoints as our own, and to take attitudes not honestly won through our own independent, individual thinking—we are simply doing our "translating," by means of a trot. And citizenship in any country—Fascist or a Democracy—needs far more from us than that.

Do we know them when we see them—these "ponies" of our adult life?

A Wednesday Column

Kitchen Kinks

Adds Flavor to Mincemeat

The sirup left from spiced peaches or pears I use in mince meat and it gives a delicious flavor.

(Mrs.) D. D. I., Missouri

Flavors the Soup

When stewing chicken I use half milk and half water and it makes the chicken much more tender, and adds flavor to the liquid that is later used for noodle soup.

(Mrs.) G. C. G., Nebraska

More Juicy and Tender

I rub a cut lemon both inside and out of a chicken when ready to put into the oven. It helps make the meat more juicy and tender.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

Fritters for Breakfast

When there is a small amount of waffle batter left over, I use it for fritters. It will keep for a few days in the refrigerator.—Mrs. L. D. L., Washington.

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among the Monitor Readers

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When I had these products made up for my exclusive use, they actually cost me considerably more than the prices I have placed on them for you. These moderate prices are possible because large quantities are now being made instead of just enough for my own personal requirements. Each product has been checked, tested and approved by the Good Housekeeping Institute.

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Mary Pickford

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Della Robbia Centerpiece

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have learned, through experience, that it's a good idea to take a basket or a stout paper bag when we go for a woodsy stroll these days. There are horsechestnuts to be gathered, likewise acorns large and small, and we gather a goodly amount. Oh no! Not to eat! They're to use in Christmas decoration.

Into each one we insert a small screw eye, then they are dipped in quick drying enamel, and strung on knitting needles to dry. The screw eye also enables one to fasten them in bunches, transformed, as they are, into gay fruits and berries. We can use them to decorate wreaths, to adorn garlands, or make a Della Robbia centerpiece for the Christmas table.

Privet berries may be treated in the same way with gratifying results. It almost out-hollys the holly berry, and helps to conserve this now scarce native shrub. F. G. P.

Make a merry Christmas merrier by bringing all the color and cheer of the holidays to the house! Our free leaflet gives instructions for gay decorations with colorful, inexpensive Dennison Very Best Crepe. Write for leaflet CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS!
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Previous day 986,630
1938 volume to date 271,624,169
1937 volume to date 386,600,625

Rally in Market Halted Following Moderate Gains

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (AP)—After pushing ahead for a moderate recovery in the forenoon, the stock market rested on its laurels today.

Gains ranging to around 2 points in leading shares were pared a bit before the final hour.

The trading volume ebbed as the rally came to a standstill. Transactions ran at the rate of about 1,200,000 shares for the full session.

The action of the market itself the last few days, indicating reluctance to resume the November downswing, appeared to be the chief influence drawing traders back to the ranks of buyers. Many analysts took the performance lately as a hint reaction had run its course and began to think in terms of a year-end rally.

Aviation, motor, steel, copper and other industrial shares were the main attractions for the bullish contingents. The buying in those groups, brokers said, was guided largely by expectations 1939 would see further business revival, especially in the heavier industries.

Setting the pace for the recovery were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Greyhound, Douglas Aircraft, Ex-Cell-O, Union Carbide, Montgomery Ward, Electric Auto Lite, Westinghouse Electric, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, and Sperry.

On the curb, Aluminum of America shot up more than 6 points at one time. Also higher were American Gas & Electric, Lockheed Aircraft, Great Atlantic & Pacific, and Electric Bond & Share.

Bonds Generally Higher

The bond market presented an all-round higher appearance today.

U. S. Governments continued in leadership with gains near the final hour ranging up to 21-32 in the case of Treasury 2¾s of 1951. The turnover in some issues was small, however, and advances were much less in the most active obligations.

Corporate bonds higher by fractions to a point or more included International Telephone 5s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Alleghany stamped 5s, and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Foreign dollar issues advanced with the general market with sharp recovery noted in some of the Italian and Japenese issues.

Corn Prices Rise On Argentine Gains

CHICAGO, Dec. 7 (AP) — Corn climbed a cent in Chicago today owing largely to overnight jumps of 2 cents at Buenos Aires, but gains here failed to hold well.

The Argentine corn market soaring included about 10 cents rise during the past 10 days. Trade specialists said Buenos market action indicated the United States and the Danube region were at present the only available sources of corn supplies, and that Europe would require large quantities from North America between now and spring, regardless of heavy feeding of low-grade wheat abroad.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were ¼-⅝ higher compared with yesterday's finish, Dec. 49-49⅛, May 51⅞-⅞, wheat unchanged to ¼ lower, Dec. 64¼-⅜, May 66⅞-67, and oats varying from ⅛ decline to ⅜ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market tried the upgrade today with fair success. Trans-Atlantics advanced in line with Wall Street. Coppers responded with broad gains to the quota cut and Kaffirs were marked up. Rubbers held firm and oils were steady. British funds moved up sharply. Most industrials were quietly higher.

Paris: Prices swung unevenly in the Bourse today. Rentes were 125 centimes higher to 30 off, while Bank of France gained 50 francs at the finish. Royal Dutch advanced 87 francs, while Suez Canal dipped 45.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed 4 to 6 points higher today on short covering and Bombay buying. Offerings were light following recent liquidation.

Firm shippers' offers and December covering in wheat futures offset action of North American markets and higher Argentine crop estimate. Final prices were ⅜d up to ¼ down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Dec. 7

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.68⅝	$4.69⅞	$4.2397
Cable	4.68⅞	4.69½	4.2397
France—franc	.0264¼	.0264⅜	*
Belgium—belga	.1687	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2263	.2263½	1
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4009	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5439	.5439	†
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2418	.4537
Norway—krone	.2358	.2358	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2092	.2095	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087	.0087	.0220
Austria—schilling	†	†	.2382
Czechovia—koruna	.0342	.0342	.0351
Finland—finn'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1887	.1887	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0428	.0428	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2275	.2280	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2087½	.2087½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3787½	.3800	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2733	.2734	.8440
India—rupee	.3500	.3500	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5451	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2944	.2948	*
Shanghai—dol	.1625	.1625	*
Straits—dol	.5462½	.5468	.9613
Phil-Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9919	.9921	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. †Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ‖Nominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	59½	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Dec 2
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	16	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Nov 29
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	27	27	27	Dec 6
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	63¾	63	63⅜	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	14	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	17	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅞	5½	Alleghany pf xw	8	12	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	6	13⅜	12⅞	13	+ ½
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	7	12	12	12	+ ¾
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ½
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	16	25½	24⅞	25	+ ½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	183¼	182	182½	+ ⅜
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Nov 30
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
13½	4½	Allied Stores	20	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	61¼	61¼	61¼	Dec 6
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	14	47⅛	45¾	46¼	+ ¼
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	20	20	20	Nov 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	70¾	70	70	
28½	23	Am Ag Ch Del	1	23	23	23	— ½
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ¼
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	3	7⅜	7⅜	7½	
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	4	47	45½	45½	— ¼
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	95	94½	95	
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	175	175	175	Dec 6
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	12	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅝
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	48½	48	48	+ ¼
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ¾
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 6
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	121	121	121	
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	4	8¼	8	8	
15	9	Am Coml Alcohol	4	12½	12	12	— ⅜
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	18	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	
7¼	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	21	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	7	13	12½	13	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16½	16¼	16½	— ¼
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	14	14	14	
57⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	1	30	30	30	Dec 3
44¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	6	14¼	14	14	Dec 6
8¾	4⅛	Am International	6	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	16	26	25	25¼	— ¼
79	44	Am Locomot pf	1	68½	68½	68½	— ¼
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	6	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	4	4	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	16	40¼	38⅜	40¼	+ 2¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	119	119	119	Nov 28
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	18	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	1	39	38	38	— ¾
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf (2⅛k)	7	33¾	33¼	33¼	— ¼
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	44	16⅞	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
24½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	28	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	7	70	70	70	
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (½e)	3	19⅝	19½	19½	
58⅞	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	19	52¾	52	52	+ ¼
149	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	140	139	139	Dec 5
61⅛	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	60	60	60	Nov 22
38	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	12	34	33½	33¾	+ ¾
11¾	6¼	Am Stores	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Dec 1
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	6	21¾	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	101½	101½	101½	+ ¾
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Dec 5
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	149⅛	148½	148½	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	3	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	19	86¾	85¾	86½	+ ¼
151½	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	152	152	+ ⅞
9½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	12	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	30	12½	12	12⅛	— ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Dec 5
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	16	7⅛	7	7	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43	43	42	Nov 9
42½	21	Anaconda (1½e)	161	35	34⅛	34⅜	+1
34¼	29	Anacon W & C	1	56½	56	56	
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	2	18	18	18	Dec 6
20½	10	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	16	16	16	Dec 3
4½	2	A P W Paper	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅜
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	28	28	28	
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	15	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	2	43	43	43	Dec 6
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
53¾	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	6	52	51¼	51¼	— ½
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	2	11¼	11	11¼	
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	11	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	— 2½
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	Nov 10
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	2	35	35	35	Nov 30
44⅞	22¼	Atch T & S F	49	38	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
72	40	Atch T & SFpf (3½e)	1	62	62	62	— ½
29⅞	14	Atl Coast L (1½g)	16	25⅝	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	1	11	11	11	— ¼
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Dec 6
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	26	8	7⅞	7⅞	
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅞
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	2	66½	65½	66½	+3
8	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	Nov 29
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 6
5⅝	2	Aust Nichols	10	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Cor (.18½e)	59	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
B							
15¼	5	Bald Loco ct	61	13⅜	13	13	
11	4	Balt & Ohio	41	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	8	7¾	7¾	
36	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29½	29½	29½	Dec 3
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	4	19½	19	19	
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	24	18	17½	17½	
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	7	19¼	18¾	19¼	— ⅛
102	90½	Bea Cream pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 5
115⅜	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	115¾	115¾	115¾	
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	14	6⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
25⅜	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	85	24	23	23	+ ⅛
20¾	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	5	20⅜	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	6	53	52¼	52¾	+ ¾
77⅝	39¾	Beth Steel	44	72⅞	71⅞	71½	+ ⅜
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	109½	109	109	—1
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	4	23⅜	23¼	23¾	+ ⅛
24½	9¾	Black & Decker (½e)	3	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅝	Blaw-Knox	12	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	85	32⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅞
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	41	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Bond Stores	3	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	12	31⅞	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅜
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	4	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll Bear (1e)	2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
14½	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	26	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	55	29⅜	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (2¼e)	2	38	38	38	Nov 18
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	10	10	10	— ⅜
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
46¼	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	2	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	—1¼
23⅜	10½	Bklyn Un Gas	4	17½	17	17	+ ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	8	33⅜	33	33	Nov 21
14½	8½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	10	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	23	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25¾	13¼	Bullard Co	6	23¼	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bullova Watch (3e)	3	33½	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	4	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅜
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach (½e)	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	14	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	20	20	Dec 6
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	5	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
C							
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	4	20¼	20	20	— ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Dec 1
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	19	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	3	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¾
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	32	19⅛	18½	18½	
8¼	5	Canadian Pacific	44	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	2	33	33	33	+1
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	3	8	8	8	Dec 6
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3½	3½	3½	Dec 6
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	2	90¼	88½	90¼	+3¼
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	9	46	45	45	— ¼
106⅜	100⅛	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅞
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	14	23½	23⅛	23¼	+ ¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	4	95	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅛
16½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	43	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
28	19¼	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	7	Cent R R N J	5	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
61	31½	Cent Violeta Sug	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 3
61⅝	31¼	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Nov 25
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	48	47	47½	+1⅛
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	10	10	10	+ ⅜
33¼	18	Champ Pap & F	3	29	28	29	+1
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	27	33⅛	32¾	33¼	+ ½
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	Dec 2
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (4.70e)	6	39	39	39	+ ¾
1⅛	⅛	Chi & E Ill	1	¼	¼	¼	Dec 6
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2	2	2	Dec 6
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	36	¾	¾	¾	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅝	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	6	2½	2½	2½	
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
1	¾	Chi M St P & P	7	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	16	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
19	6¾	Chi Pneu Tool	6	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
39¾	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	Dec 5
47	37⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	45¾	45¼	45¼	Nov 28
1¼	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	⅝	½	½	Dec 2
2½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	16	1	⅞	⅞	Dec 6
3	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (⅜e)	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
13½	3¼	Childs Co	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	70	81	79⅝	79¾	+ ½
13½	7⅜	City Ice & F (1.40e)	2	9½	9½	9½	Dec 6
5½	2	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	— ¼
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (½e)	4	21¾	20½	21⅛	+1⅜
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	2	28	28	28	+ ¼
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	20	57½	56¼	56¼	— ¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	1	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
142¾	105⅛	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	130½	129½	130½	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	11	61	61	61	Dec 6
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (½a)	3	14⅞	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
104	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	103	104	Nov 30
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	11	33½	32	33⅛	+1⅛
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19½	19	19	+ ⅛
23⅞	13½	Col Br'east A (1¼e)	3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	5	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	52	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	77	76	77	+1½
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½g%f)	5	16	15¾	15¾	
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	30	30	30	Dec 6
98½	53⅜	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96½	96	96	+ ½
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	18	58	57¼	58	+1
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	108½	108½	108½	+2¼
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	15	61½	61	61	+ ⅛
112½	90	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	110	110	110	Dec 6
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	35	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
2¼	1	Com'with & South	156	1⅝	1½	1½	
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	9	48	46½	46½	
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	35	26⅞	26½	26½	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec 5
29	15	Congress Cigar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 25
83⅜	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Nov 25
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	26	26⅜	26	26	+ ¼
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	10⅛	8¾	10	+1¾
34¼	17	Cons Edison (2)	130	29¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅜
104	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	8	102	101¾	102	
2⅜	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12¼	4½	Con Film In pf (1k)	2	11¼	11	11	— ½
7⅜	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	39	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	
7½	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Dec 5
95⅜	78	Consum Pow p

Commerce and Finance

Hook Offers 5-Point Plan to Nation for Regaining Prosperity

Business and Industry

Kettering's Recipe For Recovery Wins O'Mahoney Favor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) said today the monopoly committee would demonstrate that use of patents by the glass container industry "is in strong contrast" to the "free exchange" system of automobile companies.

The committee, which Senator O'Mahoney heads, is in recess until the glass inquiry begins next Monday.

"In hearings this week," the Senator said, "it has been shown that the automobile companies take out patents principally for protection against infringement suits. The patents are developed in line with production research, and there is no patent exploitation.

"In the glass industry a quite different situation has developed. There will be nothing to reflect on the glass industry, however, or any attempt to applaud the automobile industry."

Senator O'Mahoney emphasized to reporters his hope that the monopoly group could become "a forum for exchanging economic ideas—a round table for the discussion of industrial problems."

Agrees With Kettering

He said he agreed wholeheartedly with testimony yesterday by Charles F. Kettering that business men and public officials "should sit down at a conference table and decide what things are most important for us to do."

"It would be a good idea if you could come to Detroit and see how things are done in the automobile industry," said Mr. Kettering, Vice-President of General Motors.

"If you could come, it would be good for us and good for Congress. We speak the same language, but we don't talk the same way."

Senator O'Mahoney said he hoped the monopoly committee could serve to bring about better understanding between business and government in order that the problem of utilizing idle men, money and materials could be solved.

Need New Rule for Industry

"The industry of the country needs a new constitution," he continued. "By that, I mean, we need to have some rule for industry. We are dealing with new forces, but we don't have any new rule."

In his testimony, Mr. Kettering said he had been interested in bringing about new industrial developments because they would help solve the problem of "idle men and idle materials."

"We even have been conducting research as to why grass is green," Mr. Kettering said. "It has been a problem for 100 years as to how the sun's energy is absorbed by plants.

"Out of these experiments we have developed one new chemical compound from which we can get 500,000 new derivatives. It is just like discovering a new continent."

Argentina's Wheat Export Surplus Put At 5,500,000 Tons

NEW YORK (AP)—The Argentine Information Bureau reported it had been advised by cable that Argentina will have an exportable surplus of 5,500,000 tons of wheat this season as compared with the 2,000,000 tons of old wheat exported during 1938 without a carryover.

The estimate, said the bureau, was based on a statement by the Argentina grain elevator board that the area sown to wheat in Argentina totals 20,868,000 acres, compared with a 10-year average of 19,102,600 acres. The output, it was stated, will likely total 8,000,000 tons.

Wall St. Comment Sardonic About Anti-Monopoly Inquiry

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street off-the-record comment on the prologue of the anti-monopoly committee was mostly sardonic. True, there was some relief that the committee hearings started on the gentle note; no part of the recent weakness in the stock market is being here attributed to any sign of "witch-hunting" by the committee. In fact, this week's inquiry into automobile patents developed to be quite conciliatory toward business, for the motor people by and large got a clean bill on their patent policies, which will be used as backgrond contrast with the patent policies of the glass people who come next.

But the Street is still profoundly suspicious and, being unable to do anything about it, falls back on the sardonic note. In sum, the Street expects the committee to turn up facts which are sound, logic which is twisted, and results which are political. People in the Street do not confine their reading to sympathetic publications, and some find weight, for example, in the remark of Paul Anderson in the current Nation that ". . . the forthcoming resignation of Attorney General Cummings and the liklihood that he will be succeeded by Frank Murphy or Bob Jackson are signs that the Administration has not abandoned its theory that artificial restraints of trade are still among the main causes of the depression. . . ."

Folklore of Socialism

The folklore of socialism, Wall Street feels on the basis of the "prologue" testimony of Lubin, Thorp, and Henderson, is about to have a substantial exposition with the committee as sounding board. President Roosevelt's original call for the "investigation" started with the conclusions toward which the committee will work, and the preliminary ruler-and-black-board "explanations" with which the first three speakers put the committee on the track indicate that these conclusions will be the framework into which the "investigation" will fit the facts. In lower New York the Committee's work is not considered so much an "investigation" as an "explanation" of the myth-making process which is replacing the idiom of Adam Smith with that of Thorstein Veblen as the new grandfather of accepted American economic theory. The "explanation" of American business is expected to make it feel about as comfortable the TVA would feel if explained by an investigating committee which included Wendell Willkie, Bernard Weadock, Winthrop Aldrich, Tom Girdler, Thomas W. Lamont, and Robert Taft.

Among the new style folklore insinuated in among the facts of the Committee's prologue the Street finds the following theories: (1) That the depression since 1929 comes from novel causes quite different from those of the 14 or 20-odd depressions which have marked the earlier history of the capitalist system; and (2) that among these causes are (a) increasing concentration of corporate control; (b) a decline in the vigor of business competition; (c) a split of our national economy into "two economic worlds" of flexible and inflexible prices, the latter being fashionably called "administered" prices; and (d) maldistribution of the national income.

No Lessening of Competition

On the contrary, say people in the Street, depressions are centuries older than the modern corporation; they fall with equal weight on the just and the unjust economies, where there are wide disparities of income and where the disparities are less marked; there has been no lessening of competition in the last generation, up to the time when the present fashion in economics began to introduce government-sponsored codes and controls; the disparities in income today are no greater than a generation ago; there are solid reasons why certain price structures, particularly certain industrial price structures, are less flexible than others, particularly than farm price structures; and if these inflexibilities were removed, the business mood would fluctuate even more than it does today.

It is considered ironic that the committee should start off its hearings by measuring our national economic loss with 1929 as a standard—a year when officially-planned economies were mere subjects of intellectual speculation. It is considered also ironic that a fashion of thought which attributes so much political intelligence to the ordinary man should attribute so little economic intelligence to him as to labor to work up in him a horror of the wastes of depression, such as arises normally in the thoughts of every normal participant in the sounding workshop of the anarchistically organized American economy.

Era of Myth Making

It is thought amusing that the Committee spokesmen seem so surprised that our economy has achieved so much with so little political regulation; and curious also that it is taken for granted that the achievements of laissez-faire in such past years as 1929 can be repeated only through the installation of more control machinery.

The preliminary logical build-up of the TNEC prologue is seen as an Americanized version of the plausible straight Marxian theory of depressions, as due to the coagulation of purchasing power in the hands of fewer and fewer persons. Interwoven with this is a striving to build up a picture of conditions today as being unique.

Toward this end members of the committee have made statements implying that the last ten years have radically altered the structural set-up of our economic system in the direction which Karl Marx so immediately expected—i. e. toward the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer.

This is seen here as the groundwork of an armament program of logical weapons for a further attack on private business. The Street is under the impression that we live in a great social era of myth-making, in which the way of the private business man is being disparaged while that of the regulatory official is being built up.

Hidden Contradictions

Thinly hidden contradictions are found scattered through the logic being woven into the picture of American business now being presented to and by the Temporary National Economic Committee. Thus the Committee seems to entertain simultaneously a nostalgia toward old-fashioned free competition and a feeling that the luckless small business adventurer should be restrained from losing both his and "his mother-in-law's" capital. A thinly veiled contradiction appears in the obvious build-up of redistribution-economics toward the higher-wages-mass-purchasing-power theory side by side with a build-up of the theory that there should be no inflexible rigidities in the price structure. Alfred Sloan pointed this contradiction out recently. In fact, the two theories met head-on two months ago when price-slashing broke out in the steel industry after the June 24 cuts. Everybody saw that further price-cuts would inevitably mean wage-cuts. So there were no growls from Washington when Carnegie-Illinois put a stop to the price-cuts. Odd and sudden metamorphoses of Washington opinion are seen to crop out occasionally when a quick switch is made from opposition toward "price-fixing" to opposition toward "price-cutting." It is felt here that Washington's apparent vacillation between wanting to pulverize big business down into little units, and its desire for capturable big business units is evidence that political economy is mostly political and that there is plenty of private initiative in public office.

Alaskan Colony Farmer to Fight For His Agricultural Independence

PALMER, Alaska (AP)—Rugged individualism vs. Government paternalism will be the issue in the next few days when a successful Matanuska Colony farmer goes into United States District Court to fight for his agricultural independence.

The farmer is Walter Pippel. Col. O. F. Ohlson, President of the Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corp., which directs the Federally-sponsored colony, said Mr. Pippel had made $11,000 in the last two years.

Does Own Marketing

The dispute is over whether Mr. Pippel can operate independently of the colony's marketing co-operative. He and three other farmers recently became embroiled with the colony management on this issue as Mr. Pippel did his own marketing at Anchorage and other Alaska railroad points.

The corporation contends that Mr. Pippel's original contract with the Government, by which he came here from Hennepin County, Minn., in 1935, bound him to remain in the co-operative marketing setup. Otherwise, according to the contract, he is free to sell or dispose of his property, subject to that clause.

Under the colony plan, farmers get all proceeds except 5 per cent deducted for marketing services. In Mr. Pippel's case, this would amount to $550 for the last two years.

The case will be heard before Judge Simon Hellenthal sometime this month.

Products Marketed

Mr. Ohlson said that this year the colonists marketed all their products in towns along the railroad and to railway and mining communities and could have sold more. He called the colony an "unqualified success and fully justified."

Of the 171 established tracts, he said only 12 now were unoccupied, and the corporation has a waiting list of from 3,000 to 4,000 applicants, virtually all farmers in the United States.

The present colonists, he said, have fine homes and all the benefits of a modern center, with schools, a hospital, a creamery and other facilities.

Persons Holding Most of Tax-Exempt Bonds Earn Less Than $50,000 a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury said that slightly more than half of the individually-owned tax-exempt bonds in this country are held by persons having incomes of less than $50,000 a year.

A special study of 1936 income tax returns showed that persons with incomes of more than $5,000 reported owning $4,751,084,000 of state, local and Federal tax-exempt bonds, and about $2,400,000,000 of these were owned by persons in income classes below $50,000.

Although the Treasury has asked Congress to forbid bond exemptions in the future to prevent wealthy persons from hoarding funds in exempt issues, the report showed millionaires owned only 4.35 per cent of the exempt bonds, which was slightly less than the share of persons earning less than $10,000. There were only 61 millionaires, however, and nearly 450,000 persons in the less-than-$10,000 group.

ICC Reopens Hearings On Chicago Road's Merger

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has reopened the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad reorganization proceedings to allow arguments on a proposal to consolidate the two far-flung systems.

The protective committee for holders of common stock of the Chicago & Northwestern and the protective committee for holders of the preferred stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific have asked to present a plan for reorganization based on consolidation.

The commission will hear oral argument December 15.

McKesson Executive Affirms Solvency

BRIDGEPORT, Conn. (AP)—C. F. Michaels, Executive Vice-President of the McKesson & Robbins, Inc., manufacturers and wholesalers of drugs and distilled liquor, said tonight, following a hastily called executive meeting, that "the receivers have satisfied themselves of the solvency of the company."

Mr. Michaels, in a formal statement, announced, in part:

"The crude drug department of the business is the only department involved and there appears to be no question of the company's solvency and continuance in business."

Earlier today, the New York Stock Exchange suspended from dealings the stocks and bonds of the firm to permit the exchange to investigate allegations of mismanagement and waste made against the company by Attorney Vincent W. Dennis of Hartford in an equity receivership suit filed late Monday in the Federal Court in that city.

Wheat Acreage Estimate

CHICAGO—J. E. Bennett & Co. in its Dec. 1 estimate, places the 1939 winter wheat acreage at 46,942,000 acres, or 81.9 per cent of the 57,316,000 acres seeded last fall, and compares with its Nov. 1 estimate of 46,550,000 acres.

U. S.-U. K. Pact Is Seen Basis Of New World Order

(Continued from Page 1)

the other day, after looking over Europe, "The drift to war is caused purely by psychological factors."

In respect of world trade: the German system is just plain fenagling. Yet one finds this fenagling in barter, rigged exchanges, and other tricks offered in the democracies themselves as evidence of German success. Or a case of German undercutting in, say, typewriters, is magnified into a generalization. No fenagling can obscure the basic economics of trade. Nobody has yet learned to pull himself up by his bootstraps, and, if typewriters are practically given away, somebody must pay the piper, and that somebody is German.

Moreover, the picture so conjured up of German predominance in trade simply doesn't exist when you see it whole. Neither the United States nor Great Britain has been greatly affected on the whole by German competition. As for Britain, the London Economist wound up a recent discussion: "Germany has not increased her share of the world's trade to any very sensational extent, and where she has succeeded, it is mainly in areas that are not of primary importance to Great Britain."

The same conclusion emerges from a study of America's trade position. America is running the greatest export surplus since 1921, and in the whole of Latin America this country is ahead of its four competitors combined.

* * *

What has happened in Europe is that the German energy has been released over Southeastern Europe. Logically, this should have two results. It should keep the German back turned to Britain and France, a situation which is what those countries and the Hitler of "Mein Kampf" both wanted. And, economically, it will put the German to work in the exploiting of Southeastern Europe. The net will give Germany plenty to chew on for a while—keep Germany occupied and allay for the time being its inner discontents and potential economic difficulties.

Sees Germany Dependent

But—will southeastern Europe make Germany the World's topdog? Hardly. Even in the unlikely event that the Germans captured the whole trade of Southeastern Europe, the loss to either Britain or America would be minor, and the result would by no means make Germany a state of towering economic strength. For the area is mainly agrarian. And the Germans still would be compelled to look to the rest of the world for such vital products as cotton, nickel, copper, rubber, much of its oil; also some means for developing Southeast Europe.

Meantime, Italy will try desperately to get aboard a tiger of her own, but I don't think the democracies will allow Mussolini the latitude of the much more portentous Hitler. Nor, for that matter, will Hitler.

What applies on the American East applies also on the American West; I mean to Japan. Those who think the war in the Far East is now over and that Japan is the opposite Leviathan to Germany are mistaken. The war has entered on a new phase—that is all. And I shall be an old man before the Chinese begin to return economic dividends to Japan. I lived seven years in the Far East. During that time I never knew a Chinese Government, let alone a Japanese Government, that could control China.

An Era of Crisis Diplomacy

Japan now wants an Open Door with no chinks in it. On these terms, Japan's future struggle in China is bound to be an all absorbing struggle—and certainly there is no clash to fear unless the pacifists in America elect to go on a war path. Japan, like Germany, is on the back of a tiger, instead of being a tiger.

My own personal conclusion is not so optimistic as Mr. Chamberlain's that peace has been insured in our time. Luckily I don't have to look beyond your next meeting. But I think that you will again meet in what is facetiously called peacetime, though the fear of war may still be darkening the air.

This is an era of crisis diplomacy. You don't send a note nowadays, you promote a crisis, and the democracies will continue resiliently to try to stave off war. For it takes two to make a quarrel. However, this kind of thing is going to keep the world in a state of jitters. And this will thwart European, but not American, enterprise in improving and adding to capital equipment. Who, in more than one European country, is going to put up a new factory when it may be blown to pieces within two years?

But the continued truce will give an opportunity for the United States and the British Empire to improve their economic and monetary collaboration. Mr. Hull's trade agreement was a good start. But Mr. Morgenthau's currency pact seems to creak a little.

Psychology Important Factor

Your nexus with the outside world is the sterling exchange rate, but it now seems to be at the mercy of frightened money holders in Europe and the speculators. The money managers in both countries don't even bother to combat the rumor mongers.

I subscribed in my opening remarks to the economics of psychology. It is certainly the right economics for money managers. For if there is anything at all in money management, success depends far more upon psychology than upon financial wizardry.

Both the United States and Great Britain ought to be able to agree on the exchanges, surely. It would be a cosmic example of fiddling if they couldn't. And, having agreed, they have resources enough between them at least to steady the rate when they have agreed on an approximate commercial level.

In this world of instability we want, nay need, at least one landmark of economic understanding, one place where 24-hour government doesn't operate. For 24-hour government makes for 24-hour business, which is bad business, or no business at all.

I believe there is enough common sense on both sides of the Atlantic not only to maintain monetary collaboration between London and Washington, but to maintain monetary collaboration with decision. That is the only basis for the restoration of a world system of which humanity stands in such sore need.

Business Speaks

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Above—Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. Below—Dr. Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board.

ICC Denies Rate Rise by Southern Motor Carriers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission, fearful of "destructive competitive practices" among motor carriers, has outlawed proposed reduced rates on cotton fabrics and cotton piece goods from points in the South to St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo.

The reduced rates were proposed by seven motor carriers, headed by the Wilsorr Truck Line, Inc. Intended to place truck rates on the same basis as the rail-barge rates, they represented reductions ranging from 6 to 19 cents a hundred pounds.

In outlawing the proposed rates, the commission said there had been no showing that they would provide reasonable compensation for the carriers.

"If we permit the proposed rates to become effective," the commission said, "we would be opening the gates for destructive competitive practices among the motor carriers as a whole, and would provide the basis for the inauguration of a rate war. In the circumstances here disclosed, such action on our part plainly would be inconsistent with our duties to preserve economic stability of the motor carrier industry and to maintain adequate and efficient motor carrier service, with reasonable charges therefor."

The rates were intended to apply to shipments from 12 points in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina to St. Louis, and from nine points in Georgia, Tennessee, and South Carolina to Kansas City.

Power Output Hits New High for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended Dec. 3 hurdled the Thanksgiving lull of the preceding week to chalk up a new record output for the year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Power production in the latest week totaled 2,285,523,000 kilowatt hours, a gain of 4.7 per cent over 2,183,807,000 in the preceding week and 6.2 per cent above 2,152,643,000 in the like 1937 week.

Percentage gains over the like 1937 week, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the Institute: New England 12.2, Middle Atlantic 6.1, Central Industrial 5.3, West Central no change, Southern States 6.5, Rocky Mountain 3.1, Pacific Coast 7.2.

Bank Sells Film Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank announced it had disposed of 50,200 shares of common and 10,000 shares of prefered stock of Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. during October, mostly in private sales abroad. This left holding of 287,158 shares of common and 671,915 shares of preferred in its portfolio on Nov. 1.

Manufacturers See Progress Built on Co-operation by All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—American industry is seeking the co-operation of all elements in the nation in an effort to "recapture American progress," according to Charles R. Hook, President of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Addressing representatives of every phase of commercial activity in the United States gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel for the N. A. M.'s forty-third annual meeting today, Mr. Hook declared that industry, labor and business must co-operate, but warned that the "good neighbor" policy must start at home and that government attacks upon business must cease if there is to be progress.

The manufacturers' association head, who was the first of a long list of distinguished speakers who will address the three-day meeting, declared that the "constant encroachment of Government competition upon private enterprises must be eliminated and Governmental and industrial emphasis be placed on increased production." He stood strongly for a labor policy based on "fairness and commonsense" and for regulatory rather than for revenue purposes.

"We are all in the same boat," Mr. Hook continued. "It is time we—meaning agriculture, labor, management and capital—get the oars evenly distributed on both sides, so, instead of losing ground, we go ahead. It is time, too, that Government returned to the judge's boat, and began acting in its rightful capacity as an umpire.

"The past 10 years have been ones during which, much of the time, Government has acted not only in its proper role as an umpire, but, also, in an improper role as a direct participant in the affairs of its citizens. If these years have demonstrated anything, they have shown that as a nation we cannot progress under an economic experiment that contains the elements of Government supervision over business, Government participation in business, and increasing Government competition with business. And, if we are agreed we cannot progress by that method, then how can we possibly find assurance of progress in a system under which Government operates everything because it controls, or owns, everything?

"We should leave no doubt in the minds of people that, for the public good, we favor rational regulation of certain phases of our incentive system, but the difference between regulation and control is as night and day. We must leave no doubt in the minds of the American people that individual liberty and private enterprise are natural allies.

"Industry has no fear of critics or investigations that are fair—that will bring out the facts, all the facts, the good along with the bad. But I do object to hacking away at the roots and chopping down the tree to get rid of an ancient bird's nest in the topmost branches."

"Industry seeks the co-operation of all the elements of our society—the public, agriculture, labor and government—in supplying the missing link to produce prosperity in this country—that link is confidence.

"If these groups will really work together in an atmosphere of mutual tolerance, confidence, and respect, then the misunderstandings and maladjustments which are barriers to better living for millions of American families can be removed. . . ."

Mr. Hook recommended a five-point program:

1. Government and industry emphasis on increased production; unemployed back to work in productive enterprises.

2. Eliminate Government competition with business to encourage investment and industrial expansion.

3. Overhaul the entire tax structure; tax for necessary revenue, not for regulation.

4. Change national labor relations policy to be "fair" to employer as well as employee, without damaging protection for protective bargaining.

5. Give American business a chance to operate under a "square deal"; let business admit and correct its mistakes for the good of all business, all people.

Gallup on Reforms

Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, another speaker, urged manufacturers to study public opinion with as much thoroughness as they devote to their study of commercial activities. He said that modern research had developed a technique which samples public opinion far more accurately than ever before. This sampling, he held, shows that voters in the middle and upper classes are becoming increasingly alarmed at the Federal spending program and that, while they support larger defense forces, they are ready to support closer Congressional scrutiny of funds.

On the basis of surveys conducted by the institute, he concluded that there would be "widespread" support of efforts to amend the National Labor Relations Act, even though voters overwhelmingly approve collective bargaining.

Dr. Gallup held it was possible to draw a reasonable number of conclusions about public opinions' trends from recent samplings. One of these are that the "good old days" are gone forever, with most of the public accepting such New Deal reforms as social security, labor's right to organize and regulation of stock exchanges. Another is that the country now hopes for a period of rest from reform and consolidation of past gains. Finally, Dr. Gallup found that opposition to a third presidential term was still very strong.

Jordan Sees 1939 Gains

Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, another speaker, held that business in 1939 would be better than it was this year, but that it would not attain the volume reached in 1936 or 1937, at least, for any considerable period next year. He also doubted if the industrial production index would reach the 1929 level at any time during the next two years.

Cautioning that the task of drawing conclusions and predictions was very difficult, Mr. Jordan said that the general trend of private business activity in this country had been downward since 1929, and that real recovery of enterprise from the great depression had not yet begun.

"I think this situation will continue until a sufficiently large part of the American public and of the business community decides whether the United States is going to operate permanently under an authoritarian economic organization or under an enterprise organization, and makes its decision effective and generally understood both at home and abroad," he said.

Mr. Jordan declared that for some time to come the "task of forecasting business will be one of forecasting what politicians and bureaucrats will do," adding that the fluctuations in business activity since 1933 had not been significant, but artificial and circumstantial, produced by political action and its effect on business sentiment.

Public Opinion Still Rules

Don Francisco, president of Lord and Thomas, told the meeting that the place for American business to settle its legislative and public relations problems is in the homes of the people and not in the national capital nor in the lobbies of state legislatures.

Taking as his topic, "The Force Nobody Knows — American Industry," Mr. Francisco said that "when the average citizen realizes that the American system of private enterprise is not inimical to his interest; when voters are convinced that their welfare as consumers is inseparably linked with the welfare of business, then not only public opinion, but also its legislative representatives will intercede on the side of business."

Business today, Mr. Francisco declared, is faced with the necessity of producing and selling in a manner that will win general approval, convincing the public that it has its interests at heart. When business takes the trouble to present its side to the public, and when the public is taught to realize that its interests are linked to those of business generally, it will restrict the power of professional vote-getters and the organizers of malcontents, he added.

Mr. Francisco ended with an appeal for complete understanding between business, government, and the consuming public.

Reich Trade Gains "Exaggerated"

H. B. Elliston, Financial Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, speaking on the outlook for business, declared that American and British apprehension that the democracies would be cut out of world trade by Germany, Japan and Italy, were without much foundation. Mr. Elliston found that German trade expansion under the Hitler regime had been greatly exaggerated.

The greatest advantage the dictatorships now have is the fear in which the democracies hold them, Mr. Elliston held, adding this year had already lead France close to an authoritarian regime and that today's battle should be fought against a defeatism which robs nations of the ability to control their destinies.

Other speakers at the morning and afternoon sessions today were Raymond Moley, editor of News Week; Robert L. Lund, Executive Vice-President of the Lambert Pharmacal Company; H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator; Henry J Allen, formerly United States Senator from Kansas; David Friday, President of the National Bureau of Economic Research; H. L. Derby, President of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation and Rose Wilder Lane, author.

The three-day Congress of American Industry is scheduled to hear a score of speakers on virtually every topic relating to America's business problems.

The Congress will end with a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, at which Anthony Eden, formerly British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will speak on "Democracy and the Modern World."

It is expected that the speech, which will be nationally broadcast, will attract the largest throng in the history of the Waldorf-Astoria hotels—old or new.

Rail Employment Off in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported that railway employment decreased 1.52 per cent in November as compared with October.

Total employment of class one railways in November was 960,776. This compared with 975,625 in October and 1,060,296 in November, 1937.

Road Asks Representation At Hearing on Delisting

ST LOUIS (AP)—Counsel for the St. Louis & Southwestern (Cotton Belt) Railway Company has asked Federal Judge Charles B. Davis to authorize company representation at a hearing today on a New York Stock Exchange proposal to delist the railroad's common and preferred stocks.

The exchange moved to drop the listings on the ground of their small floating supply. The Southern Pacific Company owns 97 per cent of the Cotton Belt preferred and 76 per cent of its common stock. The hearing will be held in New York.

Carleton S. Hadley, counsel for the Cotton Belt company and also assistant counsel for Berryman Henwood, Trustee of the Cotton Belt railroad, said this was the first time the exchange had taken this action against any railroad in bankruptcy or in the process of reorganization.

Mr. Hadley expected to be joined in the application to the court by representatives of other stockholders and of creditors of the Cotton Belt.

AAA Sees Danger If Cotton Plan Is Not Accepted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration farm officials said that if cotton farmers rejected the AAA's marketing control program in the referendum to be conducted Dec. 10 the Government's $475,000,000 investment in cotton would be further impaired.

That sum has been advanced to growers in loans secured by 10,100,000 bales of cotton.

Prices of cotton—and the value of the Government stocks of loan cotton—could be expected to decline, officials said, if farmers decided they did not want to restrict the production of next year's crop by limiting the amount that could be sold without penalty.

Farmers to Vote

The nation's 2,500,000 producers of cotton will vote on the specific question of whether they want the Federal Government to invoke strict marketing quota provisions of the farm law to keep sales of 1939 cotton in line with expected market requirements. An affirmative vote by at least two thirds of those voting is required to put the quotas into effect.

Officials said that, if the quotas were rejected, production could be expected to be considerably larger than market needs.

Authorities have estimated that the price of cotton—now about 8.5 cents a pound—would be depressed as much as two or three cents a pound if all restrictions on production were removed.

In a speech urging farmers to vote for quotas, Walter L. Randolph, Assistant AAA Director for the South, warned that unlimited production would push prices down to a level that would "remind us of the value of Confederate money."

Rejection of quotas would not, however, eliminate all control factors. The AAA still would have authority to fix acreage allotments and pay subsidies to those who planted within those allotments. The benefits are expected in some quarters to be about 4.5 cents a pound on the normal production of the acreage allotment.

Market Value

At current prices, the cotton held as collateral for Government loans is not worth the total amount of the loans. Officials estimated its market value was at least $50,000,000 less.

This depreciation, which takes no account of interest, storage, and insurance charges, is due to the fact that loans were made at the rate of 12 cents a pound on 1,655,000 bales, held since 1934, and at 9 cents a pound on 5,300,000 bales of last year's cotton. Loans have been made at the rate of about 8.3 cents a pound on 3,111,000 bales of this year's crop.

Savings Bankers to Meet

NEW YORK—Officers and trustees representing more than 15,000,000 depositors will gather in New York, May 10, 11, and 12, for the 1939 conference of the National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Unrest in Europe Is Held Cause Of Gold Flow to U.S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A continuing cause of the capital movements to the United States during the past month is seen in the lack of confidence in the stability of the European political situation, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in a discussion of the movement of gold to the United States from abroad and the weakness of the pound sterling.

"The burden of meeting Europe's demands for dollars," says the bank, "has fallen largely upon the London market, as London has been for some time the largest depository abroad for foreign funds."

It is pointed out by the bank that the large excess of merchandise exports over imports of the United States has been a factor in the downward course of sterling, but it says that in November this factor was thought to have been less important than the capital movement. This was so, according to the bank, because a "substantial part of the requirements for dollars to pay for exports from this country during the Fall season were covered by anticipatory purchases of dollars in August and September, at a time when the European situation appeared to be most critical." The report continues:

Speculative Operations

"Moreover there are indications of some abatement of the commercial demand for dollars as a result of an increase in this country's merchandise imports, accompanying the upturn in business activity here.

"The persistent weakness in sterling exchange in recent months appears to have led to speculative operations against sterling that have augmented the movement of capital from London. In periods of weakness in sterling during the latter part of November, some of the other European exchanges, notably the Dutch, Swiss and Belgium currencies, have been fairly strong.

"The movement of funds to this country from London has been accompanied by a practically continuous flow of gold from London to New York. Largely as a result of these shipments, the United States gold stocks has risen to successively higher levels, the increase in November being approximately $245,000,000, following an increase of $929,000,000 in September and October.

Gold Stock Value Doubled

"This country's gold stock, in a period of less than five years—since the end of January, 1934, when the gold stock was revalued at $35 an ounce—has more than doubled, rising from about $7,000,000,000 to well over $14,000,000,000. During the same period, member bank reserves have trebled, increasing from less than $3,000,000,000 to over $8,800,000,000.

"The increase in bank reserves has been somewhat less in absolute amount than the increase in the gold stock, largely because of the rising trend of currency circulation in this country. . . . But in general, the rise in bank reserves has been roughly parallel to, and has had its origin chiefly in, the increase in the gold stock."

North American Co. Stock Is Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—A block of 375,000 shares of common stock of the North American Co., a leading utility holding company, is being offered for sale publicly by an investment banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co., at an offering price of $21.25 a share.

The stock came from the portfolio of the American Cities Power & Light Co., an investment company controlled by the Harrison Williams interests. Holdings in North American were reduced to avoid classification of the investment unit as a holding company under the Federal Utility Holding Company Act.

Chain Store Sales

McCrory Stores Corp.

	1938	1937	Dec. %
Nov. sales	$3,186,117	$3,206,461	0.6
11 months	33,065,366	34,238,191	3.4

October sales showed a decrease of 1.2 per cent from October, 1937.

Union Premier Food Stores

4 weeks to Dec. 3	$1,635,659	$1,274,857	28.3
48 weeks	16,601,678	12,526,042	32.5

Sales for four weeks ended Nov. 5, last, showed an increase of 25.1 per cent over the 1937 period.

G. C. Murphy Co.

Nov. sales	$3,594,051	$3,442,527	4.4
11 months	34,967,223	35,930,011	*2.6

*Decrease.

October sales showed a decrease of 2.2 per cent from October, 1937.

Lerner Stores

Nov. sales	$3,006,007	$3,048,805	1.4
10 months	29,672,083	31,529,665	5.9

Sales for October showed a decrease of 3 per cent from October, 1937.

Peoples Drug Stores

Oct net sales	$1,940,446	$1,904,765	1.8
November	1,774,582	1,776,922	*0.1
11 months	19,304,228	19,960,830	*3.2

McLellan Stores Corp.

Nov. sales	$1,882,063	$1,849,875	1.7
10 months	16,762,095	17,488,800	*4.0

*Decrease. Sales for October were 0.4 of 1 per cent below October, 1937.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Dec.	.64⅜	.64⅞	.64⅛	.64⅛	—.00⅛
May	.67	.67⅛	.66⅜	.66⅜	—.00¼
July	.66⅜	.67⅛	.66⅜	.66½	—.00¼
	Corn				
Dec.	.48⅝	.49⅝	.48⅝	.49	+.00⅜
May	.51½	.52¼	.51⅜	.51½	+.00⅝
July	.52⅜	.53⅛	.52⅜	.52⅝	+.00½
	Oats				
Dec.	.27⅛	.28⅜	.27⅛	.28⅛	+.00⅛
May	.27⅛	.28⅜	.27⅛	.28⅛	+.00⅛
	Rye				
Dec.	.41½	.41⅝	.41½	.41½	+.00⅛
May	.43	.43	.44⅜	.44⅜	+.00⅛

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 5: Receipts $26,960,818.14; expenditures $49,712,827.18; net balance $2,386,304,606.50, including $1,759,710,224.73 working balance; customs receipts for the month $4,912,320.66. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $2,290,197,967.93; expenditures, $3,821,550,647.47, including $1,256,843,612.96 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,531,417,679.81; gross debt $38,656,966,429.48, an increase of $7,586,929.63; gold assets $14,349,736,437.16.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s '41	107.12	107.12	107.12
1 3¼s '45-43	109.26	109.26	109.26
5 3¼s '46-44	109.27	109.27	109.27
8 4s '54-44	114.9	114.9	119.9
2 2¾s '47-45	107	107	107
1 3s '48-46	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 3½s '49-46	109.6	109.6	109.6
20 4¼s '52-47	118.25	118.25	118.25
1 2¾s '51-48	105.24	105.24	105.24
5 3½s '52-49	108.29	108.29	108.29
2 2½s '53-49	102.14	102.12	102.12
1 2½s '51-50	102.*6	102.16	102.16
12 2¾s '54-51	104.2	104	104
2 3s '55-51	107	107	107
10 2½s '60-55	104.8	104.8	104.8
34 2½s '59-56	103.2	103.2	103.2
16 2¾s '63-58	102.15	102.11	102.11

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	106	106	106
5 3¼s '49-44	107.2	107.2	107.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Adams Exp 4s '48	102½	101¾	102½
3 Alleghany 5s '44	77	76½	77
1 Alleghany 5s '49	67	67	67
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	35	35
1 Allied Stra 4½s '50	98½	98½	98½
2 Allied Stra 4½s '51	94	93	93
2 Allis Chalm 4s '52	109½	109½	109½
4 Am & For Ps 5s 2030	53	53	53
5 AmIGChem 5½s '49	102⅞	102¼	102¼
4 Am Int 5½s '49	102½	102½	102½
10 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅛	112¼	112¼
9 Am T&T 5½s '65	105¼	104⅜	104⅜
32 Am T&T 3¼s '61	105½	105¼	105¼
16 Anacan Cop 4½s '50	105	104⅝	105
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	29½	29½
12 Arm Del 4s '55	96½	96¼	96¼
15 AT&SF 4s '95	104⅞	104½	104⅝
8 ATSF cv 4½s '48	99¾	99⅜	99⅜
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	83½	83¼	83¼
9 ACL cit 4s '52	69	69	69
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	31¾	31¾	31¾
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
24 B&O rfg 6s '95	18	17¼	17¾
37 B&O 1st 5s '48	50	49	49½
60 B&O rfg 5s '95	16½	16¼	16½
16 B&O 5s '96 F	16¼	16	16
14 B&O 5s 2000 D	16	16	16
11 B&O 4s PDE&WV '41	43½	43½	43½
1 B&O 5s 'SW '50	32	30⅝	32
11 B&O 4s 'TC '50	25	23¾	34
22 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¼	105⅞	106⅛
12 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	101	101	101
21 Beth Stl 3½s '52	98⅛	97⅝	98¼
21 Boston&Me 5s '67	27	26½	26⅞
3 Bost&Me 5s '67	27	26½	26⅞
1 Bost&Me 4¾s '61 JJ	28	24¼	24¼
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	28	27¼	28
6 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
16 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75⅜	74½	74½
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	85½	85½	85½
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	107	106¾	106¾
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '55	74	74	74
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	108	108	108
82 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111	110⅞	111
11 Buf R&P 4½s '57	25⅜	25½	25½
6 Bush Term 5s '55	41	41	41
1 Can Sou 5s '62	97	97	97
3 Can Nat Rys 4½s '51	114½	114½	114½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	123	123	123
5 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅛	98	98
7 Can Pac 4½s '46	98	98	98
10 Can Pac 4½s '60	92½	92½	92½
17 Can Pac perp	80¾	80	80¼
1 Car C & O 6s '52	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
3 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	89½	88½	89½
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	39	39	39
7 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103½	103½	103½
22 Cen Pac 5s '60	54½	53½	54½
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72	71	71
6 Cen R R N J 5s '87	23	22¾	23
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
31 Champ P&P '38	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 C & Ohio cn Gs 5s '39	101¾	101¾	101¾
3 C&O 4½s '92	118¼	118¼	118¼
9 C & O 3½s '96 D	96¾	95½	95½
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96⅜	96¼	96¼
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	11½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	93½	93½	93½
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	89	89	89
6 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97	97	97
1 CB&Q 3½ Ill '49	97¾	97¾	97¾
29 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	15½	14¾	15½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	14	14	14
48 Chic Cit West 4s '59	18¾	18⅜	18¾
61 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9⅞	9¼	9½
237 CMSP aJ 5s 2000	2⅞	2⅝	2¾
17 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24¼	23½	24¼
8 CM&SP 4½s '89E	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
63 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23½	23⅜	23⅝
10 CM&SP 3½s '89 B	22	22	22
12 Chi&NW 6½s 36	16	15½	15½
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8¾	8½	8½
5 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	15	15	15
1 Chi&NW 4s '87	14½	14½	14½
29 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4¾	4¼	4¾
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8⅛	8¼	8¼
11 Chi & NW 4s 87	14	13¾	13¾
6 Chi & NW23½s 87	13½	13¼	13½
11 CRI & P 4½s 52A	7½	7¼	7½
9 CRI & P 4½s 52A ct	7½	7½	7½
16 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	3⅛	3	3⅛
54 C R I & P 4s 88	15¼	15	15
32 C R I & P rfg 4s34	6¾	6½	6¾
6 CRI & Pacific 5s 34 ct	6¼	5¾	6¼
1 CT&Hte SE rfg5s60	51½	51½	51½
1 C T H SE inc 5s 60	46½	46½	46½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	102	102	102
1 Childs Co 5s 43	78	78	78
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
1 CCC&StL Cairo 4s 39	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89¼	89¼	89¼
22 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	80¾	80⅝	80⅝
27 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73½	73	73
6 Col P & I 5s 70	60	60	60
4 Col & So 4½s 80	41⅞	41½	41½
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	95	95	95
4 Colmbia G 5s 1961	93⅛	92⅞	93⅛
9 Col Ry Pw & L 4s 65	109½	109¼	109¼
13 Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	104	103¾	103¾
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	106½	106½	106½
5 Comwlth 4s 81	108	108	108
22 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106⅝	105¼	105½
62 Comlth Ed cv 3½s 58 n	105⅜	105¼	105¼
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
12 Con Oil 3½s 51	102⅝	102½	102⅝
5 Con Rys 4s '54	9½	9½	9½
3 Conn Rys 4s '56	9½	9½	9½
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108	107⅞	108
10 Container 5s '43	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Crown Will 6s '51			

	103 9-32	103 9-32	103 9-32
16 Cuba No Rr 5½s'42	33⅜	32¾	33¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	43¾	43¼	43¼
2 Cuba RR 5s '52	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
12 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	57⅞	57	57⅞
50 Del P&L 4¼s '69	103½	103½	103½
2 D G&E 5s '51	106½	106½	106½
4 D&R 4½s'36	11¼	10¾	11¼
73 D&RG 4s '36	11	10⅝	11
5 D&RG West 5s '55	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
17 D&RG W 5s '55 Asd	4	4	4
8 Dow Chem 3s '51	106	106	106
17 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	16¼	16	16
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	105¼	105¼	105¼
55 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅜	11	11⅛
61 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11	11⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	38	37½	38
18 Erie gen lien 4s '96	18½	18	18½
11 Erie cv 4s '53 A	17⅞	17½	17½
5 Erie cv '53 B	17½	17½	17½
14 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8¼	8½
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
5 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63	63	63
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
9 Gen Mot Accept 3s46	106¼	106	106¼
5 GenMotAccept3¼s51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
16 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	60	59⅝	59⅞
3 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	15½	15	15
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¼	99½	99¾
7 Goodrich 6s '45	100¼	100	100¼
22 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102	7-32	7-32
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	93	92½	92½
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	83	83	83
7 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82⅛	81½	81½
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	100	99¾	100
23 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	93½	93¼	93¼
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	83½	82½	82¾
7 Gt Nor 3s '67	73	73	73
2 Gulf M & N 5½ '50	70	70	70
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 HarlemRiv&P 4s '54	51½	51½	51½
3 Hockg V 4½s '99	116¼	116¼	116¼
11 Hudson Coal 5s62A	34	33¾	34
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	45	45	45
24 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12⅛	11⅞	12
20 Ill Cen 4s '53	49½	49½	49½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	53	52½	53
24 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44⅜	44	44¾
32 Ill Cen 4s 1953-63A	51¼	50½	51¼
11 Steel 4½s '40	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	108½	108½
3 Interb R Tr 7s '32	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Interb R Tr 7s3ict	65	65	65
30 Interb R Tr 4s '41	45½	44½	45
3 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	66½	66½	66½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	65½	65½	65½
11 Int Ot Nor aJ 1st 5s '52	3¼	3	3¼
2 Int Ot Nor 5s '56 C	15½	15½	15½
11 Int Hydro El 6s '44	74⅞	74	74⅞
5 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	52½	52¼	52½
11 Int Paper 6s '55	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 Int Paper 5s '47	98½	97⅝	98½
3 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	83	83	83
11 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	65¾	65¼	65¾
11 Int T&T 5s '55	69¾	69¾	69⅞
15 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	96	95⅞	96
5 KCP&Mem 4s '36	30½	30½	30½
3 K C South 5s '50	65¾	65½	65½
1 K C South 3s '50	68¾	68¾	68¾
10 K C South 3s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Kans G & E 5s '52	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	101⅞	101¾	101¾
10 Kresge Found 4s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Kresge Found 2½s '47	100½	100½	100½
1 Lac Gas 6s '43B	42	42	42
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	47	47	47
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	47	47	47
9 Lac Gas 5s '39	76	75	76
11 Lautaro Nit inc '75	28¾	28½	28½
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	58	58	58
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '43	78	77½	78
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	27½	27½	27½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	52	52	52
14 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¼	21	21¼
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20¼	20½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	20½	20½	20½
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	126½	126½	126½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	81	81	81
14 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	128	128
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	121⅜	121¼	121⅜
12 Louisv & Ark 5s '69	79½	78⅜	79½
3 Louis & N un 4s '40	100	100	100
5 LouGas&El 3½s '66	107½	107½	107½
11 Manhat Ry 4s '90	34	34	34
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	32	32	32
2 ManitowGB&N3½s'41	13	13	13

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Market St Ry s '40	57	57	57
4 Met Ed 4½s '68	110	109½	110
2 MetWSideElvi4s'38	8	8	8
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7¼	7¼	7¼
18 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	7¼	7	7
33 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	33⅜	33¼	33½
24 M-K-Tex aJ 5s '67	13⅜	13½	13⅝
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	49⅞	49¾	49¾
11 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	30½	29¾	29¾
30 MoPac 3½s '49	3½	3¼	3½
18 MoPac 5s '65A	16⅝	16½	16⅝
35 MoPac 5s '77 F	17	16⅜	17
16 MoPac 5s '77 F ct	16	16¼	16¼
7 MoPac 5s '78 G	17	16¾	17
2 MoPac 5s '78 G ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
10 MoPac 5s '80H	17¼	16½	17¼
7 MoPac 5s H '80 ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
47 MoPac 5s '81 I	17¼	16⅜	17¼
17 MoPac gen 4s '75	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33¼	32½	33¼
4 MonWPaPub Sv 6s '65	99⅝	98⅞	99⅛
33 MontPow 3¾s '66	98	97¾	97¾
3 Montreal Tr 5s '41	97¾	97¾	97¾
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	105¾	105⅜	105¾
7 Natl Steel 4s 65	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
3 New Eng T&T 4½s 61B	124	123⅞	123⅞
5 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	123¾	123½	123½
3 NJ Pow &L 4½s 60	108	107⅞	108
2 NO Pu Sv 5s 52	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 NO Pub Sv 5s 55B	101¾	101½	101½
12 NO Ori Term 4s 53	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
14 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	35	34⅝	35
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58½	58	58½
32 NYC 4½s 2013	54⅞	54¼	54⅞
14 NYC cn 4s 98	65	65	65
2 NY Dock 5s '47	53½	53	53½
15 NY Edis 3½s '65	107	107	107
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	62⅜	62½	62½
119 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	13	12¾	13
16 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13	12¾	12⅞
17 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	5¾	6
11 NYNH&H 3½s '54	11	11	11
19 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6½	6⅝
10 NY O & W rfg 4s '92 reg	5	5	5
3 NY O & W gen4s'55	4⅛	4	4
2 NY & R Gas 6s '51A	95	94⅞	95
7 NY Stem 3½s '67	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 NY S&W 4½s '37	10	10	10
2 NY Tel 3¼s '67	109¾	109¾	109¾
54 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
2 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 Norf Sou 5s '91 A	15	14½	15
1 Norf & W 4s '96	118¼	118¼	118¼
5 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	105	105	105
24 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	105	105	105
24 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	105	104¾	105
1 Nor Ohio 5s '45	38	38	38
41 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	59¾	60½
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	50	50
10 Nor Pac 4s '97	82½	82	82
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	48	47¾	48
30 Nor-Sta Pow 3½s '67	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
7 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¼	111	111
3 Pac T&T 3½s '66C	108½	108½	108½
3 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105	105	105
2 Para Pict 6s '55	98	98	98
1 Pat & Pass 5s '49	122	122	122
57 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	104¾	105¼
28 Penn RR gen 5s '68	103½	103½	103½
10 Penn RR gen 4½s'65	95¼	95	95
31 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83¼	82¾	83¼
1 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Penn RR 3¾s 70	84¾	84¾	84¾
30 Pen RR 3½s 52	78¼	78¼	78¼
23 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	113½	113	113½
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	67¾	67½	67½
7 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	113¼	113¼	113¼
3 Phil Bal Wash 5s 74	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Phila Co 5s 67	97	96¾	97
17 Phil Read C&I 6s 49	4	3¾	3¾
7 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13½	13½	13½
9 Philippine Ry 4s 37	12	11¾	11¾
11 Philips Pet 3s 48	109	109	109
1 PCC & S 1 4½s942B	106	106	106
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	60½	60¼	60½
27 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	14½	14¼	14½
5 Potomac El P 3¼s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Purity Bak 5s 48	96¾	96½	96½
2 Radio Keith 6s 41	74	74	74
7 Readg 4½s 97 A	71¼	70	70
19 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	103	102½	103
9 Republic Stl 4½s 61	92	91¾	91¾
3 Republic Stl 4½s 56	93¼	92½	92½
3 Republic Stl 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
6 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 RI Ark & La 4½s34	9	9	9
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	105¾	105¾	105¾
38 St L S F 4s '50 B	10	9¾	10
3 StLSF 5s 50 ct	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
11 StLSF 4½s '78 xin	9¾	9¼	9¼
1 StLSF4½s'78ctf st xin	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
29 St L S F 4s '50A	10	9¾	10
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
3 St L SW rfg 5s '90	12¼	12¼	12¼
4 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	6½	6½	6½
1 StPM&M Pac 4s '40	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 StPaul UnDep 5s '72	116	116	116
7 SA&A Pass 4s '43	57	56½	56½
1 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	110¼	110¼	110½
104 Sea A L 4s '59	9½	9½	9½
11 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¾	8¾	8¾
11 Sea A L 4s '50 st	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
9 Sea-AlFla 6s '35A ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
6 Shell Un 3½s '51	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
1 Socony Vac Oil2½s'50	101½	101½	101½
1 So Cal Pow 6s '47	101½	101½	101½
4 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
21 Sou Pac 4½s '68	50½	50	50½
11 Sou Pac 4½s '81	50⅛	49½	50⅛
37 So Pac 4½s '69	50¼	49⅞	50¼
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	67	66⅞	67
24 So Pac clt 4s' 49	49½	49⅛	49½
24 So Pac 3¾s '46	60	59⅝	60
30 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	53⅜	52⅞	53⅛
20 South Ry 6½s '56	71½	70	71½
33 South Ry gen 6s '56	68⅝	67¾	68⅛
31 South Ry cn 5s '94	80⅝	79½	80⅜

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Chemicals
Write Erik Högdahl
44 Kungsgatan Stockholm Sweden

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Fresh Fruits, Canned Goods and Colonial Produce. Write Frukt & Kolonial, 44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS — Adjacent to The Mother Church Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST 248 Clearway Street

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation, reasonably priced, with garage.
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

CONFECTIONERY

GENUINE Marzipan, unusual confection rolls, 75c lb.; fancy forms 90c lb.; express prepaid west of Rockies. MRS. JANE HOLDOM, 157 W. 7th St., Claremont, Calif.

FOOD PRODUCTS

FLORIDA Extra Sweet Grove Fresh Tree Ripened Oranges or Grapefruit, direct from my groves. Bushel $2.50. I pay express, except West and Northwest states. Federal and State licensed packing house. HADLOCK, Mount Dora, Florida.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ORDER NOW—Holiday fruit cakes, rich, with choicest fruits and nuts. Weight 2¾ lbs. Dark cakes $1.00; Light cakes $1.25; plus 17c postage per cake.
ELIZABETH ROSS
121 South Eighth Street, Olean, N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

POINT LOMA IN SAN DIEGO
Unusual residence for rent, furnished; January, February, March; overlooking San Diego Bay; attractive gardens; four bedrooms, four baths. R. KING KAUFFMAN, Realtor, Member National Realty Board, 530 Broadway, San Diego, Calif.

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BIBLES AND PROSE WORKS INDEXED
Thumb Indexing and Gold Stamping
SUPERIOR INDEXING CORP.
37 East 21st Street, New York City

MOVING AND TRUCKING

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARLOAD RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 4439

PHOTOGRAPHY

ROLLS PRINTED—Choice regular or double size and 8x7 enlargement 25c coin; reprints 3c. CANDID CAMERA LABORATORIES, Box 5089, Metropolitan Station, Los Angeles.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

OFFER 3 clear houses in DAYTON, KENTUCKY. Want: Clear, improved property Los Angeles vicinity. Write Wm. B. Holt, Corporation Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. Call VA. 5371.

REAL ESTATE

In LAKE COUNTY, 120 miles north of San Francisco, a diversified choice of potential homesites can be found. Level lakeside lots, valley acreage and orchards, wooded mountain slopes. All awaiting development by Home-seekers whose discriminating tastes demand outstanding scenic loveliness and climatic conditions approaching perfection. Correspondence is invited. H. B. SHEPHARD, Lucerne, Lake Co., Calif.

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE: $25,000. California Home and Income; 9 acres more or less, 8 in lemons, 1 in homesite, 2-story home, 4 master bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 servants' bedrooms and bath. View of the Pacific. Mild even climate. Further information from DELEVAN A. McCAFFERTY, Realtor, 4222 Adams, San Diego, Calif.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate Investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management.
Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1210

UNUSUAL BEACH HOME
OCEAN and BOULEVARD FRONTAGE
In Laguna Beach, Calif.; suitable for all year residence or rest home; 9 rooms, 6 bedrooms, furnished; for sale or rent. Communicate with Clerk, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 550 E. Green St., Pasadena, Calif. Phone SY 3-7733

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MEAT packing Supt., 25 years' experience all operations, both large and small plants; appreciate any kind of position; references. Box D-61, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL guaranteed hosiery, lingerie, other quality items; excellent commissions. Write for illustrated catalogue with swatches. NewMark Co., 154 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 845 Park Ave.—Daylight, open fireplace, bath; kitchenette (Frigidaire); also suite suitable for practitioner's office.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near The Mother Church — Exceptionally pleasant apartments, furn. and unfurn., light, modern. Tel. Ken. 4033.

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 23 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Beautifully furnished, steam heated apartment. Close in. 3 bedrooms, 2 baths. Garage.
131 Fourth Ave. North

AUTOMOBILE FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosmas, 56 Gainsboro St., Boston.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open; parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J.; MO. 2-0029.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COMPLETE loving home training for children; excellent school; winter sports; wholesome food. Mrs. Irene Lee Ives, 6 Maple St., Lake Placid, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROODLOOM CARPETS AND RUGS
DAHLMAN RUG CO. MAin 4-9426
56 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 180th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
19 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL Cocker Spaniel pups, whelped Oct. 3; answers to your Christmas gift problem; $25 up. Mrs. Adam H. Moss, Orangeburg, S. C.

FEMALE brown poodle puppy, spayed, standard size. Telephone Beverly 3066. 78 Enou St., Beverly, Mass. Route 1-A.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 2622 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

WHEN

in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personal
LOUISE C. HAHN
286 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2980

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
90 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

RARE old violin, 1775 Vienna, Storioni (Thir). Call West Newton 0970, evenings.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

GOLDEN-SERCH COMPANY
68 Canal St., Boston, near No. Sta. CAP 8173
Fine Furniture and Floor Coverings
Our tags are marked at competitive retail prices from which you get a special Monitor discount

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973.

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits. Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON, Newbury St. Specialty Shop needs saleswoman with personal following; salary or commission. Box B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION, young girl, Manhattan resident only; good home; references exchanged. Write Box Z-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME?— Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. HOllis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LARCHMONT, N. Y. EXCLUSIVE LOCATION
A very rare opportunity for one who is looking for an old Colonial, furnished with old rugs and rare old antiques. This home with a New England atmosphere is for sale furnished or unfurnished. The price unbelievable, $20,000. Details on request.
MILDRED SANFORD
116 Boston Post Rd.— Tel. Larchmont 1002

OWN YOUR OWN HOME IN THE COUNTRY
South Abington Township, 10 miles from
SCRANTON, PENNSYLVANIA
One-half mile off Lackawanna Trail at
NORTH CLARKS SUMMIT
Good little house, remodeled completely and with careful attention to items involving comfort and durability, such as insulation, plumbing, heating, water supply, lighting, and color scheme. Inquire of ANNIE L. PRICE, 404 Scranton Lackawanna Trust Bldg. Tel. 4-6977

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

VARIETY household articles including Philco Radio, A. C., beautiful antique quilt, ebony pedestal, etc.; all day Friday. Apt. 51, 12 5th Ave., N. Y. C. or appointment, GR. 3-6683.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

MANUSCRIPTS neatly, accurately typed; 40c per 1000 words; book length special rates. LETTIE PLANK, 22 Ward St., Hackensack, N. J. H. 3-0726-M.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, three afternoons; office 1960, 11 West 42nd St. CH. 4-6358.

PERSONAL SERVICES

WOMAN, COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR, offers her services and car whole or part time; also ASSIST SHOPPING. Tel. AStoria 8-3033 (N. Y. City).

PIANOS FOR SALE

LARGE Chickering grand, condition guaranteed, privately owned; $375 cash. Call KEN. 7728, 9-10 A. M., except Sun. (Boston).

STEINWAY Louis XV, practically new; other Steinway Grands $395 up; Knabes, Baldwin sacrifice, Empire, 1352 6th Ave. (55th), N. Y. C.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds, low prices, good service. Calf Ptg. Co. 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

Apartments, houses; furnished; sale or rent; $200 up, season. Foster-Juen, Inc., Real Estate, 601 N. Olive, West Palm Beach, Fla.

FOREST HILL, L. I. N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtona, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 272 Harvard Street
Brookline. Asp. 1504
555 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 8252

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 424 Beacon St. Water side; before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with and without bath; breakfast.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Warm, cozy rooms, quiet rest, study; near church; $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1810 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, homelike rooms, hot and cold water in closets; permanent, transients. COM. 9223.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms in warm house; convenient location; permanent, transient guests; parking. Lon. 8778.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We have a lovely home for someone appreciating it; detached house; 20 min. to N. Y. C. Tel. BU 2-8519.

GLENSIDE, PA.—Furnished front room, with small family; close to transportation and business section; reasonable. 101 Geneva Ave. Phone Ogontz 893.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Apt. 4-D)—Large, front, beautifully furnished, separate dressing room; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; elevator.

N. Y. C. 1391 Madison Ave. (96th St.), Apt. 6-A—Pleasant, airy room for lady, large closet, near bath; Christian Scientist preferred.

N. Y. C.—Attractive rooms, running water, private entrance; refined family. ATwater 9-0887. Young, 1350 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 808 West End Ave. (11-C)—Large bright, corner studio, quiet; convenient church and transportation. Tel. AC. 2-3633.

N. Y. C., 233 Central Park West (Apt. 5S)—Sunny studio rooms, tastefully furnished; also 3-room apt.-dinette; clean, quiet.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1613 O Street N. W.—Pleasant single room in down town section; dinners optional.

STUDIOS TO LET

PART TIME in exclusive music studio for teaching or practicing. Call KEN. 7728, 9-10 A. M., except Sun. (Boston).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER and typist desires part time or permanent position with trust estate, personal, financial, secretarial, work or tax returns. K. F. G., 30 Oakview Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass. JAM. 0969.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged housekeeper; good cook, systematic worker, wishes position small adult family. Write Box R-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER with necessary qualifications and experience for making and supervising a refined home, offers her services. Write Box L-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXECUTIVE secretary or office supervisor; teaching experience and practical office experience in educational and social organizations. Box B-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARY-Stenographer, experienced, efficient, capable handling office detail, willing worker. Write Box E-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SIMMONS College graduate offers her services as food supervisor; experience with leading hotel and restaurant chains; references. Write Box X-98, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STENOGRAPHER-Assistant Bookkeeper, part time; experienced, willing; young woman. Write Box F-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED—Motherless family needing woman, educated, refined, experienced housekeeper, exceptional cook, capable taking full charge, making home comfortable. Write Box B-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman seeks position governess-companion, daytime only. N. Y. C.; business experience, sew; also serve kindergarten, institution. Write Box V-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, 42, 18 years' extensive driving experience, covering entire United States, parts of Mexico, Canada; possesses practical travel information on same; excellent references. JAM. 0923-M (Boston, Mass.).

CHEMICAL engineer, recent graduate Lehigh Univ., desires permanent position, control or research with reliable chemical firm. W. T. Dyre, 345 Woodlawn Ter., Collingswood, N. J.

EXPERIENCED manufacturer's agent and salesman, also aeronautics and automotive experience, paper and buying, now employed Dept. of Interior, U. S. Gov't, desires better position, in business organization as right hand man to busy executive; go anywhere; best of references. Robert J. McCormick, Everett Hotel, 1730 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C. National 8130.

MARINE ENGINEER, oil refining, industrial, erection and maintenance experience, desires position, building superintendent, insurance adjuster or inspector or where capability and integrity is required. Write Box C-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH lessons by former university professor: diction, conversation, grammar. Frank B. Mitchell, 178 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. who writes regularly on Bible topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, is now arranging the January schedule of his BIBLE LECTURES, including courses in New York, Brooklyn and New Haven. One evening, and one or more afternoons are still open. Would you care to organize a class in YOUR community? Address: 401 W. 118, New York City. (UN. 4-8318. Pref. 8-10 A. M.).

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash. N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 102 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Worn fur coats—cash. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th, opposite Empire State Bldg., New York City. Wis. 7-7969.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

BLATT'S
South Jersey's Christmas Store
From our unusual Snowstorm-and-Chiming-Bells window (which is attracting throngs) to the gorgeously decorated interior with its splendid stocks of Christmas merchandise, Blatt's is the Christmas Store of South Jersey. Make this store your headquarters for Christmas shopping.
M. E. Blatt Co.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

GRAMMERCY DRESS SHOP
Fashion Corner
DRESSES, COATS, SUITS, MILLINERY
SOUTH CAROLINA AT PACIFIC AVE.
Charge Accounts Invited

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The Square Deal Store
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KENTS
DINING ROOM
ILLINOIS AND PACIFIC AVES.
Delicious Food, Delightful Surroundings, Reasonably Priced
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City
Other Kent Restaurants
Established 1903

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Deviled Crabs—15c each
Deviled Clams, Fish Cakes—3 for 25c
Clam Chowder, 15c pt., 25c qt.
MADE DAILY

ALLEN BLANKFIELD RADIO
BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY
SALES R.C.A.-Victor
SERVICE Philco Radio
Guaranteed on Any Make Radio
PHONE 5-3756 1914 ATLANTIC AVE.

Beautiful Christmas Cards and Gifts
ERNEST BEYER, Inc.
1722 Atlantic Avenue
Dial 5-0639

CHATHAM

Chatham Market, Inc.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Choice Meats and Groceries
Free Delivery Chat. 4-0600

COLLINGSWOOD

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
FINNEY WOOD'S MEN'S SHOP
Collingswood and Haddonfield
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

CRANFORD

Telephone CRanford 6-0105
The Beauty Box
HAIRDRESSERS
113 No. Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

REEL-STRONG COAL CO., Inc.
JAMES A. STRONG, Pres.
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. Tel. CR. 6-0900

PEABODY Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CRANFORD (Continued)

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

Telephone Fertilizers
Cranford 6-0866 Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

CRANFORD
HIGH GRADE MARKET
6 Union Ave., N., Cranford, N. J.
MEATS—FANCY FRUITS
VEGETABLES
Phone CR. 6-2100

CR-6-0433 8 ALDEN STREET
Van's Cranford Electric
Gift Radios and Household Electrical Appliances
All-American made Tree Decorations

BELL'S DRUG STORE
OF 9 NORTH UNION AVE.
offer a
Large selection of perfume and gift sets for Christmas by Lenthéric, Coty, Houbigant, Yardley, Corday, and others.
Phone Cranford 6-1233 Free Delivery

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For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
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The Kiddies' Delight
A deposit will hold any purchase until Christmas.
East Orange Toy Shop
519 MAIN STREET OR. 3-5044

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Authorized Dealer for
Hamilton, Gruen and Bulova Watches
We invite you to open a Charge Account Now
Divided Payments Up to 10 Months
No Interest Charges
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Gifts for Him
We Recommend
ARROW SHIRTS and HOLEPROOF HOSE
LOMAR MEN'S WEAR
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jeandeaux
A Beauty Salon for the Discriminating Woman
MISS JEANNETTE, MISS LEONA, MISS ANN
56 Brick Church Plaza OR 3-9783

For
Outstanding Christmas Gifts
BERNARD'S
The Women's and Children's Shop of the Oranges
530-32 MAIN ST.

D'Elia Shoe Shop
Shoe Rebuilders and Dyers
For 20 Years at the Same Address
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Give a WATCH for a Christmas Gift
A deposit now will secure it.
C. A. LUND
617 Central Ave., near Harrison St.
Open 9-6, Saturdays 9-9

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Crescents will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Guillaume Hairdressers
Specialize in Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut St.
OR. 5-9750

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Open Evenings until Christmas
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 Washington Place Or. 3-8503

Chas. T. Horsecher Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Betty Ann Shop
Gowns of Distinction
Telephone ORange 3-1279
584 CENTRAL AVENUE

JACK'S BATTERY SERVICE
BATTERIES TIRES
AUTO SUPPLIES
96 Main St. OR. 4-1919

Visit the
Blue Bell Dining Room
and Enjoy Our Delicious Home-Cooked Food
Southern Fried Chicken and Waffles Our Specialty
651 Central Ave. OR. 3-9586

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Cheery and Individual
Christmas Cards

Cost Little—Mean Much
SHG. IN EAST ORANGE
Post's
Handmade Silk Neckties
of Finest Workmanship, $1 and up
Bessie A. Sands
Buy Direct from Maker and Save
37 No. Walnut St. *Tempter*
OR. 3-8988 Trade Mark Reg.

ELIZABETH

GIFTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
NATELSON'S
91 BROAD ST., ELIZABETH, N. J.
Free Parking — Free Delivery
Phone El. 2-1144

Solve Your Gift Problem!
GOERKE'S GIFT GUIDE
Ask for your free copy
R. J. GOERKE CO.
The Dept. Store of Elizabeth

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel Eng 7-4182

CRAIG—Dry Goods
3 EAST PALISADE AVENUE
Curtains, Yard Goods, Blankets, Linens, Domestics
PHONE ENGLEWOOD 3-4094

GREENBERG'S
Hardware—House Furnishing
Ice Skates, Lamps, Tables, Shower Curtains, and drapes to match. China and Glassware.
45 West Palisade Avenue, Phone Eng. 3-0820

HACKENSACK

Christmas Gifts of
JEWELRY, CHINA, SILVERWARE, etc.
SAUNDERS
164 MAIN STREET
Use our budget plan for purchasing the most practical gift of jewelry, a Longines, Hamilton, Gruen, Elgin or Bulova Watch.

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions
and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 Main St., near Library Hack. 3-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

Famous Fain
Beautiful and Practical Christmas Gifts of Sportwear
228 MAIN STREET

FRIEND'S
Lingerie — Trimmings
Dress Accessories
250 MAIN STREET

Maison Brian Dress Salon
Sports, Afternoons, Gowns
Sizes 12 to 48—$6.95 up
Hats to Order
201 Main St., 1 Flight up Ha. 2-0190

HADDONFIELD

HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4287
MAINES' TIRE SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car

More for your money
HADDON HARDWARE
142 Kings Highway, East
Hardware, Paints, Glass, Housefurnishings
Phone Haddonfield 33

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing • Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
439 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1700
Free Delivery Open Evenings

HADDONFIELD (Continued)

JOHN D. BARR INSURANCE
LIFE ANNUITIES
AUTOMOBILE FIRE
Bus. Phone Camden 3635

HADDON HEIGHTS

General Insurance
A. E. PROWATTAIN
Insurance Counselor
Since 1922. Specializing in Camden County
Phone Haddon Heights 3006 or Walnut 2200

W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing and Heating
Chambers Gas Ranges, Refrigerators, Dexter Washers, Oil Burners,
605 Station Ave., Haddon Heights, N. J.
PHONE H. H. 3210

When in Haddon Heights
The Kings Crown Restaurant
will serve you Good, Wholesome Food
We suggest taking home some "Ewan's Old Fashioned Ice Cream"
"We make it fresh daily"
513 Station Ave., Haddon Heights
Phone 4384

IRVINGTON

Where Smartness Meets Your Budget
SHAPIRO BROS., FURS
1066 Clinton Ave., Irvington, N. J.

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

Electric Shop *Radio Service*
JOHN H. OSMUN
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714

MAPLEWOOD DELICATESSEN
Christmas Specialties
Good home cooked foods
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
3 Highland Pl.

Mayfair Gift and Sweet Shop
UNUSUAL GIFTS OF SILVER AND FINE CHINA
Mayfair Sweets
The homemade candy that is unsurpassed.
183 MAPLEWOOD AVE. S. O. 2-1674

SIRLYN'S
The exclusive men and boys store
Clothing, Furnishings, Stetson Hats
Suitable Gifts for Christmas
163 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
Pure and Wholesome Products. Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions.
Holiday Specialties, Christmas Pies
175 MAPLEWOOD AVE.

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Beech Nut Tomato Juice, 89c Doz.
10 Lb. Bags Domino Granulated Sugar, Bag 47c.
SANKA COFFEE
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280
10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needle Point
27 Church St. Montclair 2-9818

Freytag and Anderson
INC.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

Custom Venetian Blind., Curtains, Draperies, Upholstery
GIFTS AND ACCESSORIES
Cooper Studio
Artists and Interior Designers
545 Valley Road, MO. 2-9179
Upper Montclair, N. J.
We repair practically everything in Wood, China, Marble, Glass and Metals

J. BROWN
Furrier
467 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Mont. 2-4266

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgmood Cafeteria
30 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

The Kiddies' Delight
A deposit will hold any purchase until Christmas
MONTCLAIR TOY SHOP
32 Church Street Mo. 2-6662

MURPHY'S
"REAL CLEANING"
All Work Done in Our Plant
226 Lorraine Avenue
Upper Montclair

FASHION FUR SHOP
Ladies' Tailors
Suits, Coats, Tailored Dresses
Quality and Expert Workmanship Guaranteed. Repairing. Remodeling Storage.
223 BELLEVUE AVE. Telephone
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. M 2-1242

Sun Dried Laundry
HAS MOVED
We invite you to call us to take those clothes and give them high class laundering.
PRICE WILL SUIT YOU
324 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
M 2-1092

Ruth Fields
Christmas Gifts for Everyone
38 CHURCH ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Gifts of Linens Handkerchiefs Blankets
E. B. & J. H. CLEGG
THE LINEN SHOP, Inc.
418 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair—2-6389

SHINING satin, gleaming lamé, delicate chiffon and whispering taffeta help to usher in the holidays. Gowns of unusual cut and color are available in all sizes.
The Primrose Shop
461 Bloomfield Ave., at the Center

GIFTS FOR MEN
RELIABLE Outfitters INC.
CLOTHIERS & HABERDASHERS
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE.

CALL MO. 2-4048
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
For Radio and Battery Service
4 So. Willow St., Montclair

Gifts for Christmas
Books, Stationery, Artwares
Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
MADISON'S
427-429 BLOOMFIELD AVE.

GIFTS
Prints—Christmas Cards
The Emily McDevitt Book Shop
Upper Montclair Center

Christmas Typewriters
All makes new Portables, $29.75 up
Large stock Rebuilt Standards $27.50 up
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main St. Orange, N. J.

A General Insurance Service
ALL FORMS WRITTEN
STRONGEST COMPANIES
EDWARD B. BRADFORD
34 TUXEDO RD. TEL. MO. 2-668-M
OFFICE: 84 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN
TEL. 3-2020—2021

NEWARK

GRIFFITHS is the home of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, MUSETTE, MINIPIANO, HARDMAN and many others—HAMMOND ORGAN
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
Branches: Paterson, Plainfield, and Scranton, Pa.

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: MArket 3-5766

A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG., NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2248

Market 3-3845
Exclusive Millinery
MARGARET HILLYER
Original Modes—draped to the head
28 New Street Newark, N. J.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co. 235 MAIN STREET

For the Quality Minded
Phone S. O. 2-7620
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning • Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs
Upholstered Furniture
Fur Storage
Offices—Newark, Montclair, So. Orange

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
New Ray—the Perfect Machineless Permanent Wave
Other Permanents—$3 to $6
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1908)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Holiday Greetings
Irene's Flower Shop
126 SO. ORANGE AVENUE

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
Rilling Kooler Wave
The Perfect Permanent
No chemical heat, no wires, no discomfort
124 So. Orange Ave., SO. 2-9611

HARRIET E. ACH
A. I. D.
Member American Institute of Decorators
It costs no more but results are certain if you consult a decorator
122 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

ALBERT VOSS
Orders Are Now Being Taken for Personal Christmas Cards
21 Vose Ave. SO. 2-1656

ELITE ART & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
75 SO. ORANGE AVE. Miss Albert, Mgr.
Make your selection early for Christmas cards, toys, and gifts from our choice and varied stock.

WEST ORANGE

R. PAUL,
Try our Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
EASTER SPECIALS
16 Main Street OR 3-7948 West Orange

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PASSAIC

BANK of PASSAIC and TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.

BESSIE C. BALL
Representative of
AVON

NEW JERSEY

PATERSON
(Continued)

Empire Shoe Rebuilders
Shoes Repaired While You Wait
Fine Workmanship—Quality Materials
77 Broadway, Paterson, New Jersey
(One door west of Washington St.)

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8709-M, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
EARLY
at
TEPPER BROS.
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY
"A Safe Place to Shop"

SWAIN'S ART STORE
217 West Front St.
Offers you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
We carry a distinctive line of Christmas Cards

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

DR. POSNER'S Scientific SHOES
For Boys, Girls and Women
Lillian Abrams and Cora E. Neighbor
188 E. Front, nr. Watchung Avenue

BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562 Plainfield

RIDGEFIELD PARK

H. C. GAMBERDELLA
MERCHANT TAILOR
Made to Measure Clothes
DRY CLEANING AND DYEING
Hack. 2-6989 246 Main Street

Hardware Paints Housefurnishings
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
"Authorized Norge Dealers"

Happy Holiday Greetings
Sandy's Hat Store
Everything for the Well-Dressed Man
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-0782

Park Sample Dress House
226 Main Street Hack 2-7157
Mrs. I. Greenhaus sends Season's Greetings to All Monitor Readers

R. L. Mahon Fuel Co.
COAL FUEL OIL COKE
59 MT. VERNON STREET
HACK. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
That Are Sure to Please at the
Jacobus Boot Shop
DANIEL GREEN
LEISURE FOOTWEAR

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2702

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

The Everlasting Gift
For the Whole Family
A MOVIE CAMERA!
8 mm $32.50 16 mm $39.50
ALJIAN
Everything Photographic
15 W. Ridgewood Ave.

THE QUALITY SHOP
MAPLE AVE., HO-HO-KUS
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Tel. R-6-2721
Gifts Men Appreciate
Manhattan Shirts, Cheney Cravats, Botany Ties and Mufflers, Mark Cross Gloves, Botany Robes, Allen-A Sweaters, Swank Jewelry

B. DRAPKIN
Christmas Cards
for every purpose
Gift Dressings Toys and Novelties
Fine Stationery Juvenile Books

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD
(Continued)

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
Practical Christmas Gifts
Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery
Kayser Underwear and Gloves
Whatever your needs for the entire family in ready-to-wear, also linens, blankets, and all other domestics.

RUTHERFORD

"CHEVROLET"
Is America's Choice
Be Modern to the Minute
see
J. O. ANGEL at Laird-Johnson, Inc.
325 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2500

Only 15 Shopping Days To Christmas!
Have you seen
WERNER'S
fine selection of gifts suitable for men and boys.
5-7 SYLVAN STREET RU. 2-1178

SHORT HILLS

Talmadge Esso Stations
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

SUMMIT

Glen-Oaks
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD, Developer Office: 100 Ashland Rd

Amy McDowell Shop
CORSETS
Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard Lingerie
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
SPORT FROCKS
COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1851

THE ROSE SHOP
40 Beechwood Road
Summit's Distinctive Flower Shop
Telephone Summit 6-0209

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack
THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME

WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

ESTELLE'S BEAUTY SALON
Announces removal to new address
401 CEDAR LANE Teaneck 6-6765

Cherry Wreaths In All Sizes
TABLE CENTERPIECES
All Kinds of Christmas Plants
OSMAR EICKHOFF
Cedar Lane Tea. 6-7070

TRENTON

Gifts of Jewelry
WATCHES — Bulova, Hamilton, Elgin, Gruen
DIAMONDS—$15.00 to $500.00
TOILET SETS—$6.75 to $47.50
RINGS—(Birth stones) $5.00 to $35.00
GIFTS FOR ALL—$2.00 up
The Friendly Store
REID'S
15 East State St. Tel. 5829

SELBY
Arch Preserver—Styl-EEZ
Now $6.50 to $10.75
Mannequin Shoes
$5.00
Give Hosiery and Slippers for Christmas
FIT-MODE SHOE SHOP
5 E. STATE ST. TRENTON, N. J.

UNION CITY

YOUR PORTRAIT
The Christmas Gift That Only You Can Give
MATERNE STUDIO
140-48 St., Union City, N. J.
Pastime Thea. Bldg. Union 7-3042
Open Daily 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sunday 9 to 7

THE ROSE M. BOENING STYLE SHOP
Give a Dress for Christmas
or House Coats—Service Dresses
Hosiery—Slips—Purses
Tel. Union 7-4080
650 Bergenline Ave. Union City, N. J.

Welcome Gifts for Men
Shirts, Neckwear, Socks, Pajamas, Robes, Gloves, Mufflers, Sweaters, Suspenders, Belts, Wallets, and a host of others. Let us assist you.
Bob Short, 'Furnishings for Men'
784 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.

B. S. ANDREWS
Gifts of Jewelry to suit every purse
Expert Watch Repairing
147 48th Street, Union City

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1893 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Westfield Flower Growers
SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Near Nomahogan Park
Flowers from Greenhouse to You for Every Occasion
TEL. WESTFIELD 2-3650
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL, Prop.

Cavanaugh's Beauty Shoppe
Specializing in
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Branch
13 E. Westfield Ave.
Roselle Park, N. J.
Tel. RO 4-2469
4 Elm St., Westfield
Tel. WE 2-2970

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

LIBERTY FOOD STORE
NICK CUNICELLA, Prop.
DEALER IN PRIME MEATS
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
522 Central Ave., Westfield, N. J.

Bissell's
WESTFIELD TEXTILE STORE
Curtains, Yard Goods, Domestics
New Address: 210-212 E. Broad Street
Telephone WE 2-0298

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Better Stores"
Alive with
GIFTS
for Everybody!
Each of our six floors is brimful of Gifts to tell the Christmas story in a bountiful, lasting way!

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
Everything in Flowers
Plants—Decorations
Phones 9685—9686—9687
WE DELIVER EVERYWHERE
906-12 Hamilton Street

WEITHEROLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

REBER-KORN CO.
Allentown, Pa.
Heating Contractors
GENERAL ELECTRIC OIL BURNERS

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

KOEHLER BROS.
Anthracite—Bituminous
COAL
Charcoal Coke
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown
TELEPHONE 5380

BETHLEHEM

Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
EARL H. GIER
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

New Spinet Pianos as low as 195.00
(full keyboard)
GOODENOUGH'S
451 Main St., Next to Hotel Bethlehem
Steinway, Kimball, Chickering, Musette Agents

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
Let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for safe winter driving. Greasing is our specialty. Battery and Tire service. Washing, Simonizing, etc. Dial Chester 2-9684.
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Avenue

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Frank, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PA.
Give

SWANK
Gifts for Christmas
to every man on your list

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

IRVING'S
918 PEACH ST., OPP. THE LAWRENCE
I. Miller Hosiery and Bags, Gift Wrapped.
Sent Anywhere Free.
I. MILLER SHOES.

B. F. Sieger ONE JEWELER PIKE
Watches Longines Elgin Hamilton Gruen
Adopt our lay-away plan.
14TH AND TURNPIKE STREETS

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

Gifts That Keep on Giving
MOYER
DIAMONDS WATCHES
24 West 10th St., Phone 76-436

Erie Book Store
Books Make Ideal Christmas Gifts
Ask for our Catalogue
We Carry Books Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Beautiful Line of GREETING CARDS
Delivered or Mail Orders Filled
17 EAST 8TH ST. PHONE 23-354

HARRISBURG

Allan Stuart
Haberdasher
Just around the corner from
19 NORTH THIRD STREET

Regal Leather Goods Shop
Umbrellas, Trunks and Leather Goods
110 N. 2nd St., Next to Old Y. M. C. A.

CREME LILAS
A non-greasy Toilet Cream
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORE
16 N. 3rd St. Uptown 1212 N. 3rd St.

—CHEESE—
All popular varieties from leading countries are offered here for lovers of good cheese, at reasonable prices and with courteous service always.
Ference's Cheese Shoppe
111 NORTH SECOND ST.

J. H. Troup's Christmas Piano Sale

18 SO. MARKET SQ.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Clothes Are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

F. WISTAR BROWN CONTI
is happy to receive orders of
AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ISAAC J. WISTAR
Harper's New Edition—$4.00
627 Wynnewood Rd., Ard.
Ard. 5553-R

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore
(Continued)

Lois Umbsen Galleries
63 St. James Place, Ardmore
Interior Decorating
Antiques, Unusual Gifts, Upholstery
ARDMORE 385

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD
Elkins Park
The
GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown
See the New 1939 R C A Victor Electric Tuning Radio
The Beautiful New Console Grand Cabinet Is an Outstanding Buy
Hardware—Sporting Goods
Roofing and Repairs
Kitchen Supplies
W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

"CHEVROLET'S THE CHOICE"
BRAUER CHEVROLET COMPANY, Inc.
815 Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

Hutchinson's
Jewelry Store
For Christmas Gifts

- Jewelry
- Watches
- Clocks
- Silverware

217 York Road Ogontz 1416

A. S. Farnwald Flowers
The Unusual Gift in
- CUT FLOWERS
- CORSAGES
- PLANTS
- POTTERY
- GLASS

York and Greenwood Avenue
Ogontz 2442

Electrical Appliances for Christmas
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 375

BARGAIN
'38 PACKARD Touring Sedan—Price $1050
Radio, heater, defroster included
WALLER MOTORS
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Christmas Cards Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

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Apparel for Men
414 York Road Open Evenings

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junk jewelry
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christmas cards and gift wrappings
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PENNSYLVANIA

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INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
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Specializing in
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(Near 18th and Chestnut Street)
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FLOWERS
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GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

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Sale Price $99.50 $110.95
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Germantown 6149

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Christmas Cards
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25 Engraved Cards, $3.50
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Member F. T. D.
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Antique Jewelry, Silverware and Curios
If it's Jewelry we can repair it.
117 Fifth Ave., May Building GRant 8223

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LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
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Good Food at Reasonable Prices
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BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

We are able to meet all your MUSICAL NEEDS with our full line of band and orchestra instruments, music and accessories.
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134 N. 5th St. Dial 33800

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Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

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World's Fair of Gifts

offers thousands of the finest items to supply every need of your gift list.

This is the Store to Please You more with
Gifts of Good Taste
C ROLL & KECK

Christmas Gift Headquarters
for the men on your list
Paul's MEN'S SHOP
527 PENN ST., READING, PA.

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The Real Toy Shop
An early selection is advisable.
FRONT and BUTTONWOOD STREETS

You are always welcome whether you want a very small gift or an expensive one, and we can supply all you need.
Germaine
418 FRANKLIN STREET

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
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116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8393

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Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

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On everybody's Christmas list— a KODAK
You provide the person . . . we'll provide a Kodak exactly right for his, or her, picture-taking needs. Prices from $4.75.
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PRESTWOOD'S CAMERA SHOP
138 North Washington Avenue

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Whether the gift desired is for the traveler or the stay-at-home, we have for your selection a beautiful line of leather articles.
211 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
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GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Ranges, Radios
Dishwashers and Cleaners
Small Appliances
W. C. CARTER CO.
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"Scranton's Leading Electric Store"

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
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Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

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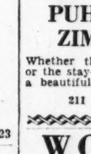
HOVIS & HUTCHINSON
Kramer Place at Bridge
BLUE SUNOCO STREAMLINE MOTOR FUEL
"... regular gas price"


Christmas Cards and Stationery
PENGUIN BOOK SHOP
434 Beaver St.

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY
(Continued)

Elgin, Longines, Gruen, and Wittnauer Watches
E. M. THOMPSON *Jeweler*
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GIFTS OF UTILITY
Electrical Appliances
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Toys and Games; Skis and Sleds
HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"Repairs of its Hardware"
TEL. 1120 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

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HABERDASHERY
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
The Market for Good Things to Eat
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Potted Plants for Christmas Presents
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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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Complete Line of Electrical Appliances
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SNOWDEN'S Inc.
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Get a Schick Shaver for Comfort, Economy and Service
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Tot-Ta Baby and Gift Shop
Christmas Gifts
409 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 2349

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C. M. Marsh Utility Shop
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Moores
7038 TERMINAL SQUARE
Arrow Shirts and Neckwear, Stetson Hats, Interwoven Hose, Botany Neckwear.
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HERMAN TILLES SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
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4204 Woodland Avenue
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Minerva Shop
Dresses and Millinery
7021 Garrett Road, Blvd. 4408

C. EDWIN CROTHERS
Watches--Diamonds--Jewelry
Cash or Credit
101 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

YORK

THE LINGERIE SHOP

Ladies' Accessories
Lingerie—Robes
Hosiery—Blouses
Featuring
Mary Barron Slips
11 SOUTH BEAVER ST.

EMILE HAT SHOP
Gifts of Perfume, Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery
Mother Will Want a Fur Hat With Her Fur Coat
9 N. GEORGE ST.

MUSETTE Pianos, Radios
Julius MUSIC HOUSE ESTD. 1894
141-43 W. MARKET STREET
Everything in Music, and Musical Instruments

Anna Herr Frantz
A happy time is awaiting you when you visit our Shop for Christmas ideas.

Yorktown Hotel, York, Pa.

Buy Haines Better Shoes and Rubbers for Less Money
THE SHOE WIZARD
231 NORTH GEORGE STREET

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Hot and Cold

Travelers who have ever put up in, and with, some of Britain's more out-of-the-way hotels know how easy it is for what is supposed to be hot to be cold. On the other hand, it does not often happen that what is supposed to be cold is hot.

And that is just what makes Britain's November, 1938, so very odd.

People have often been amused or amazed at the English weather, but November has beaten them all. This most bleak of all months started out in a fairly orthodox manner, with pea-soup fog. The next course should have been cold joints; but we all got roast.

The temperature went up to 70 in the shade, 25 degrees more than normal. It did not even stop there. It went on. It became warmer than

"Surprise!"

June. Being warmer than June in England may not sound altogether convincing, but consider:

Birds hatched out eggs again in Dartmouth.

Kent and Surrey had new crops of wild strawberries and raspberries.

Apple trees bloomed again.

Marigolds, nasturtiums, carnations, roses, and violets broke out into masses of new blooms.

Grass grew again so quickly that throughout the suburbs the sound of the lawnmower was heard. This is rarer than the cuckoo in March.

So the English weather has its happy moments. One usually has only time to read in the papers that there is a drought on when one gets caught in the rain!

Inside Information

We are reminded of something else we read in the papers recently part of a very amusing speech by Mrs. Neville Chamberlain, wife of the Prime Minister, in which she told the full story "behind-the-scenes" at No. 10, Downing Street.

"I understand from the Press," said Mrs. Chamberlain, "that my chief occupation is darning the Prime Minister's socks. Well, I can, but I don't. To begin with, he has hardly sufficient socks to keep me occupied; and anyway, I understand that his taste is not in socks, but in umbrellas."

Fun for All

Talking of taste brings us to a literary story. The scene is Chelsea, home of such artists as have homes. At their residence at Argyll House, the Sitwell family (Edith, Osbert, and Sacheverell), who are famous for their poems, plays, novels, and wit, held open house for the Press and made a great show of presenting what were called the Sitwell Minerva Prizes.

These prizes were for the year's worst contributions to literature, in the opinion of the Sitwells. Spectators either laughed, or gaped, as stuffed animals, trays of mothballs, stuffed fish, and a beetle on a pink cushion in a glass case, were exhibited as prizes to be presented to some of the most popular authors and editors of the day.

The Sitwells had their fun. But the opposition returned the fire next day, when at a literary luncheon the eminent family of letters was referred to by a young lady novelist as "stuffed fish solemnly presenting stuffed fish."

So the London world of arts went home happy. Everybody had laughed at somebody.

Art Journals Please Copy

Here is a tip for open-air artists who are bothered—and what artist is not bothered?—by stray critics who like to peer over painters' shoulders.

It was given by Frank L. Emanuel, president of the Society of Graphic Arts, speaking at the opening of an exhibition by the British Post Office Art Club.

Mr. Emanuel's advice to the haunted artist is to tear off the

The Critic

sheet on which one has started and substitute a blank piece of paper.

"On this," Mr. Emanuel says, "rapidly sketch in a scene of rugged mountain grandeur, complete with a romantic-looking castle—anything, in fact, but what you see before you. Then, when the snooper shows signs of collapse, obliterate part of what you've done, and crown your effort with a herd of cows or a dragon or two in the foreground. At this point the snooper never fails to move hurriedly away."

The theory is that the snooper gets so that he cannot be sure whether seeing is believing, or believing is seeing. It is a better way of dealing with rubber-necks than trying to use them as erasers.—J. A. M.

Gondola Fleet at Venice

Monitor Camera Club from Andrew Mortinsen, Elmhurst Long Island, N. Y.

A Type of Craft Seen Nowhere Else in the World

Quotation for Today

IF YOU would convince a man that he does wrong, do right. Men will believe what they see. Let them see.—THOREAU.

In Lighter Vein

Just Like Them

"How many of your girl friends are in our little secret?"

"Six, all told."

"They would!"—Portland Express.

The Good News

"You never tell me what you're going to buy. Doesn't a husband have a voice in the buying?"

"Of course, dear, you have the invoice."—London Evening News.

The Cord Attached

First tramp: "The lady said she'd give me a meal, but there was a cord attached."

Second: "You mean a string."

First: "No, I mean a cord—a cord of wood!"

The Other Queen Mary

When Queen Mary was at a performance of the pageant, "King of Glory," given at the Albert Hall last year, she asked that a little girl of four, who was taking part, should be presented to her.

The reason was that she had heard that Queen Mary would be at the performance, she replied: "How can they get a big ship like that into the Albert Hall?"—Kentish Mercury.

No Free Ads

An American millionaire was being shown by an agent over a Highland estate he intended to buy. When they reached the house the millionaire noticed over the entrance hall the motto, "East, West, Hame's Best."

Turning to the agent and pointing to the motto, he remarked, "That fellow Hame may be the best, but he's got to take down his advertisement."—Pearson's Weekly and Today.

Notice to Friends

As I am planning to leave Austin about the middle of the month for California, it is desirable to me that all gifts intended for my Christmas presents be left at my home on or before Dec. 10. If you do not see this notice, deferred presents can be sent to my new address, which I will forward from California.

Caroline Smith,
606 N. Main Street.

—Austin (Minn). Daily Herald.

Well, have a pleasant trip and drop us a line when you're ready for your birthday presents. — New Yorker.

Daily Anecdote

Precious Gift

"What right have you Christians to come over to China and disturb these people with your religion?" John W. Foster, U. S. Ambassador to China, was once asked by a man who resented the work of missionaries.

"What right?" exclaimed the great Christian statesman. "The right to give to others that which is too good to keep."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Snakes Walk Without Legs?

Naturalists hold that the snake's remote ancestors were four-legged creatures. In support of this belief they point out that even today some species of snakes have rudimentary, internal hind legs, manifested externally as a pair of clawlike spurs.

As to how snakes get along without legs, it may be said that the slow-gliding species "walk on their ribs." The skeleton of a snake consists of a long flexible backbone to which are hinged a great number of ribs—in some cases as many as 300 pairs. The ribs also are attached to horny shields which extend crosswise beneath the snake's body.

The ribs, working in pairs, move these shields forward and back in ripples of motion, the rear edges of the shields catching on rough places in the ground and holding while the backward thrust of the ribs exerts a force which tends to draw the snake's body forward. The fat, heavy snakes, such as the python and the boa constrictor, use this method of locomotion.

Snakes of the more slender and

speedy varieties use a different method of locomotion, as has been observed by Dr. Walter Mosauer of the University of California in his interesting series of serpent studies. The fast-moving snakes progress by means of horizontal loops or bends in their bodies, making use of bumps and hollows, however slight, in the surface over which they glide, which offer something for them to push against and thrust themselves forward.

Some snakes are excellent tree-climbers and nearly all are swift and graceful swimmers. Marine serpents are particularly expert swimmers and have been observed hundreds of miles from shore. W. P. Keasbey

What They Say

Britain's Role

"A weak Britain, either in policy or in armaments, is the greatest danger to European peace."—Lord Cranborne.

Presence of Mind

"Presence of mind is infinitely more essential than riches or valor; for it not only implies unperturbed confidence, it is intelligence of God's command of things."—Harry Gilberg.

The Bible

"The Bible is ageless in religious inspiration, historical sweep, and in musical simplicity of poetry and prose, forming the perfect flower of all literary expression. The Mosaic Decalogue is the foundation of all law; the Sermon on the Mount is unsurpassed in its inspiration of Love as the standard of universal life."—Harriet H. Broderick.

Facts and Figures

By H. E. T.

AS MANY PASSENGERS ARE CARRIED BY TRANSIT LINES IN TWO WEEKS AS ARE CARRIED BY ALL THE MAJOR RAILWAYS IN THE U.S. IN THE COURSE OF A YEAR!
APPROXIMATELY 200,000 PERSONS IN WALES CANNOT SPEAK OR UNDERSTAND ENGLISH!

Lines to a Youth

You'll go to school and college,
Spend years with book and pen,
To acquire an education—
Yes, I know, but what then?

You'll enter into business,
Do things within your ken,
Become, perchance, employer—
Yes, I know, but what then?

You'll pile up ready money,
In millions, say plus ten,
Call it quite successful—
Yes, I know, but what then?

You'll travel the world over,
Around and back again,
Your ambition fully gratified—
Yes, I know, but what then?

You'll amass a lot of things,
Win encomiums from men,
But some day you may ask yourself—
Yes, I know, but what then?

—Grenville Kleiser

Self-Discipline

He that is moderate in his wishes from reason and choice, and not resigned from sourness, distaste, or disappointment, doubles all the pleasures of life.—Steele.

Reward

West Mansfield, Mass.

Several years ago when school opened in the fall, the principal of a junior high school received a large number of pupils from the elementary schools of his district. Attached to one of the admission cards which came for each pupil was a note which said: "This boy is very unstable and is likely to prove a trouble maker. He will need very close supervision and firm discipline."

The principal called the boy into his office the very first day of school. The lad, a sturdy, frank-eyed youngster, had good manners and shook hands cordially. He gazed levelly into the principal's eyes.

"If you were running a school," said the principal, "what would you do to keep the boys interested and working?"

The boy's eyes opened in surprise. Then he smiled in response. "I'd like to have something to do so I'd feel I amounted to something," he answered.

The boy, then and there, was assigned several tasks. He was asked to get to school a few minutes early and serve as a traffic officer, and later to attend to passing out books and papers in class. Then, too, he was assigned to help several boys who found some difficulty with certain subjects.

Needless to say, the lad made an excellent record both in his subjects and in his extracurricular activities during his three years.

While he was in college, he came in during one of his vacations to see his former principal. "You know," he said, "I never liked school until I came here. Then I learned there was much to do in a school besides sitting at a desk. I found that if I did the extra things which helped others, I also helped myself."

Little Chauncey

"What do you think of the third-term possibility?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Truck*

By Le Pelley

IF MARMADUKE'S DAD IS GOING TO DO SOME INVESTIGATING, WE MIGHT BE ABLE TO HELP .. !!
HOW... FOR INSTANCE ??
REMEMBER, BUDDY — WE HEARD THOSE MEN SAY THEY WERE EXPECTING "EQUIPMENT" — NOW THAT WOULD PROBABLY COME BY TRUCK, WOULDN'T IT?
I SEE — AND IF WE COULD FIND THE TRUCK ..
YES! IF TUBBY AND BUDDY KNEW WHAT THE EQUIPMENT WAS THEY COULD ALSO DISCOVER WHAT IT WAS TO BE USED FOR !
WE'VE BEEN WALKING FOR HOURS BUT I CAN'T FIND ANY TRACE OF VALUABLE LAND — NEITHER IN TIMBER, MINERALS, NOR SOIL —
LET'S GO OVER TOWARD THE ROAD
LOOK — THERE'S A TRUCK COMING THROUGH — IT'S CARRYING MACHINERY..
A TRUCK? IN THIS REGION ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Slickers?*

By Carmack

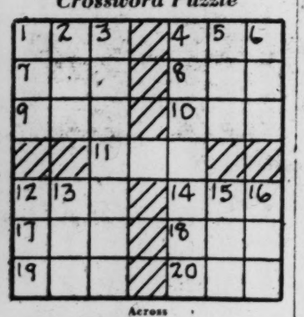
The men did their best to coax us away from the Simpson's car yesterday —
They even offered us a nice juicy bone, which I was tempted to accept —
But Togo warned me that it was just an ol' trick —
So we growled "Nothing doing!" and stuck to our job —

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Perfect Fit*

By The Hagers

AT DRAKEVILLE'S AUTO SHOW TODAY WERE SMART NEW MODELS ON DISPLAY.
SAID GANDER JIM, "I NEED A CAR, BUT THESE ARE ALL TOO SMALL SO FAR."
THEN JIM CAME TO A SUDDEN STOP— A NEW CAR WITH A "TURRET TOP."
JIM SCRAMBLED IN AND HONKED WITH GLEE, JUST WRAP AND SEND THIS C.O.D.!"

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1—Obese
4—Plan in detail
7—Egg-shaped ornaments
8—Turkish commander
9—cronism
10—Clear profit
11—Constellation
12—Plead
14—A number
17—Indian
18—Age
19—Dark oily liquid
20—Urge on

Down

1—To cheat
3—Humming bird
3—Bird
4—Sea-cow
5—Era
6—Strike gently
12—However
13—Greek letter
14—Unit of work
15—Tiny

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The solution of cryptograms is a stimulating mental exercise and diversion that should provide pleasure and satisfaction

A Pyramid: E, Ed, die, ride, dries, reside, desires, dresser, disperser.

Letter Changing: Seat, sent, pent, pest rest, rust, ruse, rise.

How Much?: 50 cents.

Fun With Antonyms: Useless—efficient; friendly—unkind; gentle—rough; stately—simple; huge—minute; grateful—thankless; graceful—ungainly; sorrowful—happy; rigid—pliable; elevated—degraded.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

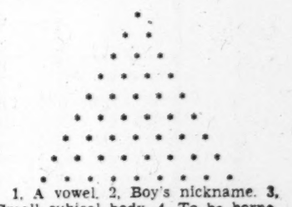
Cryptogram

The reason for cryptograms:

XYZ JKNLXOKP KQ RSTUXK-VSBCJ OJ B JXOCLNBXOPV CZPXBN ZDZSROJZ BPE EOFZS-JOKP XYBX JYKLNE USKFOEZ UNZBJLSZ BPE JBXOJQBR-XOKP.

A Pyramid

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across. In each case, the succeeding word may be formed by adding one letter to the word above, transposing letters where necessary:



1, A vowel. 2, Boy's nickname. 3, Small cubical body. 4, To be borne. 5, Parches. 6, To dwell. 7, Covets. 8, More showy in dress. 9, Scatterer.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing SEAT to RISE in seven moves.

How Much?

Harry received 15 cents for working ¾ of an hour. If he had worked 2½ hours, how much would he have received?

Fun With Antonyms

Today, 10 words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	useless	minute	
2	friendly	simple	
3	gentle	efficient	1
4	stately	pliable	
5	huge	happy	
6	grateful	rough	
7	graceful	degraded	
8	sorrowful	unkind	
9	rigid	ungainly	
10	elevated	thankless	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Christianity Endures

READERS of the series of articles dealing with the most important events of Christian history which terminates in today's issue of the Monitor must have been impressed by one compelling fact, namely, that Christianity has endured, in spite of all the forces of evil which have assailed the Church, the vehicle of the Founder's teaching, both from within and without.

Christianity has been and continues to be the most potent and successful movement for the betterment of humanity that has ever appeared. Its impact upon civilization has led onward and upward from its very inception. Christianity has done more to liberate mankind from its self-imposed bondage than any other system of doctrine, or method of worship. Why? Because it has more definitely and more successfully invoked the guidance of Divine Omnipotence.

Yet, that the accomplishments of Christianity have fallen far short of its possibilities is very generally recognized. Many are convinced that the drift away from the simple teachings of the Founder toward crystallized dogma, sacrament, and creed has substantially lessened its potency. Materialism, worship of the god of Mammon has often gripped the Church with the result that the spirit of true Christianity has been buried deep in the stultifying shrouds of formalism.

With all its glorious heritage of accomplishment, Christianity finds itself at the crossroads, hesitating as to the proper course to pursue. There are encouraging signs of willingness to surrender something of the creedal differences that have kept denominations apart. Union of Protestant bodies is effected here and there. The ecumenical thrust which just now is bringing together a large body of representatives of many Protestant denominations at Madras, is a recognition that in unity lies strength in spiritual ministry no less than in secular affairs.

Greater progress toward the accomplishment of the aims of Christendom, however, will be made when it is more generally recognized that the only unity that is lasting and efficient is unity in the one Mind, the Mind which is God. Those who accept and follow Paul's imperative exhortation, "to let that mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus," will go forward in promoting true Christianity as never before. Institutionalism is no substitute for the simple worship of the early Church. Salvation is wholly an individual problem and is won only through just the type of transformation the Apostle described—change of consciousness from a material to a spiritual basis, that is, the establishment of man's relationship with God.

Christian progress today is in that direction. And Christians are heartened by the conviction that in spite of all the strains and stresses to which Christianity is subjected, in spite of all opposition both from without and within, it will endure to the fulfillment of its holy purpose.

C. I. O. in New England

ANNOUNCEMENT that a State Industrial Union Council is to be set up in Rhode Island on December 18 by labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations gives further evidence that the C. I. O. has come to New England to stay. Whether people like the C. I. O. or not, they scarcely can ignore the fact that it has won the support of many workers in the textile, shoe, electrical and other New England industries, setting up permanent State Councils already in Massachusetts, Maine, and Connecticut.

A growing recognition that the C. I. O, is less radical over the conference table than on the picket line, and that industrial resistance to responsible unionism is not only costly but futile, may be found among leaders of big business in this section. At the recent annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Henry I. Harriman said English and Swedish labor relations are marked by relative peace because both employers and workers have recognized "the wisdom of collective bargaining," and Cyrus S. Ching urged the manufacturers to stop combating unionism. Such statements give promise of greater industrial peace in New England. They show the extent to which class consciousness is being replaced by employer-employee co-operation and mutual trust.

HEADLINES in the news: "Son Confesses Killing Minister for a Drink," "Man Shot as Robber, Victim Held as Drunk." Liquor continues to pile up its tragic case against society. It is a criminal and the maker of criminals.

BY THE WAY, where are all the opponents of Prohibition who avowed they sought repeal only in order to promote temperance. Are any of them doing anything in public life today to further temperance? Name one. Name half a one.

Toward Peace at Paris

VERSAILLES to Paris is a long way—via Czechoslovakia. France and Germany have just concluded that journey by signing in the historic Salon de l'Horloge a joint declaration of peaceful intentions. The Versailles Treaty, by Clemenceau's own definition, could not be a declaration of peaceful intentions, though he naturally did not intend that it should pave a road to Munich. The Paris agreement provides an opportunity for France and Germany to make peace.

Other European powers can extend the possibilities of peace with its aid if they wish to. But by permitting "spontaneous" clamor among Italian deputies and journalists against France's position in Africa, Rome gives notice of no particular enthusiasm for prospects of too much peace. And if German leaders were aware of the Italian intentions to raise a cry about Tunisia, as they may well have been, a number of more fundamental if's and but's which do not appear in the wording of the Paris declaration are nevertheless attached to it.

Obviously it is too early to question a document whose terms are general enough to be widely applied if application of them is sincerely desired. Likewise—and especially in the circumstances which have led to its signing—it is too early to express more than a fervent hope that this understanding between France and Germany can mean for Europe's peace all that the world thought it could when even such an accord between them seemed impossible.

Rivers and Romance

"DOWN by the old mill stream," ran the refrain of an American song popular shortly after the turn of the century. The original "Old Mill Stream" of Tell Taylor's ballad was really the Blanchard River. Of late years, however, the stream has been neglected, and worse. But WPA workers are making it pleasant once again to wander "down by," removing rubbish and cutting brush that had overgrown its banks for miles near Findlay, Ohio.

Renaissance of rivers, some without claim to fame, but most with claim to beauty before despoiled by man, is in order, and in increasing vogue. If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," perhaps none is more so than what Stevenson called "a living river by the door." Every community which has one by its door might well cherish and protect it for its dividends of joy and beauty.

For the Employee to Say

THE United States Supreme Court's decision against the National Labor Relations Board in the Consolidated Edison Companies case marks a turn from the long line of suits in which the NLRB has been sustained. In a way it serves warning that the Board must be more careful in its procedure. Specifically it makes clear that the NLRB cannot abrogate union contracts at will where it suspects that the contract represents in part an employer preference for dealing with one union rather than another.

While finding some evidence that the employer in this instance may have overstepped the line in a few particulars, the Court holds it would be an extravagant assumption to suppose that the adherence of 30,000 out of 38,000 employees to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers was not mainly the result of the union's own legitimate activities and the workers' free choice. They had the right to choose their representative for collective bargaining, and nothing the employers had done deprived them of that right, the Court held. In other words, if the Board proposes to set aside a contract it must prove definitely that the contract represented an illegal use of influence by the employer.

Chief Justice Hughes also made something of a point of the fact that the contract with this A. F. of L. union did not attempt to make it the sole bargaining agent for all the employees. The Court thus appears to be disposed to uphold the right of an organization to bargain for its own members even if they compose somewhat less than the whole. Certainly a strong showing is necessary to support a demand for exclusive bargaining authority, such as C. I. O. unions have generally sought.

By implication it may be deduced that the Court will support abrogation of agreements with unions that are proved to be company-dominated. In this respect disestablishment of three obvious company unions by order of the NLRB on the same day as the Edison decision is much more clearly within the purposes of the law. In short, the decision goes back, as practically every development in the field must do, to the fundamental that the choice of a bargaining agent belongs to the worker and not to any outside force whatsoever.

ADOLF HITLER, a London dispatch says, has more space in this year's British Who's Who. And elsewhere.

Shortgrass Civilization

Book News of the Day

HISTORY in the Southwest has frequently been dramatic, while legend and romance have conspired to cast a lurid glow over a way of living which was, very generally, as humdrum as that in any other part of the world. Carl Coke Rister in SOUTHERN PLAINSMEN (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3) manages very neatly to give a panorama of the spectacular background, filled in with homespun touches which lend credibility to the story of a culture neither better nor worse than that of other pioneers, but certainly different.

That difference was largely a matter of ecology. The Southern Plains, Dr. Rister defines as lying between the Platte and the Rio Grande, and between the Rockies and the middle line of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas—the Shortgrass Plains. The region is practically treeless. It lies between a half mile and a mile above the sea level. Its growing season is as much as four months longer than that of the northern plains. Torrential rains, followed by long periods of drought, variations in temperature from scorching heat to blinding blizzards, sand storms and scarcity of surface water, have given it a reputation for climatic violence not altogether deserved. For most of its worst features have their compensations.

* * *

The human pattern too is startlingly varied. Hunters and trappers, attracted by an unbelievable wealth of animal life, early clashed with Spanish Americans and Indians to pitch the tune for the epics of the West. The cattleman found it a paradise—a thousand miles of grass with a climate ideal for cattle growing. Shortly after the Civil War came the man with the plow to begin a long struggle, not yet won, against drought, distance, grasshoppers, and loneliness. The cattleman and the Indian were easier to conquer. In the very center of this vast torrent of immigration lay an island of red men—the present state of Oklahoma, which, protected by a dike of Federal law, managed to withstand the tide for three quarters of a century after all the surrounding territory had been settled. And in various localities were other ethnic islands—German, Scandinavian, Czech.

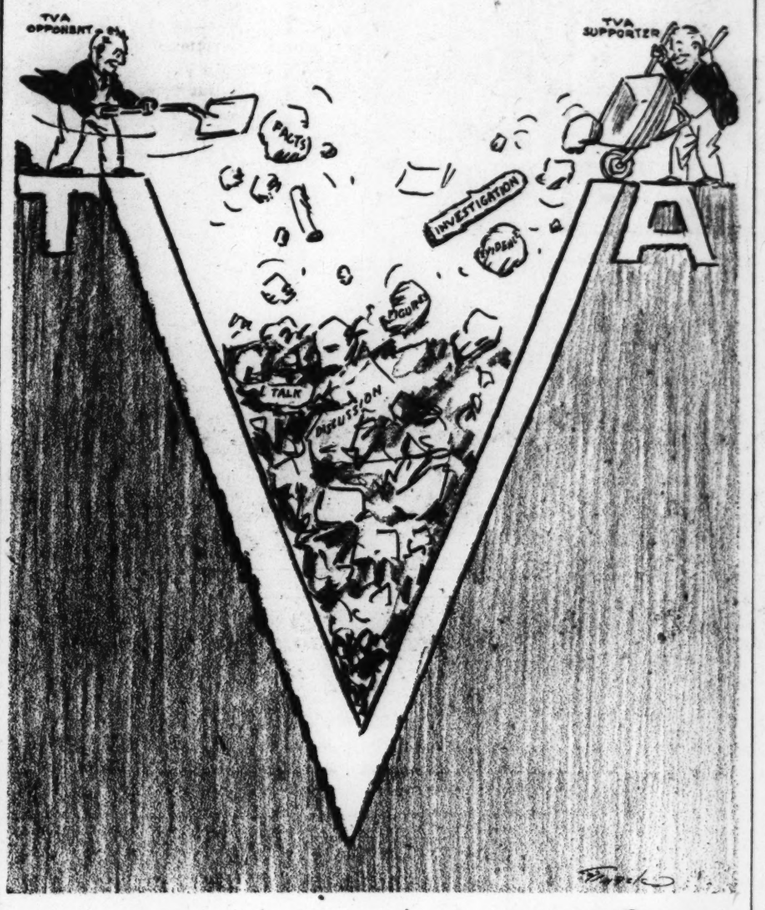
* * *

It was a makeshift civilization, if it was a civilization at all—a question which seems hardly worth arguing. Lack of timber forced the settlers to use all sorts of substitutes for building material and fuel. Dugouts, sod houses, frame shacks, and adobe and stone buildings stood on adjacent farms. Transportation, fencing and subsistence offered peculiar problems which tended to develop a high degree of self-reliance. And it was chiefly this quality coupled with a desire for cultural advantage which tended to make of the Southern Plainsman a type. Hunger for education amounted to a passion, even among the Indians.

All these subjects and many more—home life, cattle raising, Indian troubles, the frontier church, school and court—the minutiae of day-by-day living, find a place in the book. There is considerable material from original sources, which should prove valuable to students; and readers in general should be grateful to find in one volume a bird's-eye view of one of the most fascinating regions in North America.

K. C. K.

They May Be Able to Get Together Yet!



Metropolitan Memories

WE STOPPED for a moment as we trudged through the dim lobby of the Metropolitan. It would be open before the month drew to its close, and all about the outer offices was hubbub.

Silence lay strangely like a vacuum over the serried rows of seats and the untenanted diamond horseshoe. A single dim light shone in the center of the empty stage. Far, far away a soprano voice ran an arpeggio and floated off on an echo. Somewhere the muffled, staccato steps of a ballet in rehearsal sounded.

For just a second a bolt locking up the doors of our memories became unloosed. Here it was that we had listened to the De Reszkes and Emma Eames and Plancon. We even remembered Sembrich as Zerlina and Lilli Lehmann as Brünnhilde. Lilli Lehmann's voice was glorious as it rose up the scale with all its coloring and delicate tints, like a stream running now underground, now in the open. Suddenly it would become massive and move out over the pulsing orchestra to rest forever in one's ears. That was a precious keepsake.

* * *

For just a split second an eddy of something bittersweet and a little clumsy lodged in our heart. Would there ever be another Lillian Nordica or from one more decade . . . another Caruso. Winging out over the stillness once more we could hear the last stream of his silver tones as they died away in the Romanza from Giaconda. There would always be silence for a moment while his auditors caught their breath and then a storm of applause would break, recede into a patter and rise again into a tumult. When Farrar sang with him it was a gala night indeed.

And then there was Destin. Her voice used to go up the scale . . . soft as a flute and silver clear. It would throb, suspended in the air and the vibrant tone of it would increase in volume until it seemed it would burst the very walls that held us now. Suddenly without an effort she would diminish it until it grew tender . . . film-like . . . almost as if it were a slender thread . . . then it would come running, rippling down . . . and it was gone.

* * *

Gigli came after that and Bori and Jeritza and even Edward Johnson the Managing Director who took over an organization on the rocks and has performed such an excellent job of restoring it.

The greats of the past have gone, yes, and the new order has changed. But again into the dim light of that auditorium will come beautiful voices when the season opens. They will come and they will be flung out to the fartherest confines of our land through the means of radio.

As another decade rolls by a new generation will have their recollections. Woven into the mosaic of their thought will be welded together an invisible structure of voices. Millions will listen who may never see a performance at the Metropolitan. But one day they may close their eyes and look back and even listen to memories as precious as ours have been.

C. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for state ments or opinions in letters from its readers.

To Populate American Deserts—

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why in an enlightened progressive age persecute the Jews for something their earliest ancestors caused the Roman soldiers to do, namely the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth? It is high time that all unjust persecution should stop.

When a landlord does not desire a tenant, he gives him suitable notice to vacate, permits him to take his belongings, and depart in peace. Why cannot nations who no longer desire the Jewish residue, give them time to find a new abode, let them take their hard-earned belongings and depart in peace? We should not forget that the crucifixion also brought resurrection.

Here in America we have thousands of acres of desert that could be cultivated into productive lands, as the Mojave Desert has and is proving. Many Jews have turned out to be good farmers. Why not let them come here, as many as seems reasonable, to make the desert to "blossom as the rose" (Isaiah 35:1-4) and so extend our hand of fellowship.

The Golden Rule would heal this world-wide injustice and inhumanity.

SOPHIE LUTZ KREUSLER

Hollywood, Calif.

Competition—a Balance Wheel

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The old adage that competition is the life of trade, is anathema to socialists, New Dealers and other loose-leaf thinkers. What they see is not free competition, but the strangled, one-sided variety, with the advantage all in favor of the beneficiaries of special privileges.

So they condemn it for the same reason that we might condemn fire and water, two of man's greatest blessings, simply because they occasionally wreak havoc and destruction by getting out of harness.

If allowed free play by the elimination of the artificial obstructions that now block its path, competition would properly function as intended, as an economic balance wheel.

Our land and tax policies are the chief sinners. Monopoly of the natural resources is contrary to public policy and should be eliminated for their artificial contraction caused by the exorbitant tribute demanded, reacts adversely throughout the economic picture. Our tax policies are equally injurious, upsetting the economic structure with oppressive burdens on industry, trade, and thrift.

The only logical and practical way out is to adopt the plan of Henry George to collect the annual rent of land for government expenses in lieu of all other methods. It would solve the land and tax problems and introduce an economic millennium such as we have never dreamed.

E. B. SWINNEY

Los Angeles, Calif.

For Spanish Non-Combatants

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Why not send to the innocent non-combatants in Spain, some of the tons of cotton, grains and coffee now plowed under, left to rot in storehouses or thrown overboard in America? Theodore Dreiser made this logical proposal to Ford Hall Forum's audience recently. He said it needed only the active interest of humane Americans to thwart what must otherwise be starvation this winter for both Loyalist and Rebel women and children.

Lexington, Mass. B. G.

A Temporary Measure?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since C. D., Boston, wrote his letter on refugees, many persecutions have been pursued against the Jews in Germany, so that he may have changed his mind.

I do not think that the fact that we have 12,000,000 people unemployed is sufficient reason for not helping out the Jews and other oppressed peoples. The man that shares his crust of bread is more to be commended than the one who shares his full table. I know a small church that couldn't seem to get started building their church edifice, though they had some funds, until they took up a collection for another small church with the same desire.

I believe we should widen the circle and let these poor people in, before it is too late. The schemes to form settlements for these people in different parts of the world are fine, but until these plans are complete, my plan is this:

1. Every town in the United States to take one family and care for them until they can find ways of making their own living. (Larger towns perhaps more than one family.)

2. This to be a temporary measure; that is, those that cannot adjust themselves at the end of a year to be moved to one of the settlements prepared for them. (I believe Lower California and an island off Australia, etc., have been suggested.)

I don't know what you will think of my scheme, but I believe it could be worked out if it were tried. Let us hope the immigration law will be changed so more Jewish people can come in.

MARJORIE E. COOPER

Watsonville, Calif.

The Wide Horizon

France, Britain, and Facts

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

THE visit to Paris of Premier Neville Chamberlain and Lord Halifax came at a time when, under an appearance of close accord, Franco-British relations are, in one respect, in a disquietingly ambiguous state despite protestations to the contrary.

It is certainly true that the Anglo-French Entente is a vitally important factor for peace in Europe. Underlying this entente is a large measure of real solidarity and genuine co-operation between the two democracies, not directed against any other nation or bloc, but aimed at reorganizing and reinforcing peace on the European continent.

But it is also true that there are certain equivocal aspects of the present relationship between France and Britain. At the moment these ambiguities are being left conveniently in the shadow. All who have sincerely at heart, however, the ultimate good of Franco-British friendship, are hoping that these troublesome facts will be fully and frankly examined by Premier Edouard Daladier, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, M. Georges Bonnet and Lord Halifax.

The root of the matter is that while France continues to regard itself as a European power of the first magnitude and a partner of England on a basis of absolute equality, the British on the other hand really look upon France—since Munich especially—as a nation which for the past two decades mistakenly attempted to assume diplomatic hegemony on the continent, and which as an inevitable result of the collapse of its network of alliances in Central and Eastern Europe has now dropped back to its normal position, a position which Britain considers naturally secondary not only to her own but also to that of the new Greater Germany.

* * *

This is the diplomatic aspect of the question. From a military point of view, the British Government recognizes without reserve that France has the largest army in Europe and a navy which complements and completes the British navy particularly in the Mediterranean. But the recent crisis over Czechoslovakia showed that Franco-British military solidarity is a reality only in so far as the defense of French (and presumably Belgian) territory is concerned. It is not intended to operate anywhere else to maintain a state of affairs which Frenchmen might consider vital to their security and national interests, but which Britain does not deem essential or justified.

Furthermore—and this is perhaps the most important thing in view of Germany's demand for colonies — the Franco-British military alliance is restricted to France's metropolitan territory. That is, it does not apply, according to the prevalent British view, to any of France's colonial possessions overseas—and much less, of course, to any French mandated territories.

One of the best French experts on British foreign policy wrote recently: "It is often said on this side of the Channel that the entente with France is now a postulate of Britain's foreign policy. Such statements must not be taken at their face value. In the realm of international relations there are no postulates: particularly in English policy there are no postulates.

"If by 'postulate' one means that Great Britain would support us in case of a direct attack against French territory, this is correct. Britain could never permit the occupation of Flanders by enemy forces. But from there to concluding that Britain would fight to maintain France in the rank of a great power, is an immense gap, a tragic gap.

* * *

"We must truly be on our guard. It is not enough just to think that Great Britain would aid us in case of war. We might perfectly well lose our entire patrimony—bit by bit—without a single shot being fired. England would not lift a hand to prevent it."

This view is perhaps unduly pessimistic. It emphasizes the essential point, however, which is this: Britain's attitude toward France, in any international crisis which involved French interests but did not threaten France's metropolitan territory with military attack—such as a German demand for African colonies or an Italian move against Tunis, for instance — would probably resemble France's own attitude toward Czechoslovakia last September. In case of an actual attack, Britain would help; but France would be expected by London to make all possible concessions to avert war.

Actually there is nothing tragic about such an interpretation of the Franco-British entente—on condition, however, that it be clearly understood in advance that the alliance rests on this basis. The real tragedy in the Czechoslovakian affair was perhaps not that Prague was in the end forced by its allies to make concessions to Germany to avoid war; but that France did not make it unmistakably clear to the Czechoslovakian Government from the first that this would be her attitude. Knowing this, Prague could certainly have come to a much more advantageous agreement with Berlin early in the summer.

It is certainly to be hoped that the Paris conversations between French and British statesmen have thrashed this subject out thoroughly, and that a clear understanding has been reached on all points likely to arise in the near future. Without such an understanding, the Entente is likely to lead ultimately to disappointment and perhaps to grave misunderstandings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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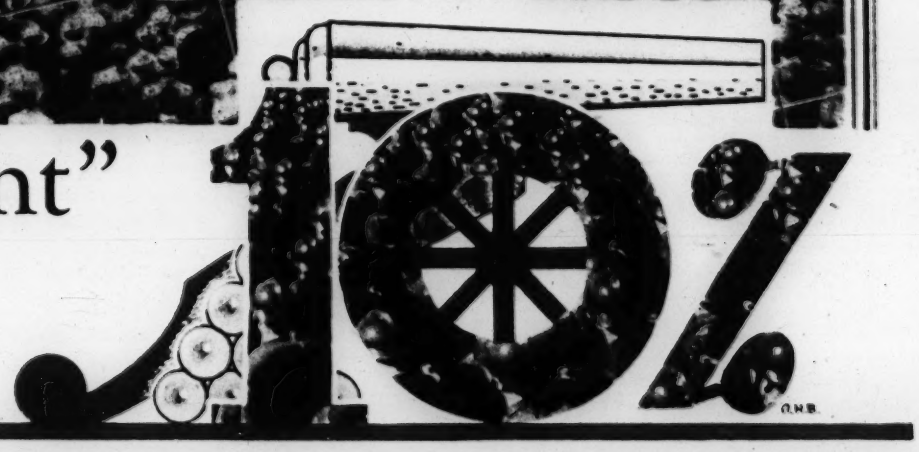
The "90 Per Cent" and Peace



By Prof. Gilbert Murray

On Oct. 6, 1937, President Roosevelt, in his "quarantine" speech in Chicago, declared that the 90 per cent of the people who want to live in peace and security must find a way to make their will prevail.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH US ALL? Are we prisoners to some enchantment? Almost the whole world wants peace far more passionately than it did before 1914; it gets war upon war, each surpassing the last in cruelty. It is ready to accept justice, as is proved by the universal obedience of members of the League to the International Court; yet there is more injustice, and triumphant injustice, in Europe than at any time since the Thirty Years War. There has been, in all the democratic nations, a great advance in humanity and social kindness; yet beyond the Rhine, in country after country, there is an orgy of persecution and despair. What is wrong? Why cannot we have the kind of world which the vast majority of us desire? Are we too tired, too lazy, too selfish?

The illustrious Mr. Dooley, if I remember rightly, drew a distinction some years ago between the police forces of New York and Chicago. In Chicago, if a peaceful citizen was attacked by armed gangsters, he could ring up the police with perfect safety, knowing that they would not come. In New York, it was dangerous; the police would perhaps come and help the gangsters. Their motives were, he explained, the highest possible. They wanted to preserve the public peace. If they had helped the peaceful citizen, the result would have been a most unpleasant fight. The gangsters were better armed than the police were; no one could tell how long the disturbance might last, nor who would win. Whereas by giving a friendly nod to the gangsters, they could restore peace in a few moments and part on friendly terms with all concerned—except those who happened to be unconscious.

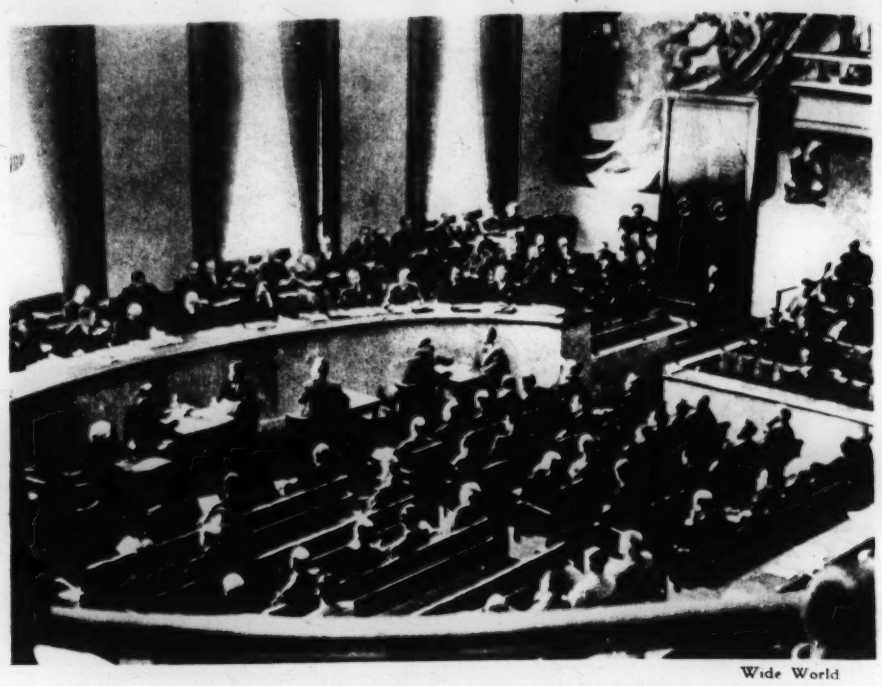
I do not, of course, accept Mr. Dooley's libel upon these two great cities; but if he had made the same charge against the international policy of all the great democratic powers, whom some people expected to maintain order and justice in the world, it would be hard to contradict him. America, I hasten to add, has followed the aloof and neutral method of Chicago. It made no distinction between the gangster and the citizen, the aggressor and the victim, but let them fight it out as they pleased. Great Britain and France were sometimes neutral, but on the whole preferred to support the gangster; and always from the same high motive. The gangsters were better armed, and no other strong nations would help in the police work.

So, in spite of Lord Cecil, Mr. Anthony Eden, M. Edouard Herriot, M. Pierre Cot, and such idealists, the governments, seeing in each case that the aggressor was stronger than his victim, discreetly and modestly took the aggressor's side. They kept the Ethiopian Emperor without arms, while the Italian airplanes rained poison gas on his half-naked peasants. They kept the Spanish Government without arms, and to a great extent without food, while permitting the free import of guns, airplanes, technicians, and whole battalions from Italy and Germany. If they had supported China against Japan, Ethiopia against Benito Mussolini, Spain against its Fascist invaders, there would have been all sorts of trouble, and possibly even war.

True, the governments had often to deal with a rebellious public conscience at home; but they were weak in defensive power; they did not value conscience

Wide World

IN ITALO-ETHIOPIAN CRISIS THE LEAGUE SEEMED ABOUT TO FIND ITS STRIDE—Conference to Consider Application of Oil Sanctions Against Italy



Wide World

NATIONS FAILED TO GO FULL DISTANCE WITH THE COVENANT AS SANCTION EXPERIMENT COLLAPSED—Haile Selassie Listened In as League Abandoned Ethiopia

Wide World

PROF. GILBERT MURRAY

as a protection against bombs. And, reasonably enough, they held that no single cause, however just, no single injustice, however hideous, was enough to justify a resort to war. War, except to many of those educated in Japan, Germany, or Italy, is a remedy too horrible to contemplate.

Only those who have not studied "Mein Kampf" and Signor Mussolini's speeches, and the National Socialist or Fascist system of education; who have not seen the bronze plan of the future Italian Empire in Rome, or read the Tanaka Memorandum to the Mikado, will, I think, doubt the implications of the last sentence. Three nations, on fundamentals once universally accepted by kings and governments, regarding conquest and empire as the highest good, and war as a legitimate and noble pursuit, are already well started on their victorious careers. Some people seem to think that by sufficient concessions, either at their own expense, or, preferably, at that of someone else, the democratic nations can satisfy the dictatorships and they will fall back contented. But history does not confirm that belief. A nation in full career of conquest only stops when further conquest becomes too difficult. It stops when it meets an effective barrier.

We live now in a world where the conqueror is ready to fight, and the mass of law-abiding citizens dare not stand together to resist.

Here we have the essential problem, the problem on which the whole future of civilization depends. The vast majority of mankind earnestly desires peace—President Roosevelt puts it at 90 per cent; let us say at least 75 per cent. For the sake of peace, I believe, they are on the whole ready to obey the law, to refrain from aggression and to submit all their claims, personal and national, to third-party judgment. By peace, I believe they mean something better than being let alone themselves while their neighbors are plundered and murdered; they do desire a genuinely peaceful and law-abiding world. The vast majority desire peace, but they cannot get it because they will not stand together. The world is still governed by some 60-odd sovereign independent states, each wrapped up entirely in its own supposed interests and nationalisms, and each nation is ready to see the whole of humanity gradually perish rather than risk war for the sake of its neighbor. I say "risk war," not "make war," because if a fair number of them stood together, the risk would diminish to zero point.

Hence the great failure of the League of Nations. The principles of the Covenant are absolutely right. They show the only possible way by which civilization can be saved: "Every war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any member of the League or not, is hereby declared to be a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

"Wise and effectual": what steps would they be? First, of course, a conference on the causes of the threat of war and an attempt by conciliation and arbitration to remove them. If that fails, one of two courses. Suppose the League were nearly world-wide in its range, and suppose its members were willing honestly to fulfill their engagements, it would be enough that all members should refuse to give any help to the aggressor. No nation in the world—except possibly Russia and the United States—has sufficient resources in its own territory to carry on a modern war with any hope of success. An effective embargo on oils and metals would bring the greatest aggressor to a standstill.

That hope has failed. The policy of collective action has, owing to bad leadership, national selfishness, mutual distrust, and the newness of the whole conception, failed for the time being.

Does that mean that all hope has failed? That we must submit not merely to the break-up of the British Commonwealth, the subjection of France, the substitution of despotism for democracy throughout the whole of Europe and more; but also to that intellectual and spiritual degradation so well described in Mr. Hamilton Fish Armstrong's "We or They," the denial of all morality between nations and almost all morality within the nation, and the reduction of all human ideals to a lust of power and conquest? Not quite. I still see a possible hope, though a grim one. If nations will not stand together and face war for unselfish reasons they will for self-preservation.

Of course, if the United States would play its part as a guardian of civilization, all would be easy. If it would make the Kellogg Pact a reality, and agree, in conjunction with the other democratic or constitutional nations, to "take whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace," then America, Britain, France, and the Scandinavian countries, with or without the support of Russia, would see to it that peace was safe. But I put that possibility aside. Great Britain and France, when the hour comes, may or may not receive from the United States more effective help than they gave to Ethiopia or Czechoslovakia. But that is not the point. We want not to win a war, but to prevent war altogether.

What, then, is left? Since the Munich Agreement, Germany is mistress of all Central Europe. All Europe is terrified, and in that terror lies an element of

(Continued on page 17)

What of the League?

By Sisley Huddleston

CAN THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS continue to exist? Is that splendid building on the hill of Ariana at Geneva merely a monument to a vanished dream?

Many people at Geneva—and among them the best friends of the League—have been asking this question while Europe was being reshaped—but not by the League. Terrible times had come upon the world, and nobody thought of appealing to the Assembly. Even the lip-service of recent years suddenly ceased. The tremendous drama was staged elsewhere. The uselessness of Geneva in this major crisis was apparent.

Now it is better to set down this fact quite plainly. If the League is to be revived, we must recognize its present state. We must endeavor to discern its faults. It would be foolish to go on making the same mistakes over and over again. There is little sense in blaming particular nations, in accusing outside forces; for these particular nations, these outside forces, are elements in the problem which Geneva was called upon to solve and which it has failed to solve.

There is, first, the question of minorities. It is an unhappy truth that the League has never been allowed to look after the minorities. It received many petitions. It listened to some complaints. But its role was perfunctory. Its most active members had minorities in their midst and were reluctant to permit League interference. Now it is certain that if the minorities could really have relied on the League for fair treatment, revolt and disruption in Europe would not have been possible. Minorities which believed themselves unprotected have proved to be an explosive force.

Secondly, although the fashioning of alliances was incomparable with the spirit of the League, European diplomacy has been built upon alliances. The Little Entente was an alliance. Czechoslovakia linked itself to France, and later to Russia, and thus appeared to be hostile to Germany. Europe tried to have both alliances and the League, and the alliances have broken down precisely when the League is helpless.

Again, it was the duty of the League members to disarm. That duty is specifically written into the Covenant. Yet years were spent in futile wrangling. Today, Germany is prodigiously armed, though for considerably more than a decade it was relatively unarmed. We were told that Central European countries were "the aviation ground" of Russia; we were informed that money and material for armaments were constantly being delivered. There was a lack of sincerity in the Geneva debates, and it is slightly disingenuous to protest now that certain countries have got ahead in the armaments race.

C. E. Boesch

BUILT STURDY ENOUGH FOR FUTURE USES—Library Wing of New League Building

But perhaps the most unfortunate sin of omission is the refusal to revise the treaties. Well do I remember in 1919 the assurances that were given. It was admitted that many of the provisions of the treaties were unfortunate; but it was claimed that for the first time the possibility of peaceful change was envisaged. Article 19 was designed to deal with grievances and injustices. It might have been invoked for the rectification of territorial mistakes. It never has been. On the contrary, I have frequently heard prominent Leaguers declare that no frontier post could be moved without war.

Undoubtedly the case of Czechoslovakia should have been reconsidered long ago—not under pressure, before

(Continued on page 17)

Industrial Relations: a Triangular View

Edward F. McGrady, Having Served Labor, Government and Private Business, Urges Big Bargaining Units and Mediation For Labor Peace

By Ralph M. Blagden

"IF LABOR LEADERS and employers must call names, let them call each other by their first names."

That would be a pat statement if made by most men, but made by Edward F. McGrady, it must give us pause. At one time Mr. McGrady was a militant labor organizer. In that role he no doubt tried out various names other than Bill and John. Later, Mr. McGrady was Assistant Secretary of Labor, taxed with the job of mediating labor disputes, and, in this capacity, he had an exceptional opportunity to study the effect upon mediation of overly descriptive titles.

"Labor leaders, the Government and employers should not sit down opposite each other at the conference table," he told this writer; "they should sit down on the same side of the table. They are part of the same thing. Alone, neither Government, business, nor labor can do anything. Build the most modern factory in the world, fill it with the most superb equipment attainable, but if you don't put men inside the factory, it will all be worthless."

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That is the thought that America's leading labor conciliator thrust at this writer straightaway, in his sleek offices, on the 52nd floor of the R. C. A. Building, New York. And you have to give weight to this viewpoint of a man who has held high offices with labor, Government and private industry in the United States.

Of course, this business of calling people by first names may seem a bit tinged with the backslapping technique, but Mr. McGrady knows that in the heat of labor strife a slap on the back may prove a delightful and useful understatement.

While Mr. McGrady was with the Government, excessive labor unrest, extending from the 1934 textile strike to the Little Steel debacle, kept him continually hopping in and out of planes. In view of such a strenuous background, his quiet office in Radio City might logically seem like a retreat, if there were not signs that Mr. McGrady has been very busy in his year or more of private service.

A year ago, R. C. A.'s labor relations were in a tangle. Extensive subdivisions of the communications field had started a brood of unions. These unions had been enmeshed in jurisdictional warfare, and the Committee for Industrial Organization had finally closed the company's Camden plant.

R. C. A. had plenty of trouble to shoot. So its officers went after Ed. McGrady, the New Deal's best trouble shooter. The unions sniffed. Nothing, one of them averred, would change what it called "the notoriously anti-labor attitude of the company."

Today, labor matters at R. C. A. apparently purr as smoothly as those sveldt elevators that slide up and down the shafts of Radio City. In other words, you don't hear about them, least of all from Mr. McGrady.

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Mr. McGrady would not discuss his achievements at R. C. A. You had to fill those in. He preferred to keep to the general topic of labor-employer relations throughout the United States. But since the snatching of harmony from the grim hates of Camden carries a meaning for industry generally, here is one fact for the books:

When Mr. McGrady took over, none of the eight groupings of employers was organized. Months later, there were at least five under union contracts, and the others were negotiating.

"I believe in the organization of workers into strong, independent trade unions," Mr. McGrady said. "No constructive gain can be made in employer-employee relations if employers combat the right of their workers to organize into their own associative bodies, unhampered and uncoerced."

Here we have an adventure in law observance. R. C. A., instead of seeking a man to assail and forestall unionization, chose a man who would walk right out to meet the new era of collective bargaining and shape the company's labor policies as constructively as possible under the existing laws of the land.

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EDWARD F. McGRADY—LABOR TROUBLE SHOOTER

As United States Assistant Secretary of Labor, Mr. McGrady Helped Clear the Ground for Wage and Hour Adjustments in Many Industries. Today He Is Called America's Leading Labor Conciliator

Years of observing and patching industrial trouble spots have led Mr. McGrady to embrace industry-wide bargaining as the most efficient and economical matrix for the labor-capital pattern. Consider the automobile industry, he urged. Which is wiser—for all the makers of different cars to dicker with labor or for representatives of the entire industry to negotiate at one time and one place with the representatives of the union?

"Let a whole industry sit down together with labor and clear all the details of wages and hours out of the way," he said. "They do it in England. David Dubinsky does it for the garment trades. Sidney Hillman does it for the Amalgamated. The United Mine Workers have been doing it for years."

The technique of big-unit bargaining appeals to Mr. McGrady mainly because it seems the best way to lift labor out of competition. He does not see how there can be industrial peace in America, if industry seeks price advantages by squeezing wages and labor standards generally. Labor will resist and the pickets will march.

"If a whole industry agrees upon a uniform contract with labor, it could largely eliminate labor as a competitive factor, at least, within that particular industry. The same wage and hour standards would be set up throughout the entire field. Different companies would therefore have to convert competition into a striving for improved services and reduced distribution costs."

* * *

Mr. McGrady, having operated long out of Washington, retains the Government man's desire for national unity. Just as he decries labor strife that disorganizes industry, so he decries regional labor differentials that set North against South. He therefore views industry-wide labor contracts as binders of the national social and economic soil.

But he would render to the cities that which belongs to them, so we find him advocating his Toledo Plan as well as industry-wide planning. The Toledo Plan, adaptable for any city, is basically local; and, broadly, involves mobilization of the most reliable and responsible elements in the community, who approach the whole issue of local labor problems as a community task to be constructively resolved. The Toledo Plan is not a strike-breaking, or union-nagging project; it is a venture in civic peace through community co-operation with the unions.

The McGrady labor formula is thus imitative of the Constitutional arrangements. Interstate labor would be organized along sweeping lines of centralization; intrastate labor would be more local and decentralized.

* * *

Given the instrumentalities for collective bargaining—strong, independent labor unions and a technique for industry-wide negotiations—Mr. McGrady regards the will to peace as paramount. Indeed, this will is the beginning, the middle, and the ending of all of Mr. McGrady's prescriptions for industrial peace.

"Mediate, mediate, mediate—violence never settled anything," that is the basic McGrady slogan.

They say his only noteworthy failure as United States labor conciliator was in the Little Steel Strike. But here he entered the dispute after emotional explosions had stifled reason.

His mediation technique by its very success merits the telling:

"When I was called into a dispute," he said, "I got all available information on the financial status of the company involved. Government departments and Dun & Bradstreet were old reliables in this checkup. I next surveyed the wage scale in this industry. With all this information in my pocket, I entered the negotiations.

"First I let them talk—both sides. I listened and squared their stories with what I knew to be true. First I would propose a compromise. If this was not immediately accepted, I adjourned the conference to separate rooms and talked first with each side separately. The information previously acquired would come into active use. Then we would renew the joint conference.

"All the time I would urge patience and remind them of the basic unity of industry. Tensions would gradually relax and when this happened an agreement was only a matter of time."

* * *

Mr. McGrady's ideas imply that employers as well as labor be permitted to act on a nation-wide scale. An industry can't sit down with labor as a unit, if anti-monopoly hysteria is to pulverize that industry into hard and fast little atoms. The Congressional anti-monopoly investigation is settling down for a miscroscopic study of American industry. Mr. McGrady's formula, propounded from the triple eminence of labor, Government, and industrial service, suggests that competition to eliminate waste is good, competition in wages is bad, and that co-operation is an essential of industrial unity and peace.

A few weeks before this interview, Mr. McGrady had been the guest of honor at a meeting of the American Arbitration Association. On that occasion, some of the most powerful leaders of capital and labor sat down on the same side of the banquet table. It had been an impressive symbol of an ideal, but as yet unattained, unity of American industry. Democracy, as it struggles for a positive vitality that will enable it to advance as effectively as totalitarian governments, must organize a similar unity in its day-by-day relations. Mr. McGrady is a tireless exponent and stimulant of industrial solidarity, but we will miss the essence of his contribution to industrial peace, if we fail to understand that he bases his quest for unity upon equality of rights and power between labor and capital, rather than upon paternalism and mere talk about co-operation.

Finland Cherishes Its Independence

The Land of Sibelius, Marathon Runners and Co-operatives Finds More Than Ordinary Happiness Off the Beaten Track of European Politics

R. Ybarra

Ewing Galloway

LAND OF RUGGED FINGERS—Rocky Points Jut Into Finland's Largest Lake, Lake Saima

"SUOMI!" YOU SHOULD HEAR a Finn pronounce that word — his own name for his native land. He puts his soul into it. He breathes love and pride and reverence. Suomi, the motherland, is always present in his thoughts, his acts, his dreams.

The little nations are nervous today in a world where brute force makes the law—especially the new nations who won their independence after the World War. One of them is being dismembered, and no friend raised a hand to save her. Others not far from Finland are threatened. Finland watches—every Finn has vowed, deep down in his heart, that never again shall foreign fetters be riveted on the sons and daughters of Suomi.

Yet the Finns never let this intense patriotism flame up into aggressiveness. They are equally reluctant to absorb or be absorbed. They don't want to impose their will on anybody, interfere in any way with anybody. To be free, to be left alone, to leave others alone—that, in a nutshell, is the creed of Suomi. It is the creed of a people who, though solidly enlisted in the cause of peace, have no touch of softness or weakness.

Finnish patriotism manifests itself in ways that seem paradoxical and curious until you find the key. I have a friend in New York whose enthusiasms are Beethoven and baseball. He is equally at home in animated talk of box scores or the scores of symphonies. I always think of him when I go to Finland. The Finns are that way. They are ardent lovers of music, particularly the music of their grand old man, Jean Sibelius, often called the greatest of living composers, and they are ardent fans for track athletics, particularly long distance running as typified by the matchless performances of Paavo Nurmi.

An odd combination? Yes, if you like. But both their music and their athletics have a patriotic background.

During the days when the Czar's officials were trying to stamp out all national spirit and make Russians out of the Finns, one of the excuses for gathering in crowds was to attend athletic meets, and one of the ways to slap the Czar's face was for a Finn to win an event at an international track meet. To this day, Finnish athletes are out to win honors for Finland—Suomi.

And during the dark days of Czarist persecution, Sibelius worked passionately for the cause of freedom. His great tone poem, "Finlandia," expressed the soul and aspirations of Suomi so explicitly that Finnish audiences were whipped into a frenzy of patriotic enthusiasm whenever they heard it. The Czarist police finally forbade its performance throughout the land.

The co-operatives, 6,000 of them, with a membership of 800,000, were another means of fanning patriotism, and teaching Finns to band together for their own ends, strengthening their solidarity. Co-operatives can be traced back to the remote times when villagers clubbed together to hire hunters to protect them from wolves. In their modern form they are about forty years old.

Patriotism expresses itself in another strange way. Take the matter of "national honor"—that phrase which has caused so many wars and squabbles. The way Finland interprets national honor is in terms of national honesty. If you borrow money, you pay it back—that's the way they look at this sort of thing up in Finland. Out of a total of $8,500,000 owed to the United States as a result of war indebtedness, she has paid up to date nearly $5,000,000, or more than half.

Finland is only rounding out its twentieth year as an independent nation. But the homogeneous people that dwell in the area between the Baltic, on the south and west, and the icy deserts of the Arctic have always thought of themselves as a race apart. United with Sweden for nearly 700 years, the Finns remained Finns. During the Napoleonic wars, they fell under the stern rule of the Czar. Still they found ways to preserve their inner integrity, their proud identity. Russia never became Finland's friend, and when the Bolshevik revolution struck it was Finland's moment. In bitter fighting, she resisted Russia's attempts to hold her. Tenacity and hardihood won, and July 17, 1919, Finland was proclaimed a republic.

Merely because Finland's patriotism is non-aggressive, it must not be assumed that her people are soft. The rigors of their climate have made them tough and taciturn. Even about the women of Finland, there is a touch of iron.

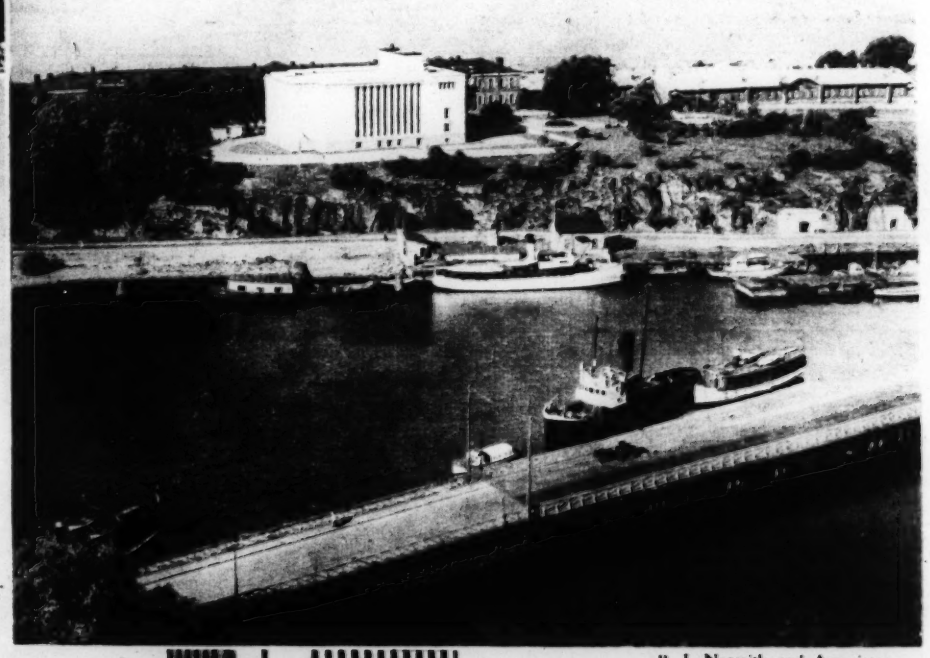
There is, for example, the national pastime of sauna—the Finnish bath. Imagine a windowless hut, sealed except for a small opening in the roof, containing a lot of big stones, heated red-hot by a fire underneath them. Imagine a naked Finn blithely pouring dippers of water on those stones, until he and various other Finns are enveloped in clouds of hot steam. Imagine the whole bunch serenely lying on their backs in this stifling atmosphere—aye, even on planks right under the roof where it is hottest!—or belaboring each other with small branches, cut from nearby trees, until their skins are tingling. Then—if you can—imagine them racing out of the blinding, suffocating steam-clouds, and plunging, with shrieks of joy, into an icy lake or snow bank!

That's the sauna. The Finns think it helps explain their athletic prowess. The inhabitants of the interior of Finland simply adore it. Even when they turn to imitating other countries, by putting modern plumbing and furniture and gadgets into their homes, patriotism often makes them draw the line at any change in the bathing arrangements. A bath must be as grandpa took it, or it isn't a bath at all.

There is a scenic grandeur about Finland which helps to account for the bubbling pride the Finns show in their country. Of Finland's 135,000 square miles, one-eighth is covered by lakes. Hence the name, often applied to her, Land of a Thousand Lakes. But the Finns hate the phrase: it is so inadequate. Why, in one district alone, they indignantly protest, there are 5,000 lakes, and any large-scale map of the country will show 60,000! The grand total must be easily 100,000! Land of a Thousand Lakes indeed!

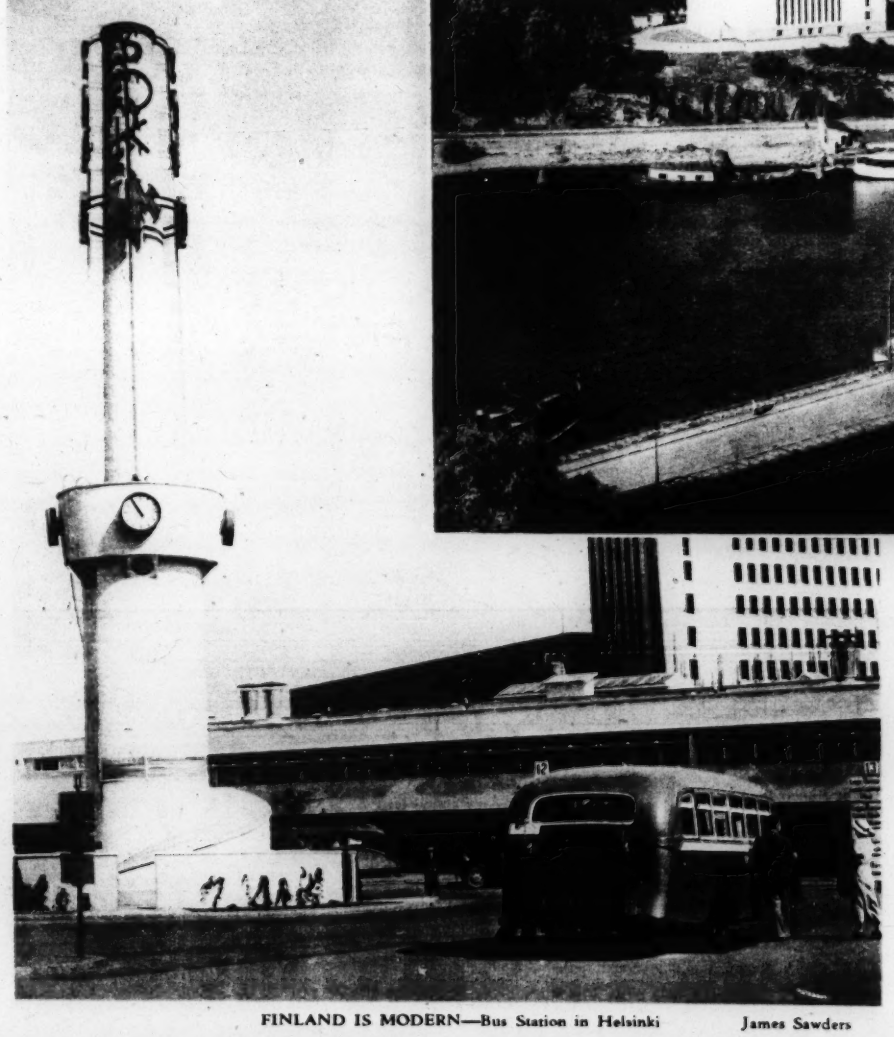
Along the coast are thousands of islands, beautiful, but a nightmare to navigators.

Yet scenery is setting and background; that is all. The Finns are just as proud of the fact that only one per cent of the population is illiterate. In some of the bigger towns you can witness Shakespeare's plays put on at theaters only a few miles from the wilderness. There is something symbolic about that—the world of physical beauty and the world of mind are merged, and the Finns are proud of it.



R. I. Nesmith and Associates

DISTRICT ARCHIVES BUILDING AT VIPURI-VIBORG REMINDS US FINLAND IS A LAND OF GOVERNMENT



FINLAND IS MODERN—Bus Station in Helsinki James Sawders

About 90 per cent of the people stubbornly cling to the Finnish language, a weird tongue, uncouth and unspellable. The rest, near the coast, use Swedish—but are none the less fiercely Finns.

Helsinki, the capital, is spacious, clean, and self-confident. The architecture is strangely modern, notable for boldness and originality; it is something of their own, imitated from nowhere. Native architects have been encouraged to express themselves.

The residents of this spick-and-span little metropolis (there are 300,000 of them) are innately democratic, like their brothers of the hinterland. Their patriotism goes hand in hand with an almost complete lack of interest in class distinctions. And they have long thought that there should be no difference in the status of men and women.

Even under the Czarist regime, "women's rights" flourished. Long before the dawn of independence one could see girl students enrolled at the Helsinki university, side by side with Cossack officers and Russian male officials of all ranks. You could also see girls employed in business and doing other kinds of work which women weren't yet doing in other countries.

In rural districts some of them are still partial to the old native costumes—high bodices, full sleeves, bright-hued, ample skirts. When they become sophisticated as a result of years of town life, the women of Suomi adapt foreign styles to their daily use with

(Continued on page 18)

Alfredo Valente, Lucas & Pritchard Studio, WPA

THE WORK OF THREE LEADING ORGANIZATIONS

Elia Kazan and Frances Farmer (Left) in the Group Theater's "Golden Boy"; Frank Andrews and Raymond Massey in a Scene (Center) From the Playwrights' "Abe Lincoln of Illinois"; Rex Ingram and Elena Karam in the WPA "Haiti"

Theater Hatches New Overlords

Six Groups Now Challenge Traditional Supremacy of Individualistic Commercial Producer, Encouraging Hope That the Play Will Become the Thing

By John D. Beaufort

THERE APPEARS TO BE a trend in the prodigal theater toward a larger return of its rewards to the talents which give it life—the playwright and the actor.

As New York hopefully moves along in its 1938-39 season, there are six organizations which are beating their more or less militant wings in the face of tradition. Reading from Left to Right, they are: Labor Stage, the Federal Theater, the Group Theater, the Mercury Theater, the Theater Guild and the Playwrights Producing Company. These organizations will contribute perhaps 25 plays—about 15 per cent of Broadway's total offerings—this season. Yet they will arouse a much larger percentage of Broadway's interest.

These six outfits have no single outstanding bond except their conviction that some form of co-operation is essential, the same conviction which burned in the theater of Shakespeare's day and, more recently, in the Moscow Art Theater and the Abbey Theater. Co-operation has rather gone out of fashion in recent years among commercial managers although George Abbott has managed to keep a largely permanent company of players engaged the year round.

Labor Stage is but one of many sprouts in the cultural garden of the giant International Ladies Garment Workers Union which bloomed into full-length production with John Wexley's militant dramatic argument, "Steel," on Jan. 17, 1937, in the redecorated Princess Theater, where a long line of intimate Jerome Kern's musical comedies once flourished. "Steel" was followed by "Pins and Needles," which on Nov. 27, completed its first year of full-week showings. To celebrate the anniversary, Composer Harold J. Rome wrote a new ditty entitled, with a significant snicker, "Since the Great White Way Turned Pink."

The Federal Theater was and is a New Deal relief project. Important as was its first purpose, its second has given the New York and other stages some of their liveliest, most earnest and most worth while productions of the last two years. The Federal Theater's $.25 to $1.10 price scale has brought a new audience to the theater by bringing the theater to a new audience.

But for all its achievement and promise, the WPA theater lives on Government subsidy, and that is why it can charge low prices. It might even become a State Theater.

Among WPA theater accomplishments have included "The Living Newspaper," "Dr. Faustus," "It Can't Happen Here," and a Negro "Macbeth." This season, it already has on the boards "The Big Blow," "Prologue to Glory" (scheduled to tour), "One Third of a Nation," and Shaw's "On the Rocks."

The Group Theater regards itself as a progressive theater and its success as proving the soundness of the idea that the theater should reflect our times. The Group is radical behind the footlights—bourgeois at the box office.

As witness to its creed, it cites—to mention the more memorable—"Golden Boy," by Clifford Odets, which has left New York for a road tour; "Johnny Johnson," a brilliant play with music by Paul Green and Kurt Weill; John Howard Lawson's "Success Story"; those exciting Odets one-acters, "Waiting for Lefty," "Till the Day I Die" and "Awake and Sing"; and the longest remembered, "Men in White," by Sidney Kingsley.

The Group is the seven-year-old offspring of the Theater Guild. Its early productions, "The House of Connelly," by Paul Green, and the Siftons' study of the depression, "1931," were permitted and endorsed by the Guild as holiday treats. But programs differed, and the Group has been on its own ever since.

The Group does not keep actors under contract when it has no production running. But frequently, in such cases, if there are a few coppers in the sugar bowl on the mantelpiece, they are shared among the players. According to officials, the whole philosophy of the Group can be found in the Moscow Art Theater's ideal of ensemble which brings the theater back to the actors.

The Group's 1938 New York season opened recently with Clifford Odets's "Rocket to the Moon." In December, the schedule calls for Irwin Shaw's "Gentle People."

The Mercury Theater is run jointly by John Houseman and Orson Welles, graduates of the Federal Theater, class of '37. "Our essential policy is the revival of great plays with a semi-permanent company," said Mr. Houseman. "We believe that as far as artistic accomplishment is concerned, two heads are better than one.

"We can't afford to produce today exclusively for the enormous new audience created by the WPA because our own costs are so high." The Mercury plans a two-part arrangement of Shakespeare's historical dramas, entitled "The Parade of Kings," under the auspices of the Theater Guild.

Its list of 25,000 subscribers has sometimes forced the Guild to produce plays when it would rather not. And it has led to a conservatism necessitated by catering to a relatively conservative audience. Through the pages of its history have passed many of the great names of the modern American theater—playwrights, actors, directors.

The latest theater organization is the Playwrights Producing Company. It is comprised of Maxwell Anderson, Robert E. Sherwood, Elmer Rice, S. N. Behrman and Sidney Howard, a quintet of America's topflight playwrights. Already this association has rung true on its trial tests with Mr. Sherwood's "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and Mr. Anderson's "Knickerbocker Holiday," with music by Kurt Weill. As its third offering the Playwrights Company is presenting Elmer Rice's "American Landscape."

In becoming a collective unit, the playwrights foresaw certain advantages. Several of them are directors. Furthermore, there would be the opportunity of co-operation in the actual writing. When "Knickerbocker Holiday" opened in Hartford, Conn., all five were on hand. And Mr. Anderson, at the request of Mr. Sherwood, wrote a scene for "Abe Lincoln" which is still in the play.

The Playwrights Company is a purely commercial producing organization, ready to consider scripts by other playwrights. On his own play, each member of the select company has the final say about scenic designer, director and other details. Each playwright has put $10,000 into the organization. And each member has the right to production of a play which can be staged for not more than $25,000. For productions costing more than that amount there are discussions and possibly vetoes.

Despite the foregoing discussion, it must not be assumed too hastily that the commercial manager of the old days is on his way out. There must be considered always such men as Guthrie McClintic, Jed Harris, Sam Harris, George Abbott, Gilbert Miller, William Brady, Arthur Hopkins, Lee Shubert and others.

Playwrights and actors have given themselves a long-needed independence and self-respect with the formation of Actors Equity and the American Dramatists Society. Both are borne on the tide of co-operation. Some independent managers have seen the wisdom of riding with the tide.

One could discuss at length the nation-wide influence of the six groups mentioned, since all have shown their wares on the lesser Broadways of America. One should mention the valuable contributions of the Theater Union, with its theater parties and sponsorship of the Actors Repertory Theater, whose "Bury the Dead" succeeded in no small part because of courage and determination in the face of many disappointments.

As yet the promised land where the playwright and actor meet their consumer public on a common ground lies in a distant valley beyond a distant hill. But if the signposts of the present trend are any indication, there is reason to believe that such a ground exists. Some day we may even find it.

ORSON WELLES | S. N. BEHRMAN | MAXWELL ANDERSON | ELMER RICE | SIDNEY HOWARD | ROBERT E. SHERWOOD | HAROLD J. ROME

George Platt Lynes, Vandamm Studio, Ben Pinchot

The Gentleman at the Extreme Left Is a Prime Mover in the Mercury Theater. At the Other End of the Line Is the Labor Stage Composer. The Five in the Middle Constitute the Playwrights Company

A Book or Two

The Ever-Widening Stream of New Books Pours Forth Novels, Biographies, Poems and Social Discussions for a Public Increasingly Athirst for Information

By Winnifred Rugg

THE ARTIST VISUALIZES AUTHOR'S VERSION OF THE ROMANCE BETWEEN DOROTHY WORDSWORTH AND SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE

OUT OF THE 4,000 OR 5,000 BOOKS promised for publication between August of this year and next January, there are probably a dozen that every adult member of the libraries' huge clientele will in time get around to reading.

A forecaster can easily pick out titles by well-known writers and volumes on topics of current affairs and say these will be much read. He can make a good guess about books in which publishers are showing themselves willing to invest costly advertising. Most of all, what he hopes for, not always justifiably, is to be the wise prognosticator who will discover and proclaim one of those treasures that has been hidden away in some obscure position in a publisher's catalogue, and that an enthusiastic public will follow his lead.

There is no difficulty in predicting that a great part of the reading public is going to keep on using books as a retreat from whatever they dislike in the world about them. Out of a list of 216 novels published in the United States this early autumn, one fifth are mystery tales, and another fifth are what may be classed as "westerns." Among the remaining three fifths are several that allow their readers to slip away into strange lands or other times. In many instances, one should add, the material in these novels has received such substantial treatment that the so-called "escape" is accompanied by genuine literary satisfaction.

A new novel of "Gone-With-the-Wind" atmosphere is Laura Krey's "And Tell of Time" (Houghton Mifflin), chiefly about Texas in the reconstruction period, with emphasis on the recreation of the times more than on the creation of characters. The division between Tories and patriots at the time of the American Revolution furnishes the background of Cyril Harris's "Trumpets at Dawn" (Scribner) and Esther Forbes's "The General's Lady" (Harcourt, Brace), the former more occupied with historical events, the latter with human drama. George R. Stewart, in "East of the Giants" (Holt), has written a vivid, realistic tale of California in the years between 1807 and 1861, with the life of the region accentuated by the differences between Spanish ways and the New England heritage of the heroine, Judith Hingham.

A court trial in high French circles in the time of Louis-Philippe and the quiet routine of a New England parsonage in the last mid-century furnish contrast in Rachel Field's finely wrought novel about her own Parisian great-aunt, "All This, and Heaven Too" (Macmillan). Elizabeth Corbett's "She Was Carrie Eaton" (Appleton-Century), the story of young Mrs. Meigs when she was really young, is of the Middle West in the 1870's. If this is not sufficiently remote, then try Evan John's "Crippled Splendour" (Dutton), with its spirited chronicle of Scotland's James I. A still stranger land though a more recent time appears in a Robin Hood kind of narrative about the Hungarian revolt under Kossuth, "A Woman Screamed," by Robert Neumann (Dial), and more quietly in a story of Finnish peasantry, F. E. Sillanpää's "Meek Heritage" (Knopf).

A novel with a Dutch background is Jo Van Ammers-Küller's historical pageant of the eighteenth century, "The House of Tavelinck" (Farrar and Rinehart). Though the setting of Gunnar Gunnarsson's "The Night and the Dream" (Bobbs Merrill) is unfamiliar—Scandinavian—the struggles of his farm-boy hero to get an education and become a writer have counterparts in many lands. This book is a sequel to "Ships in the Sky."

Among novels built around literary celebrities are "The Start of the Road," by John Erskine (Stokes), a not wholly convincing tale of Walt Whitman's young love for a New Orleans girl whose blood had a faint tinge of African, and Helen Ashton's story of the love of Dorothy Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge, "William and Dorothy" (Macmillan).

Fantasy forms the most complete and choicest kind of relaxation for the privileged few who accept it. With a clear conscience the reader who values his sense of discrimination can submerge himself in the crystal stream of Robert Nathan's "Journey of Taviola" (Knopf), the fable of a Yorkshire terrier and a canary who regretted that he was not a baritone. Equally distinguished is Clemence Dane's delicate fantasy of the Regency period, "The Moon Is Feminine" (Doubleday, Doran).

Worth while is the much-talked-of and salutary "Dynasty of Death" (Scribner), in which Taylor Caldwell has written about a munitions business in a hundred years of growth down to its present mighty ramifications. He can read about the adjustments of Jewish families to American ways in Sidney Meller's "Roots in the Sky" (Macmillan).

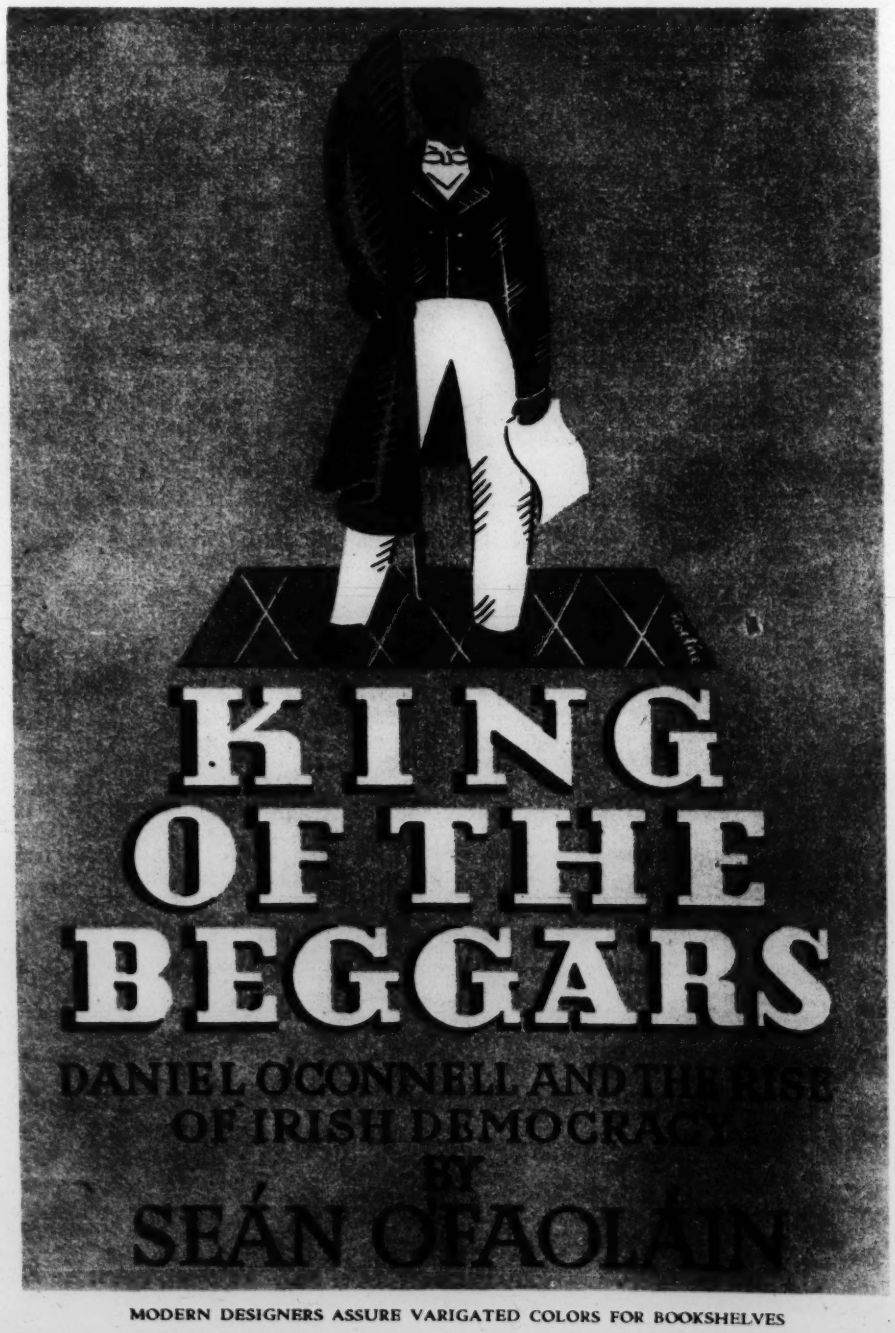
The range of novels that do not resolve into classifications—and certainly novels do not need to—is indicated by Roger Vercel's study of the effect of environment on character, "The Tides of Mont Michel" (Random), a rewarding book for the intellectual about a Frenchman who became a custodian of the great cathedral; Anne Parrish's difficult but delightful "Mr. Despondency's Daughter" (Harper); Daphne Du Maurier's spellbinding but morbid "Rebecca" (Doubleday Doran); Elizabeth Madox Roberts's elusive, mountain-folksy "Black Is My Truelove's Hair" (Viking); "Wisdom's Gate," by Margaret Ayer Barnes (Houghton Mifflin), which carries "Years of Grace" into the second generation; and a simple State-of-Maine idyll, "Deacon's Road," by Margaret Flint (Dodd Mead).

The new nonfiction provides equal opportunities for vacationing from current affairs, if one so desires. There are no world problems in Frederic F. Van de Water's "We're Still in the Country" (Day), a lively account of life on his Vermont farm, or in Ruth Cross's "Eden on a Country Hill" (Kinsey), which tells how to make over an old house and how much it costs. "We Married an Englishman," by Ruth and Helen Hoffman (Carrick and Evans), is a travel book as diverting as it sounds, and less polygamous. "Wild Lone," the life of a Pytchley fox, by "B. B.," is as exquisite a rarity as has appeared since Henry Williamson's "Tarka the Otter." And what shall one say of "The Journals of Bronson Alcott," edited by Odell Shepard (Little, Brown), except that with that volume one may quietly tread old paths and let the world go by?

If we are not satisfied to do that, at least not all the time, there are books a-plenty to give us close-ups of today's world. Ernest Harthern, in "Going Home" (Bobbs Merrill), struggles with the problem of exiled Jews. A. Morgan Young presents out of his knowledge as former editor of the Japan Chronicle a severe indictment of the military and naval groups in "Imperial Japan" (Morrow). Ways of achieving American ideals and failures in that direction are the theme of Herbert Agar's "Pursuit of Happiness" (Houghton Mifflin); "The Prospects of American Democracy," by George S. Counts (Reynal and Hitchcock); "Roads to a New America," by David Cushman Coyle (Little, Brown). "This Is Democracy" is a study of Sweden's "Middle Road," by Marquis W. Childs (Yale Press). Russell Lord writes urgently about soil conservation in the United States in "Behold the Land" (Houghton Mifflin), and Carlton Beals looks ahead with concern in "The Coming Struggle for Latin America" (Lippincott). How the ordinary man in the various European countries thinks and lives is the subject of Rupert Croft-Cooke's reservedly optimistic "The Man in Europe Street" (Putnam).

Related to politico-economics but more allied to modes and manners are

(Continued on page 19)



MODERN DESIGNERS ASSURE VARIGATED COLORS FOR BOOKSHELVES

P A N A C E A

By Harry V. Roff

PERFECTION is the goal of humanity. The artist works painstakingly to approach it. The musician practices long hours in an effort to acquire it. The inventor dreams and experiments in his search for it. The industrialist "perfects" his processes. All alert, progressive people seek to approach perfection in some form or other, or a betterment of present methods, conditions, relationships, and outlook. The underlying perfection which man feels instinctively must exist is his motivating force, his aspiration, the substance of his onward march or unfoldment.

In mankind's ceaseless search for a perfection that both the sublime order of the stellar universe and the deep-rooted belief in an omnipotent Creator bespeak, three ideas have fascinated imagination—alchemy, perpetual motion, and a panacea or cure-all. Men held to be wise in materialistic law have scoffed at the delusive claims of proponents of these theories, pointing out physical conditions that made the premises of these dreamers faulty and unworkable. Still, in one form or another, the ages have had and our world now witnesses attempts to fulfill the hopes implicit in these three derided visions of perfection.

Physicists predict today the smashing of the atom into its electronic parts and the rebuilding of these parts into differently constituted atoms—a transmutation perhaps beyond the dreams of the early alchemists who looked for a common substance out of which all things are made. Precision manufacture and lubrication have eased the destruction and retardation by friction, but perpetual motion, or perfection of motion, seems impossible of human attainment. Yet, there are now physicists who look askance at the negative second law of thermo-dynamics and conceive a universe which is not running down but which is constantly rebuilding in an eternal operation. And those who hold that real facts are spiritual attach no time or decadence to these facts. Perpetual is surely consistent with the concept of an eternal God and His faultless creation, even though it is not with the thought of destructible matter; and the world is learning that spiritual facts have their human manifestations—often in ways that upset human theories and initiate new premises for judgment.

* * *

Panacea is a word that has lost somewhat its ancient philosophical meaning. As it is now usually applied, it is more limited, more specific. A panacea is sought or boldly advanced as a cure-all for the problems of an economy, a government, the social relationships of individuals, or the relationships of nations. A flood of ambitious panaceas has spread temptingly before a troubled world in the past decade, proffering complete solutions for nearly all human problems. Invariably, each panacea has pictured a promised land with disregard of human readiness for it and of the exactions of other vital phases of the current social order.

Changes in the social relationships that are instituted and maintained by force often seem beneficial and desirable in their early stages. When, however, such changes are finally faced with laws and factors in human life and order which they violate or oppose, the hypotheses of force have a day of reckoning, finding bills to pay that were overlooked or ignored.

Attacks are being made today against democracy and what are termed its slower processes of obtaining objectives. It is quicker to decree a man a professor of mathematics than it is to educate and prepare him for that post, but education alone can make him a stable, capable giver. Democracy evolves its processes through education—through sound preparation for intelligent, unfolding steps of progress. Our world's democracies have not always upheld the fundamentals of democracy, but there have been many proofs that the welfare of their peoples is really improved only through adherence to these fundamentals.

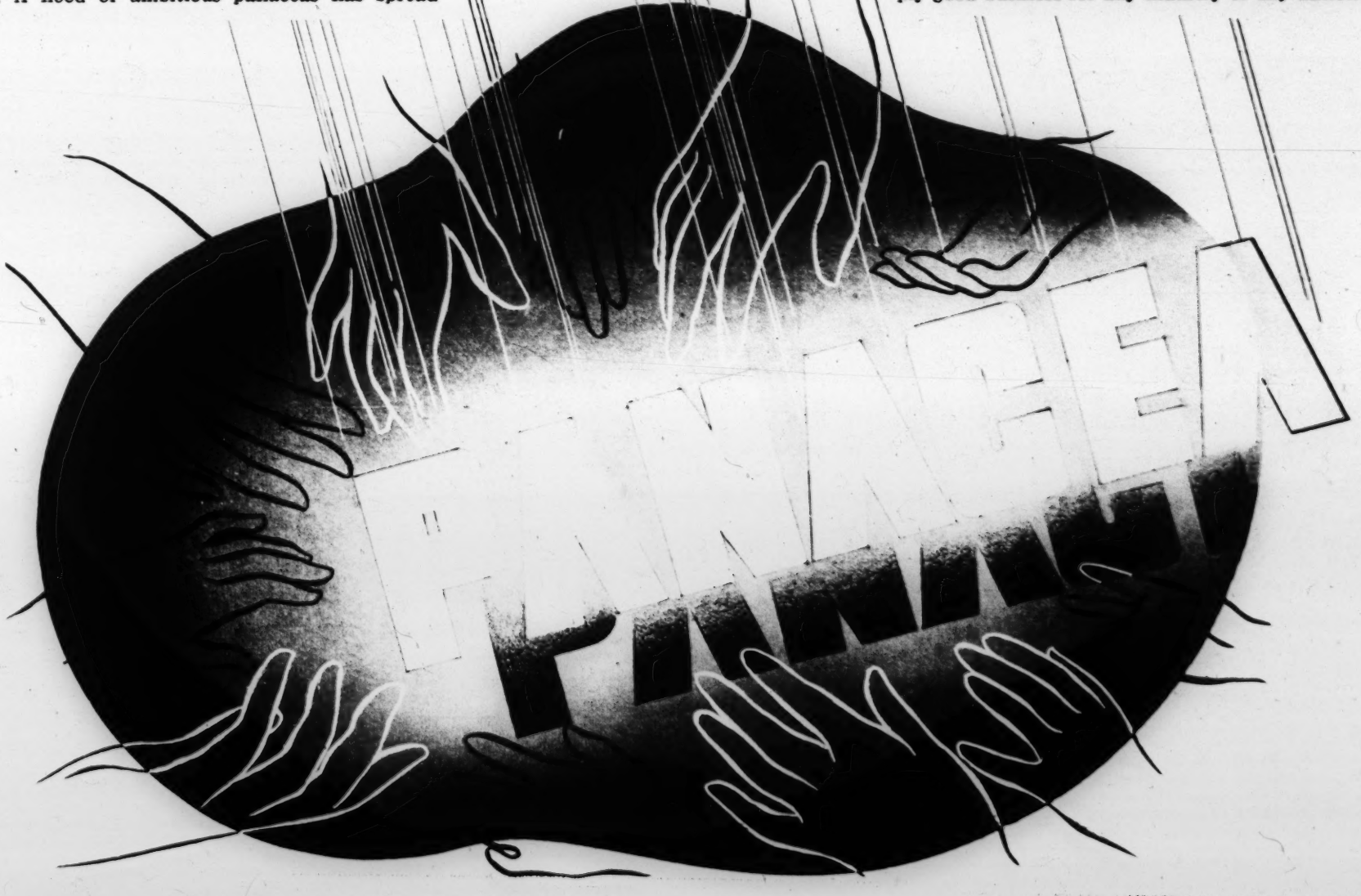
Is there a panacea for the relations of men and their nations? Is there a basis from which action may be certain to yield harmony and satisfaction? Is the hope held forth in this word, panacea, which has stirred human thinking for centuries, only illusion?

The Christian world which professes to believe in the practical wisdom of Jesus of Nazareth has subscribed in that belief to the rule of guidance for human life and relationships which he preached on the Mount. Jesus gave it in simple language, saying, "Therefore, whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

* * *

Because this rule of conduct necessarily prohibits selfishness, mankind has often pushed it aside as too Utopian for a world of aggressive self-seekers. The spiritual economics pronounced to simple folk on the hills of Palestine have been left largely to a distant day of redemption. Giving has followed getting instead of getting following giving, the way outlined by the Nazarene—and mankind has suffered the lack caused by restriction when it might have had abundance.

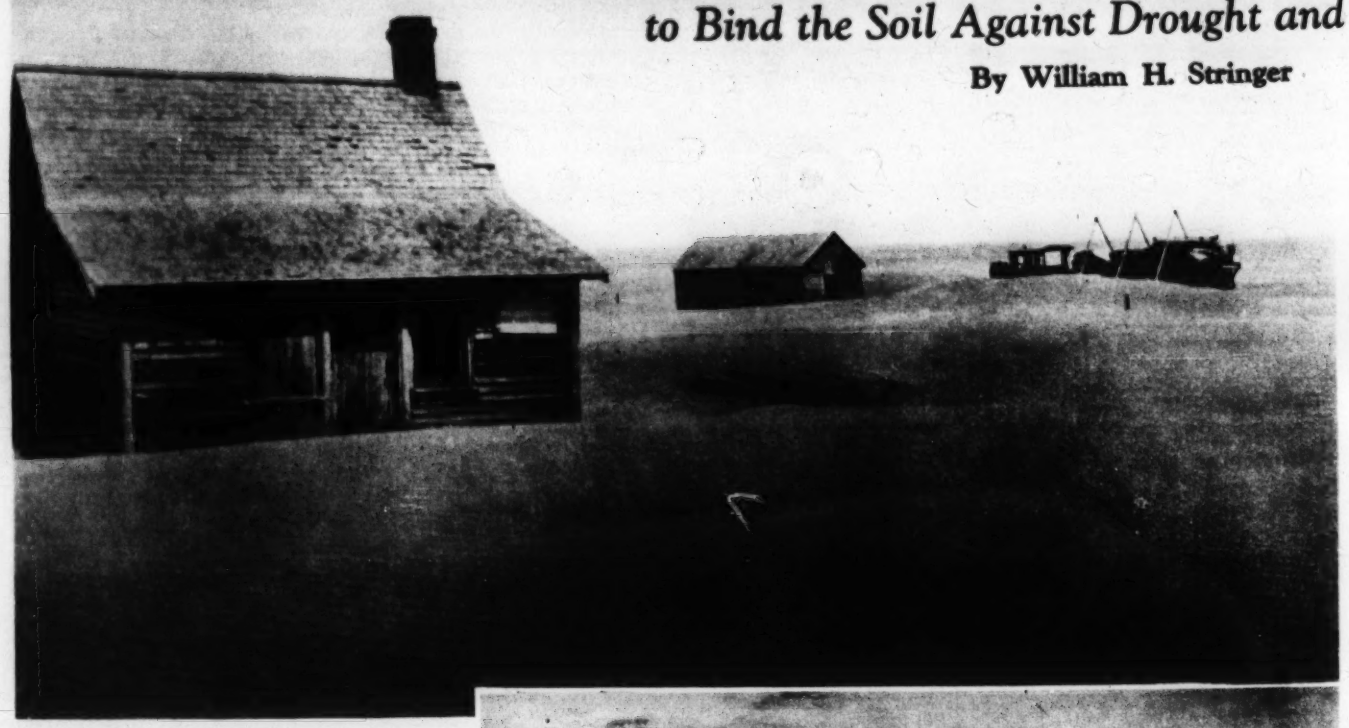
No one disputes the statement that the earth has enough resources and potentialities for all its inhabitants. Lack anywhere is the result of inadequate distribution. The need, therefore, today is to replace selfish competition and its individual and national isolations with the co-operation of multiplication—co-operation which builds consumers by improving the general welfare. Surely, there is nothing transcendental about that kind of co-operation. It is simply good business for any industry or any nation.

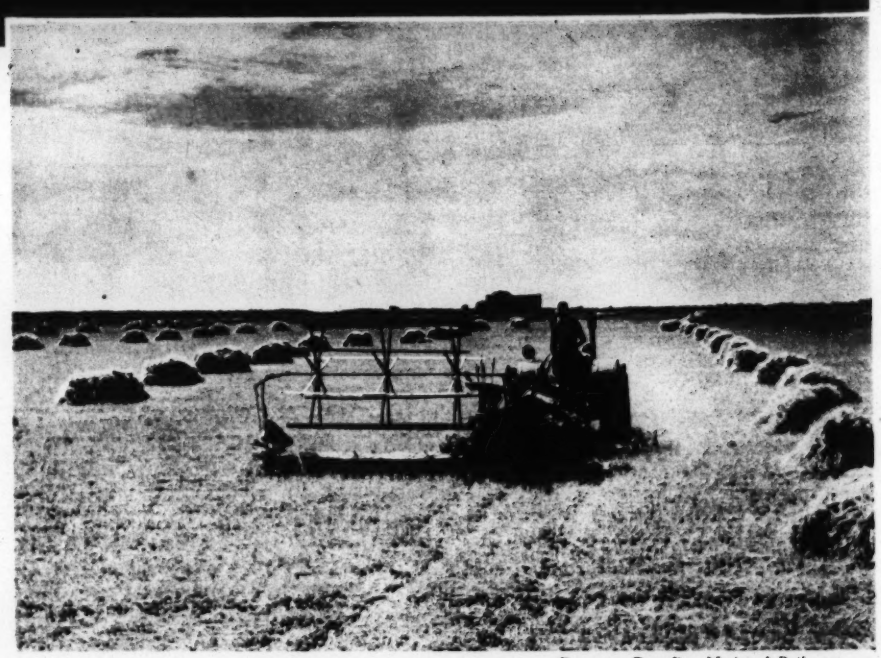


Canada Rehabilitates Its Prairies

Canadian Farmers Join in Far-Flung Conservation Program to Bind the Soil Against Drought and Dust Storms

By William H. Stringer





Courtesy Canadian National Railways

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION

Like Snowdrifts Were the Banks of Sand Around the Buildings in the Upper Picture. The Lower Picture Provides an Example of Fruitful Farming on Portage Plains, Manitoba

IF THERE'S A BRIGHT STREAK of hope in the Western sky above Canada's dry areas today, you can trace a good part of it to Prairie Rehabilitation. If there's a rebirth of optimism in the drought acres, you can credit much of it to this Dominion prairie-refurbishing program, started in 1935 on a $750,000 shoestring, now spun out into all the ramifications of irrigation, soil conservation, pasture building, diversified farming, resettlement.

Canada, like the United States, saw dust clouds roll. In 1935, the sun had seared the southern areas of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta for six dry summers. Wheat crops had withered, soil blew, farmers were desperate with one crop failure after another. In February of that year, Ottawa was convinced that it must give the drought areas something more substantial than relief. It passed the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

Canada had no millions of dollars for great irrigation dams—no money for Grand Coulees, Boulder Dams—not Canada with a population of 11,000,000. But Canada had an idea. It believed that "individualized" treatment of the drought problem, with attention to each separate farm, might be achieved at a reasonable price. It knew that a hundred small irrigation dams, or a thousand water holes might be built at far less cost than one vast Federal structure. That is, if the farmer helped.

There was some question whether prairie farmers would sign up, so compulsory features were added to the Act. But the drafters needn't have worried. A visit to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation central offices at Regina, Saskatchewan, is convincing enough to anyone that the farmers are doing a rushing job of self-assistance. If you can crowd your job in to see George Spence, Director, through the delegations of farmers waiting to talk about dams, loans, soil saving and irrigation, you're fortunate.

What about these "individualized" projects? The water conservation schemes are probably the proudest achievement. When the spring torrents had dried up into the dusty gravel beds of summer, farmers had been accustomed to carry water for five, ten miles, for their cattle and gardens. But the Dominion's experimental farms had proved that, if the spring runoffs could be dammed up, the water would last all summer. So the Prairie Rehabilitation office became missionary. "Dig dugouts," the officials told the farmers, "or dam culverts; anything to create ponds."

They set assistance prices; the Government would pay a farmer up to $75 to help him dig his deep pool or "dugout." It would give up to $150 for stockwatering dams. This money covered the out-of-pocket expenses. The farmer, alone or with neighbors, did the rest. And so it came about that throughout the drought areas, pools of water were sown, pools filled from the melting snows, pools available all summer for watering cattle, for garden irrigation.

But these small "dugouts" didn't help the wheat fields. So still larger projects, for irrigation of vast wheat acreages, were planned by the PFRA. And the helping Federal hand brought a new lease of life—but case histories tell the story better. At Regina they talk with special pride about the farmer from East Central Alberta, a drought area center.

Late in 1937 he appeared at the Regina office, told his drab story of crop failure after crop failure. But, he "allowed," his land was so situated that the spring runoff water, properly impounded, might irrigate a vast tract. The PFRA gave him $350, the maximum for individual irrigation assistance. He hurried home, grabbed pick and shovel, and went to work. The feel of snow was in the air, and frosts were clodding up the ground. But he had a goal in sight, and he worked night and day.

He violated most of the known engineering principles. He burned straw and turned the earth in futile efforts to keep the ground soft. He finished his dam just before Christmas. Came spring, and the flood waters rose behind the dam. Came the all-important question, would the dam hold? There were anxious hours, but—it held. And with the water last summer he irrigated 100 acres, and on once-barren fields he grew over 4,000 bushels of wheat. More than that, his two sons, who had forsaken farming for the bright city life, returned to help him harvest, and stayed on, content, to work the farm.

Ottawa's appropriations for prairie rehabilitation have grown as the program's usefulness has become more apparent. The year 1937 saw $2,000,000 voted; this year some $4,000,000 will have been spent on this program, which covers 88,000,000 acres of land. A few big irrigation projects are under way. The 70,000 acre-feet Cypress Lake Storage Project in Saskatchewan will cost $300,000 when completed. Alberta, benefited by large, cool rivers from Rocky Mountain snows, has nearly 425,000 acres now irrigated. Manitoba needs irrigation less. In Saskatchewan, where there is the least water, the stockwatering pools and the "dugouts" have been the most successful. Yet some 70,000 acres there are irrigated or "under the ditch," and there are probably a quarter million irrigable acres.

Of course, not all land is so situated as to be watered by gravity, and pumps are costly. But a farmer near North Battleford, Saskatchewan, has made a distinct success irrigating his lands at reasonable cost, by using reduced voltage from the power lines of the province-owned Saskatchewan Power Commission. A PFRA engineer supervised the job, and 60,000 gallons of water an hour can now be pumped into the 160 parched acres, by means of a centrifugal pump and a network of ditches. This year, barley and oats flourished on the farm, and enough feed was grown to supply 150 cattle.

Water conservation is only a third of the story. Soil conservation, equally important, has followed measures akin to those employed in the United States. Dominion experimental farms, located at strategic spots, make laboratory tests on their own acres to determine the worth, in various communities, of strip farming and lister plowing, and the value of grasses for tying down soils which should never have felt the plow.

Occasionally the Prairie Farm Resettlement Office discovers that it cannot carry out its preferred plan of "rehabilitating the farmer where he is." By its soil surveys it discovers that this or that hopeful agriculturist in the early boom days bought soil so dry and gray that it will always be worthless except as pasture land. The plow, it finds, should never have broken the plains. So—memories of Rexford Tugwell—the Office recommends resettlement.

There are other sections to the program. The experimental farms advise on the planting of trees to shield prairie homesteads. They encourage diversified farming, showing by example as well as precept that strawberries and onions, for example, flourish in the northern regions, and that dairying can be successfully practiced. These diversifications can lessen Canada's dependence on foreign wheat markets.

In even the most likely drought areas the Government tries to persuade the farmer to grow a little home produce, to keep a cow and a few chickens. Then he doesn't become a public charge when the wheat crop fails.

No giant staff mans the PFRA. This summer and fall, some 425 workers, from pasturemen to engineers, have carried on the job. Next year there may be a few more.

Farmers must not abandon their "dugouts" and their irrigation dams, just because the rains fall. They must not plow up the new pasturage, nor forget the diversified agriculture. For the years of scanty rainfall can come again, when the agriculturists will have to pit their abilities against the uncertain rainclouds. With co-operation, the PFRA hopes to give the farmers a fighting chance when those years come.

Of course, not all areas can be rehabilitated. But this program puts a new economic base, a stabilizing foundation, under Canada's grain-growing economy. And that, for one thing, should cut down relief appropriations, curtail mortgage foreclosures, and slow the mounting public debt. And, equally important, this Dominion helping hand should make life more livable once again for the families which endure solitude and wintry blasts and summer drought to grow the biggest wheat export crop in the world.

A STOCKWATERING POOL IN SASKATCHEWAN

Progress Beside the Nile

Egypt's Advance in the Last Decade Has Been Aided by the Nation's "New Women," Freed From Traditional Restraints, and Now Active in Nearly Every Field

By Zoë R. Badre

IN LESS THAN A DECADE Egypt has made many advances, but perhaps the most decisive factor in the country's progress has been the emancipation of its women. The life of the Egyptian girl has undergone a revolution, and today the land of the Nile has before it immense possibilities, many of which are in the hands of its "new women."

The first importation of feminist ideas and aspirations into Egypt took place during the Turkish Revolution of 1908. This resulted in a ferment which spread throughout the Near East and proved to be the beginning of a new era in that part of the world.

After these first seeds of discontent were sewn, there came the Nationalist movement, which in many ways helped to emphasize women's rights and started to put women on an equal footing with men. By exhibiting an extreme patriotism they got their chance, their opportunity to come into the open and make themselves heard. One of the striking features of the political turmoil was the conspicuous part played by the women. They were well to the front in every turbulent demonstration, and although this may not have been the healthiest form of emancipation, it influenced the social attitudes even more than political life, for it provided a stepping-stone toward a recognition of woman's independence and equality.

In 1911 the Ladies' Wafd, or Ladies' Delegation, a Nationalist movement, was founded on the same basis as the Wafd (Nationalist Party). Their object was primarily Egypt's independence, but this Delegation originated other movements which had women's rights as their chief aim.

The leader of the Ladies' Wafd was Mme. Sofia Zaghlul Pasha, wife of the first leader of the Nationalist Party, the late Saad Pasha Zaghlul. Her courage and dignity won the admiration of all, and her stirring speeches, delivered with quiet though dynamic air, were eagerly awaited by her audiences.

Thus Mme. Zaghlul prepared for the introduction of a feminist movement into Egypt, and just before the World War, La Femme Nouvelle (The New Woman Society) came into being. The membership soon consisted of several hundreds. Its aim was to promote the welfare work of the nation. It established departments such as education, civics, hygiene, opened trade schools, dispensaries, and a social clubhouse in Cairo.

A prominent member of this movement, Mme. Esther Fahmy Wissa, while still in her teens, dreamed of a "new Egypt" and began to express her ideal in writing. At this time she was married and living on a houseboat just outside Cairo. Mme. Wissa dared to go into the streets unveiled, wearing a hat, when such an act took courage.

In 1919 she addressed 3,000 men in a Cairo mosque. This was a remarkable event, not only on account of her sex and religion—she is a Christian—but more particularly because, in accepting the invitation of the Sheik—a Moslem—she had made it a condition that she should be allowed to read from the Bible.

When, in 1936, the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was signed, those men and women who had striven for self-government certainly had cause for rejoicing. Not only did they gain their rights, but they saw established a friendship and mutual respect between Britain and Egypt, hitherto unknown. This spirit of trust, understanding, and cooperation is without doubt a factor for peace in the eastern Mediterranean.

Now, as an independent nation and a member of the League of Nations, Egypt's international relationships are increasingly important. The right of women to represent the country internationally already has been established. Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pasha, leader of the Movement today, and vice-president of the Associated Country Women of the World, was a representative at the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship held at Istanbul, Turkey, in April, 1935.

In Cairo she established a School of Needlework and Embroidery for girls, where the students may cultivate their abilities in color and design. Apart from its educational value, this school will help to preserve some of Egypt's art and culture.

Courtesy Tourist Development Association, Egypt; and the Studios Misr, Cairo.

WOMEN LEADERS IN THE NEW EGYPT

Mme. Hoda Charaoui Pasha, Vice-President of the Associated Country Women of the World, and Leader of Egypt's Feminist Movement (Top); Mme. Esther Fahmy Wissa (Left), Prominent Member of the New Woman Society in Egypt; Om Koolsoum, Egyptian Film Star (Center); Mme. Sofia Zaghlul Pasha (Right), Leader of the Ladies' Wafd in Egypt.

No longer can it be said that Egypt neglects women's education. Prejudices have been broken down, girls' schools, primary and secondary, opened, and all is being done to improve conditions even further. After the secondary school, girls may continue to the university, where co-education has been established. Women are eligible to enter nearly every faculty at the modern university in Cairo.

Women of the middle classes have discovered in law, medicine, art, nursing, and teaching, attractive alternatives to early matrimony. Some are doing well as writers. For some reason telephone operating and secretarial work offer least appeal to girls. The Government is doing much to introduce new branches of training in the secondary and technical schools, such as cooking, designing, and dressmaking.

The film industry in Egypt during the last three years has done very good work. Among the few companies, the foremost, the Société Misr pour le Théâtre et le Cinema, produced an excellent film "Wedad," which has been shown in London.

Star of "Wedad" was 27-year-old Om Koolsoum, who has marked singing and acting ability. She comes of a peasant family. The "fellaheen" or "soilcutters" as the word means, have remained the same for thousands of years.

It was among such as these that Om Koolsoum was brought up. As a child playing in the cotton fields her singing caught the attention of neighboring farmers, who rewarded her with half-piastres. Gradually her fame spread to larger villages and to Cairo where today she is a film star with a large following, and reputed to receive £15,000 ($75,000) a year.

So the "changeless" East changes. In Cairo's busy thoroughfares modern streamline buildings tower over mosques of an ancient loveliness. No longer does one frequently pass women in the black head-dress. The veil, symbol of the harem of past days, has been discarded and in its place, western frocks and hats are the fashion. Today Miss Egypt attends dances, cinemas, theaters, and clubs. She shops and travels unchaperoned, and drives her own automobile. Her interests may lie in politics, charity, and social work, tennis, or some other sport.

P

Skating, Plain and Fancy, Ab
Film

PAPEZ AND ZWACK
AUSTRIAN "CHAMPS"

Wide World
HAZEL FRANKLIN
LONDON PRODIGY

RETCHEN MERRILL
BOSTON THISTLE-
DOWN

SKATERS AND
SHADOWS

SONJA HENIE
QUEEN OF ICE

ROY SHIPSTAD
AMERICAN STAR

Putting a Nation on Ice

Fancy, Absorbs America More and More as Girls on the Park Pond Hope to Be Sonja Henies and Film Producers Put On Ice Revues of Surpassing Opulence of Effect

By Helen Hulett Searl

FIGURE SKATING has discovered America. That doesn't mean that there haven't been fine figure skaters in the United States and Canada in the past. Jackson Haines was astounding people with his breath-taking exploits on skates way back before the Civil War. But his fellow Americans, still diligently practicing almost stationary figures on the ice, thought it absurd to call Haines' fantastic leaps and spins figure skating. He had to go to Europe to find appreciation for his original style. Now, the Jackson Haines spin is included in the repertoire of every exhibition skater, and Jackson Haines, with his grandiose manner and love of fancy costumes, is the name to invoke when you sit down hard on the ice.

On the frozen ponds and rivers of New England, on the lakes and bays of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, wherever there was a patch of ice the size of a pocket handkerchief, country boys and girls have tasted the joy of skimming along on steel blades with winter winds stinging the red into cheeks and noses. City youth has waited impatiently for the "Ice Skating Today" flag to go up over skating rink or park lake, or, lacking either, youngsters have flooded a vacant lot with a garden hose and hoped for freezing weather.

But there have been children in America, with its varying climates, who never saw an ice rink, never owned a pair of skates. The nearest they came to skating was to hear Grandpa, raised "back East" or "up North," tell of the fun he had as a boy with his home-made skates, of how he ventured on "rubber ice" and of his adventures in air holes. Of the wonderful capers he cut when he had mastered the circle eight. "I could show you some pretty figures even now, if I was to get on a pair of skates," he assured his listeners, and he probably could. Skating is like swimming or riding a bicycle. If you once get the technique you never forget it.

* * *

Times have changed since Grandpa's day. Mechanical refrigeration, the movies, and the spectacular ice shows have made the whole country skating conscious. High-speed machines, pumping freezing brine through miles of pipe laid under the floor, have made skating rinks possible in any climate at any time of year. Millions of persons have seen the skating films and ice revues. Boys and girls dream of becoming Roy Shipstads or Sonja Henies. Older people have learned the fascination of dancing on skates.

New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, nearly all the big cities and many of the smaller ones, such as Hersey, Pa., now have modern ice rinks. The amateur skating championships were held last February on Philadelphia's brand new rink. Miami, Florida; Westwood, Calif.; Huntington, West Va.; White Plains, N. Y.; Colorado Springs and Los Angeles are some of the widely scattered places that put in new rinks last year. The New York World's Fair, 1939, has constructed a huge enclosed rink for exhibitions during the fair. It is to be left afterward for public skating. Figure skating was one of the most popular amusements at Lake Placid, N. Y., last summer.

It is estimated that about 16,000 rocker or figure skates in addition to 250,000 tube skates were sold in the United States last year. Although several of the leading skate manufacturers have built additions to their plants, the demand is increasing so rapidly that a shortage of skates is predicted for this winter.

The Ice Follies, one of the skating revues, played to over a million people last year. Several of the Hollywood studios are busy on ice pictures. Twentieth Century-Fox has released four skating films starring Sonja Henie. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer is now making one called the Ice Follies of 1939, featuring Bess Ehrhardt, Roy Shipstad, and other skaters in combination with several Hollywood stars. Having discovered figure skating, America is going about it in a characteristic mass production way, turning out dozens of top-notch skaters every year.

How should you go about learning to figure skate? I asked the question of several experts. They all agree on one thing. Learn straight skating first. The person who attempts figure skating before mastering straight skating never gets the smooth, gliding, effortless motion that distinguishes the good skater from the poor one. Watch the hockey skater. See how he gains speed by a mere shift of his body in the direction of the stroke. Note that he pushes with the side of the skate, not from the toe. This keeps the skating foot from slipping uselessly back as it does with some figure skaters. The hockey or speed skater straightens the skating knee before he makes the next stroke and gently bends the knee of the other leg. This continuous bending and stretching of the knee is necessary in graceful figure skating.

When you are ready to take up figure skating you should have some lessons from a good teacher. Many former European champions are teaching in the United States. There are half a dozen at the Iceland Rink at Madison Square Garden and they are constantly in demand.

I went to this rink one day soon after the fall opening. The Rink-on-the-Roof they call it. It is a delightful place. Sunshine filters through the glassed-in walls and sparkles on the smooth ice surface. The air is so cold you could imagine you were really out of doors on a winter's day.

It was junior afternoon, and a score or more girls in their 'teens were putting in an afternoon of free skating, combining the figures of their repertoires to suit their individual fancy. They were a pretty sight, with their sturdy, lithe, young strokes, their graceful motions. Some wore fancy skating dresses, but more were in simple, bright wool sweaters and dark skirts, the skirts full and rippling and coming to just above the knees. All wore white fabric gloves and the regulaton high white skating boots, with or without stockings.

Proper skate boots are one of the first requisites for figure skating. Made of soft, pliable leather, with reinforced ankles, boots and attached blades cost from $25 up, but they last a long time unless you are so young that you are still outgrowing your shoes every few months. Anyway, you must have boots that give you adequate support when you are doing those intricate leaps and spins.

Over at one side of the rink a girl in dark blue skirt with matching shorts and white sweater was taking a lesson in the Arabesque spin, that lovely figure where the skater, bending low with outstretched arms, describes delicate loops and circles. Twice the girl fell. Each time she scrambled up in a jiffy, while the teacher, a graceful, compactly-built man with graying dark hair, skated over to the spot to look with mock seriousness for a crack in the ice.

The teacher was Willi Boechl, former Austrian star, four times world champion.

"Weren't you rather strenuous with your pupil?" I asked him when the severe two-hour lesson was finished.

"Oh, no," he replied smiling. "You can't have anything in this world for nothing. Figure skating requires hard work. The fundamentals, the brackets, counters and loops, the school figures, should be skated two hours every day. It's like learning the piano. You must practice until the technique becomes a subconscious thing. Then you are relaxed and only then can you play."

"What is the first thing to strive for in figure skating?" I asked.

"Co-ordination," he said without hesitation.

"Do some people have it naturally?"

"Yes. But it can be acquired. In skating, the knee action, that continuous bending and stretching, must be co-ordinated with the motions of the arm and leg, so that all three are in perfect rhythm."

"Does music help?"

"The right kind is important. It should be smooth. Jazz and swing are not good for skating."

"What about the position of the body?"

"It should have a good slant toward the inside of the circle. The poise and swing of the body in skating are much like the motions of golf. That's why so many skaters are good golf players."

* * *

"Six years is not too young to start if a youngster is aiming at exhibitions or competitions. My mother taught me to skate when I was 4. I started figure skating at 12. I was 20 when I won my first world figure skating championship. Nowadays things go so fast, if one is not a champion at 17. . . ." Willi finished his sentence with an expressive shrug. "But," he added a grain of comfort, "we have many people over 40 learning to skate here. They skate well and get much pleasure out of it, especially in dancing. Oscar Richards, who is 84, skates here three times a week."

The big city rinks charge 99 cents for two hours and a half of skating, less if you buy a season ticket. Lessons run from 50 cents an hour for straight skating to as high as $3.50 a half hour with a figure skating expert.

Miss Joan Tozzer, the Boston girl who succeeded Miss Maribel Vinson as United States woman figure skating champion last February, is 17. She has been skating since she was 6. Her closest rival is Miss Audrey Peppe of New York. Robert Lee, who won the men's title, is 19. He won the junior title at 12 and was then known as "Robin" Lee, a nickname which, we understand, he now scorns.

The latest and youngest sensation among professional skaters is the little English girl, Hazel Franklin, who has recently come to New York with her mother and will skate in the Winter Sports Show at the Garden. Hazel is 13 and has been skating four or five years. She's cute as a doll in her Scotch plaid kilt and Glengarry bonnet, and a whizz on skates.

"There are nine skating rinks in London," Hazel told me. "Everyone skates. Even Sabu, the Elephant Boy, learned last winter at the Earl's Court rink."

Among the New Books

Book Fair in England—A Roman Catholic in Spain—A London Letter

A Diary of My Times, by Georges Bernanos. Boriswood. 10s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.
A Servant of the Queen, by Maud Gonne MacBride. Gollancz. 10s. 6d.
Pilgrimage, four vols., by Dorothy M. Richardson. Dent & Cresset Press. 8s. 6d. New York: Knopf. $3 each. $10 a set.

LONDON

OVER SEVENTY PUBLISHERS have stalls at the Sunday Times Book Exhibition this year and over a hundred authors are speaking at it during the fortnight. So the largest and most successful of these exhibitions takes place in what is called one of the worst years publishing has known.

What constitutes success in an exhibition or a worst year in publishing are difficult questions. There used to be a story, attributed (as all such stories are) to Mr. Agate, of the critic telling an actress she was "the second most beautiful woman in London." I am waiting for the day when the publicity industry discovers the arresting quality of modesty and says, "This is the second best Book Fair we have had." As for the worst year for publishing, the publishers, like the farmers, can always prove that by statistics. This is undoubtedly the worst year for publishing since last year.

Mrs. Chamberlain opened the exhibition and was refreshingly highbrow. The publishers, who, ever since Mr. Baldwin said he read Mary Webb, have worked day and night to trap his colleagues and successors into similarly profitable confession, could hardly contain themselves when Mrs. Chamberlain rose; and there was almost audible weeping when she said she had been trying to get an edition of pre-Chaucerian lyrics—and *no one published such a thing*. We all instinctively turned our faces to the Oxford University Press, who looked pretty warm.

The credulities of propaganda about Spain have led to a general assumption that both foreign and Spanish Roman Catholics support the cause of General Franco and the dictators. Undoubtedly, in Spain, the hierarchy have supported him, though support has been less in the lower priesthood; outside Spain, the more individual Roman Catholics have been both dubious about the alliance with totalitarianism and shocked by the terror which has been inspired by the so-called Crusade of Salvation.

All reigns of terror are abominable, but an official one directed by Church and State is especially repugnant, and some light is thrown on this terror as it affected Majorca by the French Roman Catholic, Georges Bernanos. One does not wish to use his damning material for the low purpose of sectarian mud-slinging, but the silences and equivocations of the Roman Catholic Church in some of the major horrors of our time have shocked some Roman Catholics to the foundations.

* * *

Those who turn to Mrs. Maud Gonne MacBride's spirited autobiography will be disappointed that it ends early in her fight for Irish freedom. For the early Maud Gonne is obviously very different from that gaunt fanatic one saw in the civil war haranguing her dwindling diehards by the ruins near Nelson's Pillar in Dublin. She was one of those Anglo-Irish who renounced her class at the time of the Land League and the early days of Sinn Fein, for which renunciation their class never forgave them. She was and is a legend in Dublin, a legend of beauty and recklessness in youth and of bitterness in later life. The story of her girlhood and her first generous and romantic political choices is warmly done (due allowance made for the indigenous Irish hatreds) and the English reader will be struck by her resemblance to the English feminists of the same time. The struggle in Ireland was political, but it was also a struggle against Victorianism, which, because of Ireland's distance from England, survived there a generation late.

The work of Dorothy Richardson has been overshadowed, notably by that of Proust and Mrs. Woolf, who brought a sharper sensibility than hers to the "stream-of-consciousness" innovaton in the novel. But she was an innovator, and the four volumes of the story of Miriam, now issued in an attractive uniform edition, show how very good and individual she is.

* * *

The last instalment, "Dimple Hill," now published for the first time, shows, in my opinion, a degeneration into the mystifications of the later James, without having the master's excitement in his subject. The breathlessness of James as he pants along his labyrinths is always communicated even to the most reluctant reader. But, begin again with Miriam in "Pointed Roofs" and she is engrossing. That first picture of her, packing up and leaving home in her life search, is masterly. I shall read these four volumes in the next two months with a pleasure of which the hurried dipping or reviewing has given a sure foretaste.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Gabrilowitsch, as Seen by His Wife

My Husband Gabrilowitsch, by Clara Clemens. New York: Harper. $4.

THE READER of Clara Clemens's fascinating biography of her distinguished father, Mark Twain, will joyfully pursue this lively story of her late husband, Ossip Gabrilowitsch. One might write effectually about one's father, but to write of one's husband, especially where such a bond of understanding affection existed as between these two, was a much more delicate task. Yet it has been done admirably, so well, in fact, that one quite feels as he threads the story that the living person is present in the pages.

The book tells the story of this talented musician as objectively as one could hope for, considering his relationship with the writer. Two musicians with that sympathetic interest in this difficult form of art met on their common ground and there developed that type of mental and spiritual intimacy which brings something of heaven into human lives. The story develops from the first meeting between the young musician and the daughter of America's greatest humorist, the redoubtable Twain, herself an aspiring musician. And the story proceeds through many highly entertaining pages, illumined by flashes of wit and nuances of humor which one would expect from the daughter of her father.

Here and there one catches a glimpse of Clara Clemens's illustrious father, and she takes special delight in finding similar traits of character in her two idols. The inimitable Ossip stirs deeply because he is not allowed at breakfast in a Pullman car to pour on his oatmeal the unused cream designed for his tea. The headwaiter stands his ground. It is the rule. Out goes a strong letter of protest to the Pullman Company. The amount involved is ten cents. At the same time he is pledging half his income to the Red Cross during the war.

As a parallel trait the author tells how her father would comment on the absence of a nickel from the change on his dresser while he was paying the way of a boy through college. He would hale a cab driver to court for overcharging a dollar, only to give him ten dollars when he learned of the man's family.

The book is replete in the events attendant upon the life of a popular musician, one who grows into first rank in the hearts of his admirers. This distinguished pianist became leader of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, while his wife won honors as concert singer.

Their lives flowed happily on together until a cloud came to her beloved in the form of disease. When facing this problem, she recalled that in his later years her father had reversed his position toward Christian Science. His later conclusions is best expressed in his own words: "Christian Science is humanity's boon. Mother Eddy deserves a place in the Trinity as much as any member of it. She has organized and made available a healing principle that for 2,000 years has never been employed except as the merest kind of guess-work. She is the benefactor of the age."

At times Ossip derived much help from this type of spiritual ministry, but it seems there was not always the degree of cooperative endeavor that brings out healing of what are sometimes called incurable diseases. Their faith in God, the Divine Healer, was not at all times a full faith, and the results were not as one could wish. The passing was "as if all distress and misery had dropped before the growing consciousness of a greater life."

This fascinating story runs for more than 300 pages. There follow many tributes to the genius and character of a man who was looked upon as one of the great musicians of the present century. Several articles from Ossip's pen set forth his own views of music—its artistry and meaning. It is a volume that one takes up with high expectancy and puts down with regret.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

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THE ANSWER TO YOUR PROBLEM AND HIS WISH

The Truth About the French

News of the French, by Montgomery Belgion. London: Faber and Faber. 8s 6d.

AFTER LIVING IN France for many years, and reading innumerable books about the people and the country, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Belgion's work is, in some respects, the most enlightening. With not all of his opinions do I agree; I think some of his judgments of individual men, of particular movements, are either too harsh or too favorable. It would be indeed surprising were two observers to reach precisely the same conclusions. But the point is that he knows what he is talking about, that he has reached conclusions through knowledge and thought, and has not merely accepted conventional views and traditional mistakes. First, he has had a long Continental experience; and second, he has studied his subject in no superficial manner.

Do you want to learn about Colonel de la Rocque? Or Jacques Doriot? And what they stand for, and what conditions have produced them? Do the recent labor reforms and their effects—which may not be as desirable as you hoped—interest you? Would you read about the trade unions, and form some idea of French syndicalism, so different from any you have been accustomed to? Or perhaps you are curious about the Jews in France? Or the Freemasons—not to be confounded with Anglo-Saxon Freemasons? The Royalists? The Roman Catholic Church? The political parties, so numerous and confusing? These and many other matters are presented with more understanding than I have met with for a long time, and the result is a picture of France which is, though unfamiliar, entirely true.

The author is well aware that a new degree should be added to falsehoods. Topping the various kinds of falsehoods, as we all know, are statistics, notoriously still more untrue. But topping ordinary statistics are French statistics—or, perhaps one should say, statistics as used by the French. For the French are the most careless, or rather the most reckless, manipulators of figures in the world. There is no intention, of course, to deceive—even themselves. They are just cheerfully arranging, or perhaps inventing, the facts to fit their theories. It is an artistic but disconcerting gift they have. Usually, it is not appreciated by the foreign observer. But Mr. Belgion detects their weakness, and when he does produce figures you may be sure he has tested them. So I, for one, find his book an invaluable mine of information on wages, on trade returns, on franc devaluations, on taxation and on those other topics about which many contradictory things have been written.

S. H.

Growth of a Poet

The Start of the Road, by John Erskine. New York: Stokes. $2.50.

A FAMILIAR GENERALIZATION in the field of literary criticism is the dictum that every genuine artist creates a fresh technique. This judgment (with its corollary: he who imitates is lost), finds one of its most appropriate exemplifications in the work of Walt Whitman. Originality and exuberance at all times characterized Whitman's manner of expressing his thoughts, as he tossed "a new gladness and roughness" among men. There were other men in the nineteenth century who were reiterating the same message, but, like Whitman, each had his own method of sounding it "over the roofs of the world."

With malice toward none, their chief concern was in the manifestation of their love for mankind; although, on occasion, they could declaim heatedly against hypocrisy and injustice. Lincoln, Dickens, Zola, Tolstoy, Emerson, Hardy—and Whitman; each found a new way of formulating the familiar pleas of enlightened individuals. Whitman said that he did it with a "barbaric yawp," but posterity has been more lenient in its description of his work. Although he still has antagonists, there are many today who respect his honesty, who love his gladness and roughness, and who acknowledge him to be one of the greatest figures in American literature.

Among Whitman's sympathizers, John Erskine is the most recent to come to the fore. From the private life of Helen of Troy to the private life of such a titanic figure as Walt Whitman is a great step for an author to make; indeed, it might easily have proved a running broad jump off the deep end if Mr. Erskine had attempted to plumb the possibilities of his new subject. However, in his treatment of Whitman in his new novel, Mr. Erskine emphasizes fiction rather than fact; the resultant light novel provides a medium in which Mr. Erskine is more comfortable, and therefore more successful than if he had attempted a profound biography.

The narrative opens in 1848, with young Walter Whitman's arrival in New Orleans and the beginning of his brief career on the ill-fated Crescent. Mr. Erskine, in describing Whitman's life in New Orleans, includes some personal speculation about a frustrated romance there which might conceivably have caused the change in Whitman's work that became obvious after his subsequent return to Brooklyn. Whether or not such a trite fictional device is fair to Whitman, is open to debate. The fact remains that shortly after his return to Brooklyn, he brought out the first edition of "Leaves of Grass" and showed the world how a groping young journalist had at last found his place. In the present narrative, Mr. Erskine continues his story of Whitman's career through another decade, and concludes with a long, affectionately-written section dealing with the poet's invaluable services in the Washington hospitals during the Civil War.

Although admittedly fiction, Mr. Erskine's book has enough biographical data to provide a sympathetic portrait, and it should bring new readers to "Leaves of Grass" predisposed in favor of the large-hearted man who wrote the poems therein. Whitman, of course, remains his own best biographer.

M. W. S.

Scribner has published this fall the sixth and final volume of Winston Churchill's "Marlborough." In England the work was published (by Harrap) in four volumes, the last of which was reviewed in these columns on Sept. 28.

Viking has published in America — Julia de Beausobre's account of her experience in a Soviet prison, "The Woman Who Could Not Die," which was reviewed in these columns from London (Chatto & Windus) on Aug. 10.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Six Contemporaneous Revolutions, by Roger B. Merriman (Oxford, $2.50). The Puritan Revolution, and five other anti-monarchical revolutions which raged simultaneously in Spain, France and The Netherlands.

A People's History of England, from the Pre-Celtic Age to 1938, by A. L. Morton (Random House, $3). Traces growth of contemporary England through social and economic problems of the past.

Immortal Lyrics, an anthology of English lyric poetry from Sir Walter Raleigh to A. E. Housman, edited by Hudson Strode (Random House, $2.50).

The Colonial Period of American History, Vol. IV, "England's Commercial and Colonial Policies," by Charles M. Andrews (Yale, $4). Carries the story to the eve of the American Revolution.

Women's Work and Life in the Southern Colonies, by Julia Cherry Spruill (University of North Carolina, $5). A study based on original sources.

Baker's Dozen, by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday Doran, $2). Thirteen collected stories.

The Flashing Stream, by Charles Morgan (Macmillan, $2.50). A play and an essay on "singleness of mind," from the author of "The Fountain."

The Selected Poetry of Robinson Jeffers (Random House, $3.50). The poet's own choices, with his introduction.

The Constitution and What It Means Today, by Edward S. Corwin (Princeton, $2). Sixth revised edition of a standard work.

The Poems and Plays of Tennyson (Modern Library, $1.25). Including "English Idylls," "In Memoriam," "The Princess," "Idylls of the King."

Cities of the Plain, by Marcel Proust (Modern Library, $.95). Complete in one volume.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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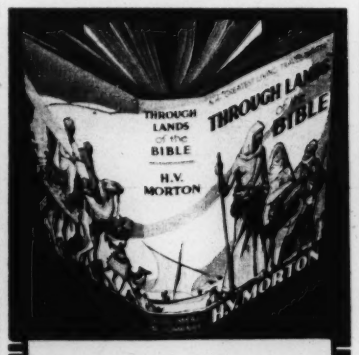

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Surveying the Fine Art of Book Making

The Art of the Book, by Bernard H. Newdigate. London and New York: The Studio Limited. $4.50.

THE SPECIAL NUMBERS of The Studio have established their reputation as the outstanding authoritative survey of progress and tendencies in all the special fields that are grouped in ordinary conversation as the Fine Arts. The latest issue, for the current autumn, amply maintains this reputation. It deals with "The Art of the Book," as exemplified by the typically good work of the past 10 years, wherever produced. This is also the third of a series of these Special Numbers devoted to the book as an independent entity, leaving to other separate volumes the more specifically artistic elements that contribute to making books interesting or useful, such as illustrations or engravings, or particular departments such as children's books, or an outstanding exponent of fine work like William Morris.

The first of this limited series came out in 1914, with the same title as the present volume, the intervening one, which appeared in 1928, being entitled "Modern Book Production." The three cover the whole period of the application to book making in general of the modern Revival of Printing which came in about half a century ago.

It is typical of the Studio Specials as a whole that they maintain an even balance between the exponents of an art as "fine," and the commercial practitioners who endeavor to uphold a creditable standard under normal competitive conditions. The distinction between these two groups has been particularly confusing in the field of book making. It is therefore an outstanding achievement of those who have taken leading parts in the Revival that they successfully guided it through the threatened antagonism.

The Revival began under William Morris as a protest against the trade conditions and standards of 50 years ago, and it very nearly wrecked itself on the consequent idea that printing could not be good unless it was somehow exclusive. It passed this danger, to encounter another. The trouble at present is that the so-called fine book market is suffering from commercialism, while many if not most of the finest books are marketed as trade productions. The ordinary buyer, who chooses his purchases because he wants to read them, is the gainer from every point of view.

The author of this Studio Special on The Book, Bernard Newdigate, established his reputation among bookmen as one of the small group which rescued typography in England when it was drifting into a morass of dilettantism, and by their courage and sound judgment as to essentials, united to a cultivated taste, demonstrated that there is a book-buying public that appreciates and will pay for books that are well made from every point of view. Having established their point as crusaders, the pioneers in the movement have largely dropped out of sight, sinking their identity in the practical outcome of their efforts shown by the Nonesuch Press, the Monotype Company, and Mr. Newdigate at The Shakespeare Press.

The text of such a treatise as this would mean little to either the amateur or the professional reader without adequate illustrations, and here these are lavishly supplied. A few of them are actual insets, printed by the house whose typical work it is desired to show. In other cases the special type has been supplied, or a particular grade of paper, so that there may be no misrepresentation of the actual appearance of what the author is commenting on. In the nature of the case, however, these illustrations inevitably, by their very numbers, produce a feeling of confusion.

This uncertainty may be the proof of the honesty and the adequacy with which Mr. Newdigate has set forth the typographic record of the past decade. During these years more craftsmen than ever before have tried to produce better printing than they had turned out previously, There never was a time when there was so much interest in exhibitions of printing such as those of the "Fifty Books" of each year selected by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and sent on tour to many of the larger cities. And at the same time, as Mr. Newdigate shows convincingly, there has never been less agreement among book designers as to how to solve their problems.

By and large, this is as it should be. There is no best way, most suitable or most attractive way, to print the Bible or to illustrate Aesop's Fables. Just because there have been during the past decade more readers than ever before, there is wider diversity in preferences. The root of the trouble confronting typographers at the present day is that the designers cannot keep up with the inventors of this mechanized era. There are too many new, and potentially better and cheaper—these not necessarily inconsistent—ways of doing most things. Relatively few of the new things provided for the printers are perfected as yet, and the inevitable consequence is that nobody is quite certain how to get the most satisfactory results for older standards, or what unforeseen results may be available when the new methods have been mastered. This is the state of affairs which this Studio Special volume reflects.

G. P. WINSHIP

'Vision of the Unseen'

Gathered Grace, by Elizabeth Yates. Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons Ltd. 5 s.

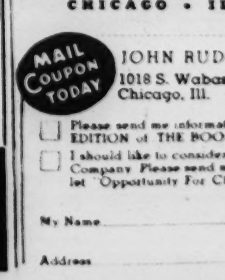
IN BRINGING TOGETHER a selection of George MacDonald's poems, and prefacing them with an admirable biographical sketch of the author, Miss Yates has rendered a real service to the many, one might say the multitude, who are seeking today for just that kind of spiritual comfort. The world, as we know it, is somewhat saddened by the arguments of realism, the tendency on all hands to assess life, health, power, and wealth in terms of the material, while the spiritual outlook on life receives but scant attention. Yet in every age there have been seers, the clearness of whose vision has been undimmed by the prevailing materialism, and who have poured forth such a flood of harmony in their survey of created things as to satisfy us that theirs is the truest realism of all.

"What! When the sun rises do you not see a round disc of fire, somewhat like a guinea?" asks the realist of William Blake, the eighteenth-century seer, artist, and poet. "Oh! no, no!" he replies, "I see an innumerable company of the heavenly host, crying: 'Holy, holy, holy is the Lord God Almighty!' I question not my corporeal eye, any more than I would question a window concerning a sight. I look through it, not with it."

George MacDonald has much in common with William Blake, especially in his refusal to conform to the conventional point of view, and his determination to purge human thought of meretricious values. He scores over Blake in that he does not indulge in the same complex mysticism that brought doubts as to Blake's sanity, but maintains throughout a simplicity which brings him within reach of the pure in heart everywhere. As Miss Yates says in her sketch, "To understand his work is to see it as his revelation of the Divine; to grasp something of his purpose is to feel his longing to open eyes to the vision of the unseen."

The book includes some delightful wood engravings by Nora Unwin, and Miss Lucia Coulson has written a telling Foreword.

J. S. B.



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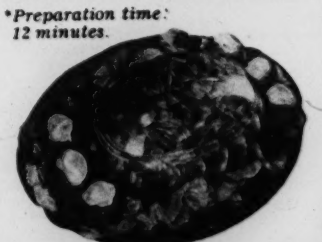
¼ cup mild vinegar	1 pimiento cut small, or 2 tablespoonfuls sweet red or green peppers
1 tablespoonful lemon juice	
¼ cup sugar	
½ cup cabbage finely shredded	

Soften gelatine in cold water. Add hot water, sugar, salt; stir until dissolved. Add vinegar, lemon juice. Put in tray of automatic refrigerator. Turn up cold control; do not freeze. Prepare cabbage, celery, pimiento. When gelatine mixture begins to thicken, combine with prepared ingredients. Turn into mold. Chill. Unmold on lettuce. Garnish with mayonnaise.

**Preparation time: 12 minutes.*



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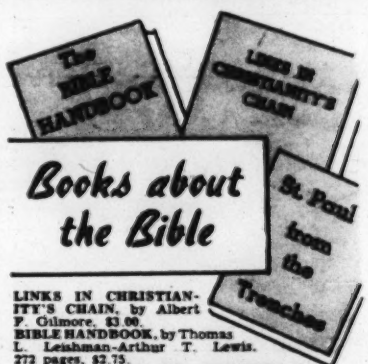

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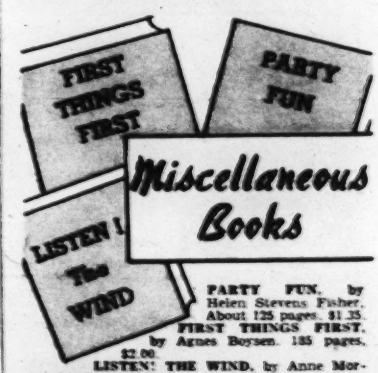

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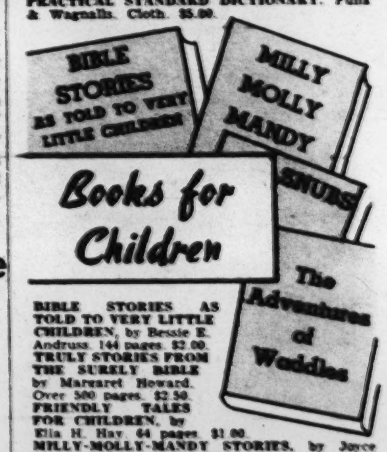

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Lion Shooting With a Camera

IN MY 20 YEARS' EXPERIENCE of African lions, I have seen these animals change—not their spots, because they have none—but their habits and their character. As a rule the lion is regarded with awe. He is the "King of Beasts"—rampant and tail-lashing, fierce, predatory and redoubtable. All these he can be and still is, I grant you, if you rub him the wrong way. But in reality, when you get on nodding terms with a lion (as so many people are doing now in Tanganyika, the country we are here concerned with) you find he is, after all, just a great big, tawny dog. Of course, like all big dogs, he is haughty and aloof, but when rightly approached he returns trust for trust, playfulness for kindliness.

Now, the changes I have mentioned in the character of Tanganyika lions have come about through a change in the mental attitude, first on the part of the hunters toward the animals they once feared, and then the lions who no longer find themselves hunted by man. Parties, it is true, still arrive in Mombasa and Dar es Salaam, bristling with an arsenal of high-velocity rifles and cordite ammunition.

But this type of visitor is becoming rarer every year. He is being replaced by men and women armed with high-powered lenses, rapid-fire shutters, and swift-sure films. Such people are finding that it is harder to "shoot" with a camera than with a rifle. Getting close up to big-game, with camera-negatives and not heads and skins as trophies for future display back home, has become a sport demanding more patience, greater presence of mind, a higher degree of skill and quickness of hand and eye than the old-fashioned big-game hunting with a magazine rifle.

* * *

Ingenuity in keeping to leeward of the animal wanted, and in preparing camouflaged "hide ups" at some isolated water hole where the game tread shyly down picking their way and sniffing the wind at morning and evening; the timing of that split second when the magnetism ribbon is touched off—in all these arts and triumphs both residents and visitors are now finding a finer satisfaction and a keener excitement than they ever knew before.

Cherry Kearton, Martin and Osa Johnson, Marcuswell Maxwell, and a number of specialists in big-game photography blazed the trail. The White Hunters' Association of Eastern Africa and the Government Game Rangers, a brotherhood of brave men, have helped much to bring about a change.

On the Serengeti Plains, near the border of Tanganyika and Kenya, the metamorphosis of the lion population is most complete. At one time hunters used to go there for easy "bags." Even a few years ago lions were listed as "vermin" on a Government game license. Abuses followed. Then the Society for the Preservation of African Fauna stepped in, and now the Serengeti Plains are one vast sanctuary where lions, and, indeed, many kinds of game, big and little, are protected. Captain "Monty" Moore, British holder of the V. C., is warden of these Plains. Whenever visitors to the Sanctuary find a crowd of inquisitive lions coming forward to greet them, he advises everyone to "try shouting before shooting." They have now learnt that the sound of an approaching car means food, not danger. The favorite pastime of every visitor to the Serengeti today is feeding the lions. Meat is attached to a stout rope and trailed behind the car or a truck to within sniffing distance of the lions.

* * *

When the great beasts come loping up to the slowly moving car, the fun begins. A tug of war ensues. It is a case of pull-lion, pull-motor truck. And all the time, the cameras are clicking and the cinematograph apparatus is whirring, while the operators stand high and safe above the lions crowding round the vehicle. The largest lion takes first choice of the menu spread out under his nose. It is comical to see some youngster, after failing to heed a warning snarl, receive a resounding clout on the ear for intrusion on the preserves of his elders. The car or truck moves gradually forward. The lions begin to brace their muscular haunches against the ground. They fix their teeth more firmly into the morsel they have chosen. Ugh! goes the car. Ugh! go the lions. Hanging on grimly, the great beasts are sometimes dragged for a short distance, but one can see from the expression in their eyes that they understand this game of tease.

Various parties to the Serengeti have elaborated on this game. Mr. Ray Ulyate, who from the New Arusha Hotel has conducted dozens of parties to the Game Sanctuary, once hung a chunk of meat to the branches of a tree. The meat was a tantalizing distance off the ground. Along came some lions. A glance upward. Then a crouch. One lion sprang. He missed and fell back. Another poised himself, judged the distance carefully, and leapt into the air. His feet just cleared the ground, and there he swung, slowly rotating at the end of the rope, but determinedly chewing the meat he held. There was no fake about this, for motion-pictures showed this leonine merry-go-round.

* * *

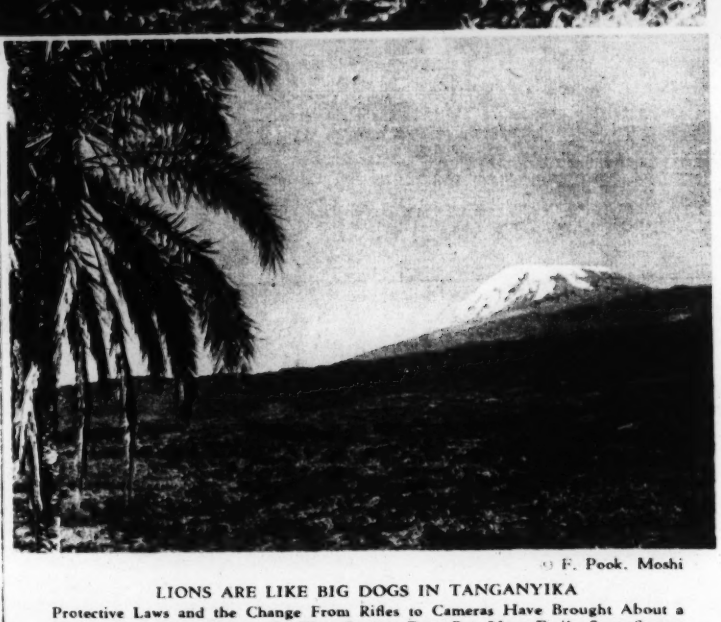
Another variation was to spread out a camp table with a piece of meat, flanked with a bottle and glasses. The first lion that came along promptly hauled the meat off the table and went away like little Jack Horner to eat in a corner. His companions snuffled around for a bit. Then one of them stood up, his front paws on the table.

"No meat today," he said to himself. "Too bad. Well, let's see what is in this glass anyhow."

And just at the moment he peered into the tumbler, a shutter clicked and yet another amusing exposure resulted.

Even this pastime, however, is beginning now to pall. The more experienced camera huntsman still feeds the lions in the manner described, still photographs them as they gambol with the meal he has provided. But when the great animal's hunger has been satisfied and they move a little way off to lie down in family groups in the shade of some tree, the operator gets quietly down from his car and follows them for just one more snap.

CAPT. ERIC REID



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LIONS ARE LIKE BIG DOGS IN TANGANYIKA

Protective Laws and the Change From Rifles to Cameras Have Brought About a Change in Leonine Habits, So That Camera Fans Can More Easily Snap Scenes Like This Family Group in a Midday Siesta. Snow-Capped Mt. Kilimanjaro Lies on the Tanganyika-Kenya Boundary

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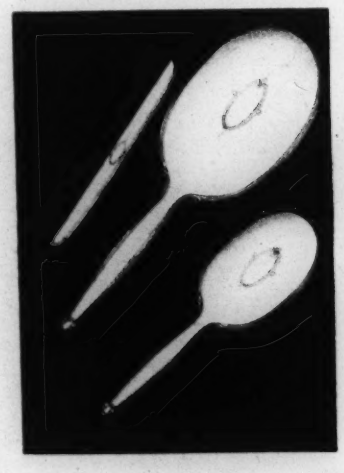

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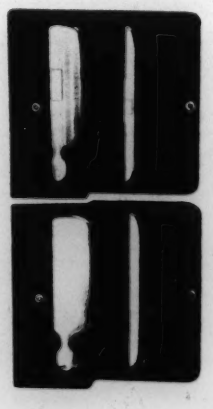

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. . What of the League?

Continued from Page 2, Col. 4

menaces were made, calmly, dispassionately.

But if the League was a League of Lost Opportunities, it could properly plead its youth. Its mistakes were negative. It did not look after minorities, it did not denounce alliances, it did not insist on disarmament, and it did nothing to disturb the status quo. Yet it reserved the future. Some day it would be stronger. Some day it would speak out boldly. Some day it would be a veritable conscience for the world. So we continued to believe in the League, although the United States, Japan, Germany, and afterwards Italy, were among the Great Powers outside the League.

Then something happened which to me seemed irreparable, the decision of the League to put into operation the "sanctions" article. The view of many sincere people was that the League was obliged to use a temporal weapon against Italy. My own view—and I was living at Geneva at the time and felt able to gauge the possibilities—was that the League, in trying to use coercion in a particular instance, was committing suicide, and that it was setting in movement passions that must violently clash. I predicted—unhappily only too well—that in trying, and failing, to stop Italy in Africa, the League would give a free run to Germany in Europe—to say nothing of Japan in China. It was certainly not hard to foresee this result, but even I am staggered at the swiftness with which Germany has, while the feud with Italy lasted, incorporated Austria, cut up Czechoslovakia, destroyed the whole French system of diplomacy, and virtually assured itself the hegemony of Central and South Eastern Europe.

* * *

No wonder that speaker after speaker arose in the Assembly and in the Commissions to affirm, while the fate of Czechoslovakia was being decided elsewhere, that never again would they vote for "sanctions." Seven Nordic Ministers, we were reminded, had come to the conclusion that they must stand aside. Belgium, like Switzerland, proclaimed its neutrality. Poland asserted that it must be left free to judge for itself. Yugoslavia intimated that it will be guided by the attitude of its friends and neighbors. Latvia, Estonia, and others repudiated the obligatory character of "sanctions." Even England decided against automatic "sanctions." . . . If further evidence of the general opinion that "sanctions" should not be applied in future is needed, it will be found in the decision of the League, in condemning Japan under Article 16, to leave each state to do whatever it pleased "individually."

That the "sanctions" experiment has reduced the League to impotence, and disturbed profoundly the European polity no one can now deny. No conclusion was drawn by the League, and therefore the Covenant remains unaltered. But the League in circulating the observations of members, makes it quite clear that in practice Article 16 is scrapped.

Moreover, there was general approval for the separation of the Covenant from the peace treaties in which it was embodied in 1919. Nothing confirmed more the view that the League stood for the status quo than the inclusion of the Covenant in the treaties. That misapprehension has now been removed. The League is not, in future, to be the champion of dictated texts. It is free to judge of situations without reference to what happened 20 years ago.

* * *

Is it possible to see in these decisions a gleam of hope for the revival of the League? The minorities problem is being settled without the League; the revision of treaties is taking place under our eyes; the system of alliances has proved to be unworkable; "sanctions" have become clearly impossible; and disarmament, or at least a halt in the alarming race, is now a supreme necessity.

If the League as a first-class organization is to continue, it must furnish a non-political common ground on which dictators and democrats can meet. It must develop its constructive mission. All countries have certain interests which are not antagonistic; they are all concerned with economic well-being, social welfare, intellectual progress. That vast palace at Geneva, cannot, in my opinion, house a political League; and that is the lesson of these past few years.

But it can, and should, house a League with a positive purpose—a League which will take no part in campaigns against particular countries, crusades against particular ideologies, but will invite the whole world to consider ways and means of cooperation to the common good of mankind. To many who have permitted their emotions to overcloud their judgments, this will appear to be a curtailment of the League's scope. In reality, it is an enlargement. A partisan League, a coercive League, a political League, can no longer exist; but there is room for a comprehensive League, a cooperative League, a League that shall be at once practical and spiritual.

. . The 90% . .

Continued from Page 2, Col. 2

hope. The absorption of Austria and virtual destruction of Czechoslovakia have intensified these feelings. It is possible that the nations of Eastern Europe, from Poland and Yugoslavia to Turkey, may form some sort of defensive alliance, to forestall the threat of being swallowed one by one. Together they would be formidable; Russia, an unknown but tremendous factor, would be in the background, and Britain and France would presumably support them.

Apart from that, there is still a nucleus of resistance in Western Europe. Britain and France still remain allies, and both, though weakened, are extremely strong powers. The Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian states are obviously quite helpless if they stand alone. They must either become puppet states under dictators appointed by Germany, or else stand together with England and France. The decisive factor may well be Spain; a Franco Spain, the ruler of which was entirely subject to Germany and Italy, would make France open to attack on three frontiers and therefore extremely difficult to defend.

There is one powerful ray of comfort amid all this darkness, which I derived from a book of General Erich Ludendorff's. He says that under modern conditions, it is madness for any country to engage in war against an approximately equal adversary. The only wars he recommends are those against badly armed nations, like Ethiopia and China, or against nations in which you have first stirred up a civil war or revolt, as in Spain and Czechoslovakia. An approximately equal adversary is never to be attacked.

It seems to me that with reasonably good diplomacy, ready to remedy all genuine grievances—but ready in the last resort to fight rather than submit to palpable injustice—it should still be possible out of the 90 or 75 per cent of humanity that desires peace to build up a force at least "approximately equal" to that of the three aggressor nations. This is not a policy of war; it is the only policy that will prevent war and permit the peace-loving majority—which exists in Japan, Italy, and Germany, as well as elsewhere—to live a civilized and Christian life.

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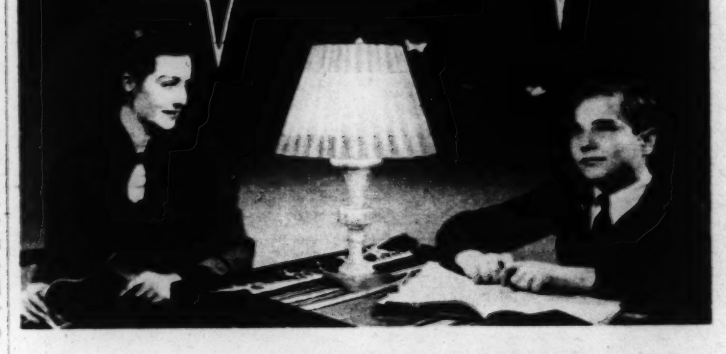

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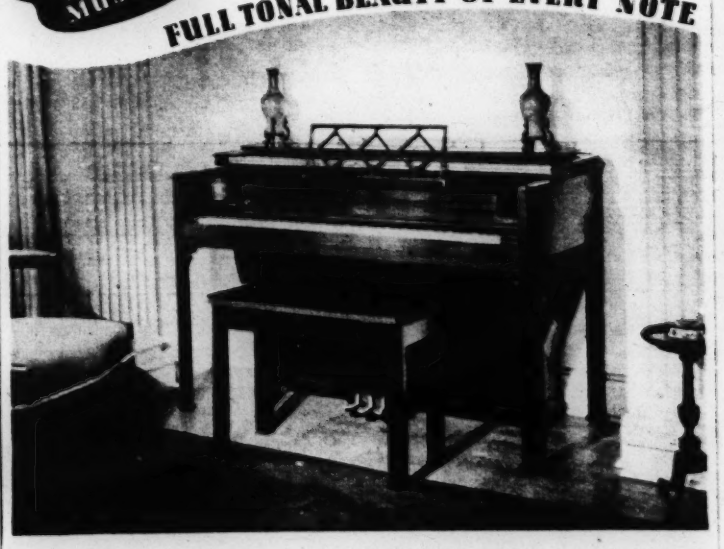

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. . Finland . . Its Independence

(Continued from Page 4)

much good taste and discrimination. They have a passion for cleanliness—many Finnish homes seem to undergo a scouring once an hour or so! And the skins of the women who scour them, as a result of years of indulgence in the steaming, freezing sauna, literally glow with cleanness.

Sibelius! There's a name to conjure with in Suomi! To his fellow-Finns, music-lovers all, music reaches a pinnacle of excellence in his massive and powerful works. And, far beyond the borders of his native country, Sibelius won recognition years ago as one of the giants of our day.

* * *

In many of his later compositions, especially in his symphonies, those masterpieces of sombre mystery and tremendous power, Sibelius probes into the very marrow of the Finnish soul. And it is that which the Finns sense when they hear his works. I remember well how a resident of Helsinki tried to explain what a Sibelius symphony meant to him. After groping for the right words, he suddenly grabbed the sleeve of my coat and blurted out: "Sibelius is Finland. Finland is Sibelius!" And he snatched a handkerchief from his pocket to wipe away the tears which had started to his eyes.

As they listen to his music, his fellow - countrymen, forgetting the ultra-modern Helsinki concert hall in which they are sitting, are swept away in imagination to the very heart of Suomi. Vast northland forests close in on them; and in their ears is the ripple of broad sheets of water, shadowy by day, bathed, through the long hours of the northern twilight, in ghostly, milky hues.

* * *

The life of the Finnish lakeland encompasses them. They see little steamboats criss-crossing wide, shimmering lakes. They see sturdy skippers, browned and furrowed, who personally superintend the stowing of freight, personally inspect the tickets of passengers as they come up the gigantic gangplank, personally assign them to the smallest cabins in the world, then personally toot the whistle and personally twirl the steering wheel, sending their little boat puffing across lake after lake—each one a gem of solitude and beauty.

They see immense rafts, made from hundreds of huge logs lashed together, manned by dour, brawny lumberjacks, lazing down silent rivers, on their way to some one of the many sawmills dotting the shores. They see tumbling cascades—grim ridges covered with seemingly impenetrable masses of trees—and, majestically dominating some busy lake-and-river highway, the thick walls of some medieval castle, still scowling on the world.

Not long after I had traveled for the first time in the interior of Finland, drinking in its typical panoramas of lake-and-forest-and-river, river-and-waterfall-and-lake, I attended a concert in New York at which one of the works of Sibelius was played. And I realized, as soon as it started, how right a Finnish fellow-passenger of mine on a lake steamer had been when, gazing over the rail into a landscape of mystery, half-revealed in cold northern starlight, he had remarked:

"This is where Sibelius got his symphonies."

* * *

Right and doubly right! As the musicians plunged deeper and deeper into the score, I was no longer in an orchestra seat, surrounded by sophisticates who loved highbrow music—or pretended to. I was on a Finnish lake, amid Finnish forests, out of which came ghostly sighs, whispers of inviolate secrets. "Sibelius is Finland. Finland is Sibelius." He who grasps the truth that is in those words has gone far toward understanding this strange land and the strange people who so passionately love it.

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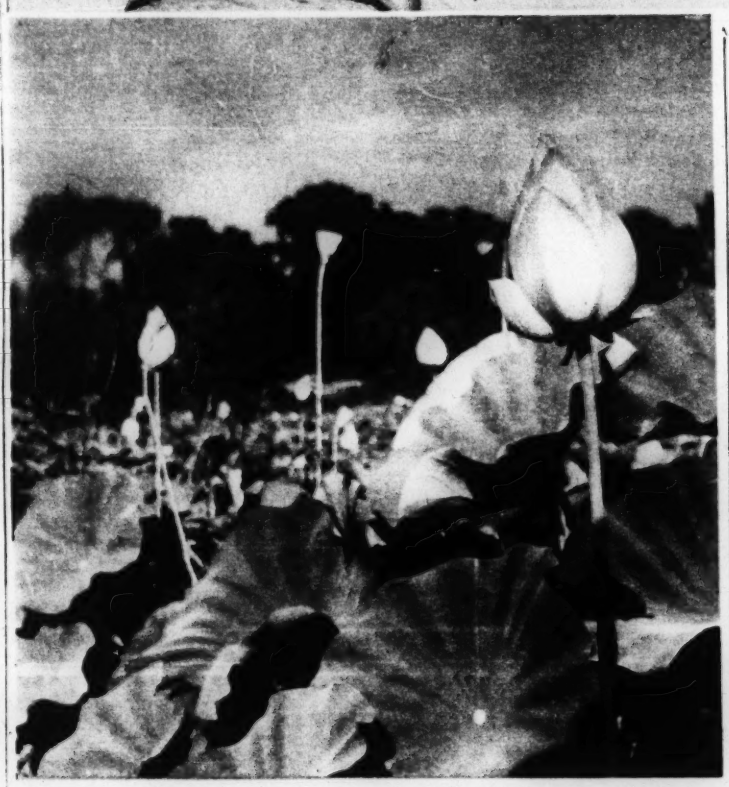

HISTORIC BEAUTY SPOTS

Hikers Like to Stroll Along the Old Canal Road (Above) on Sunday Afternoons, and Thousands Each Year View the Lotus Blooms at the Shaw Aquatic Gardens (Left)

New Parks for Washington

TWO RECENT PROPERTY purchases in the vicinity of the District of Columbia by the United States Government have pleased Washingtonians.

One is the old Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, with its picturesque tow path, which was opened in 1830, 30 years after George Washington's first attempt at a "Potowmack Canal" around Great Falls, to make navigation possible the whole length of the Potomac River.

Washington's canal, of which today only a few ruins remain on the Virginia side of the falls, did, however, function for 26 years. It ceased to operate in 1826, because Congress had, in the meantime, authorized the building of the C. & O. Canal, which, in more ambitious fashion, was designed to connect the waterway at the capital with the Ohio River.

Although a portion of the C. & O. Canal was in use by 1830, it was not completed as far as Cumberland, Maryland, until 1850. By that time the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had been built thus providing the capital with a newer type of transportation. Nevertheless, the C. & O. Canal did a great deal of business. With its 76 locks, it received much bulk tonnage, such as coal. Many passenger boats also were in constant operation for some years. It is believed that 1873 was its greatest business year, when nearly 700 boats were in operation and 916,000 tons of coal were hauled.

Business dwindled through the years, however, and the canal went into receivership. It was in the hands of trustees at the time of the World War, when it was needed again for coal transportation. Hikers on the tow paths, during this period, often saw the barges being carried along by mule power. Traffic was closed in 1923 and floods of 1924 washed out many of the banks. Along the canal, however, lived many Washingtonians, in the picturesque little cabins once occupied by operators of the locks.

Just the other day, final papers were signed transferring the C. & O. Canal to the ownership of the United States Government. The National Park Service is charged with the task of restoring it, not for use as a traffic waterway, but as a park for all to use and enjoy. Hikers have used the tow path as a leisurely trail for many years.

The other purchase by the Government made during the past month is also on the Potomac or, rather, the Anacostia River, which flows into the Potomac from the east. This is the property known as the W. B. Shaw Aquatic Gardens, where are grown some of the most beautiful water lilies and lotus produced in this country. The lily ponds, to be strictly accurate, have been developed in the marshland, fed by the many natural springs which are there.

Mr. Shaw was a Union soldier, who settled on this land in 1870. He began his gardens with a few native white lilies from Maine. Soon he found that his hobby had developed into a thriving business. He bought rare plants from abroad, and began hybridizing and cultivating different varieties of water plants on a large scale. Many of his original creations are now grown in the Orient.

Mrs. Helen Fowler, daughter of Mr. Shaw, has carried on the work in recent years, and will be advisory consultant to the National Park Service, as plans are worked out to convert the area into one of the most ususual recreation spots near the capital.

Even as a private enterprise, the Shaw Aquatic Gardens were visited annually by thousands. Seagulls and herons from the near-by bird sanctuary have added to the beauty of this natural setting. The lilies bloom at their best in June, and the Government intends to make them as well known as the famed cherry blossoms which come earlier in the spring.

FLORA G. ORR

Bird Hotel De Luxe

A most unusual and elaborate bird house to adorn a private garden is the striking shelter built by Richard H. Bergstrom of Miltona, Minnesota, for Phil J. Noonan of Alexandria, Minnesota. The martin haven contains 3,600 pieces of lumber and 13,000 screws, nails and other materials. An entire winter and spring were required to construct the unit. Complete with special roofing, front porches, and midget railings, the unique bird house is one of the features of Mr. Noonan's "Little Bit o' Heaven," a garden which in 1937 was visited by 80,000 tourists from all parts of the world.

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.. Book or Two

(Continued from Page 6)

books like Nathalie Sedgwick Colby's "Remembering" (Little, Brown), the reminiscences of the former wife of Bainbridge Colby, who was Secretary of State under President Wilson; "Thrice a Stranger" (Macmillan), Vera Brittain's analysis of the American attitude at the time of her three visits to the United States; "Listen! the Wind" (Harcourt, Brace), Anne Morrow Lindbergh's account of flight from Africa to Brazil in 1933; and Virginia Woolf's brilliant discussion of woman's education and economic freedom in "Three Guineas" (Harcourt, Brace). In a lighter vein are Gertrude Atherton's essays on her sex, "Can Women Be Gentlemen?" (Houghton Mifflin).

* * *

This is not pre-eminently a biography year, but biography addicts will find good value in Carl Van Doren's careful "Benjamin Franklin" (Viking); Newton Arvin's "Whitman" (Macmillan), which should be read with John Erskine's novel, "The Start of the Road"; William Allen White's life of Calvin Coolidge, "A Puritan in Babylon"; George Whitcher's critical biography of Emily Dickinson, "This Was a Poet" (Scribner); Sean O'Faolain's "King of Beggars," a life of Daniel O'Connell, the Irish Liberator (Viking); and another life story of an Irishman, this one autobiography, "Patches of Sunlight," by Lord Dunsany (Reynal and Hitchcock).

Each year come a few books worthy of abiding in the home library. One of these assuredly is "The Gateway to History," by Allan Nevins (Appleton-Century), wherein one who writes with authority gives reading lists in history and essays on the evaluation of historians. Another valuable work is James Thurslow Adams's "Building the British Empire," Volume I (Scribner), which goes as far as the close of the American Revolution. Ford Madox Ford has told the story of the world's great writers and their masterpieces in a volume of 850 pages, called "The March of Literature" (Dial). This "book of an old man mad about writing," to use his own words, reflects his prejudices and contains his discoveries in literature. Finally, for an intimate view of American political and social history from 1892 to 1918, and for the unalloyed delight of seeing the English language used with force and elegance, nothing can surpass the latest volume of "Letters of Henry Adams," edited by Worthington C. Ford (Houghton Mifflin).

* * *

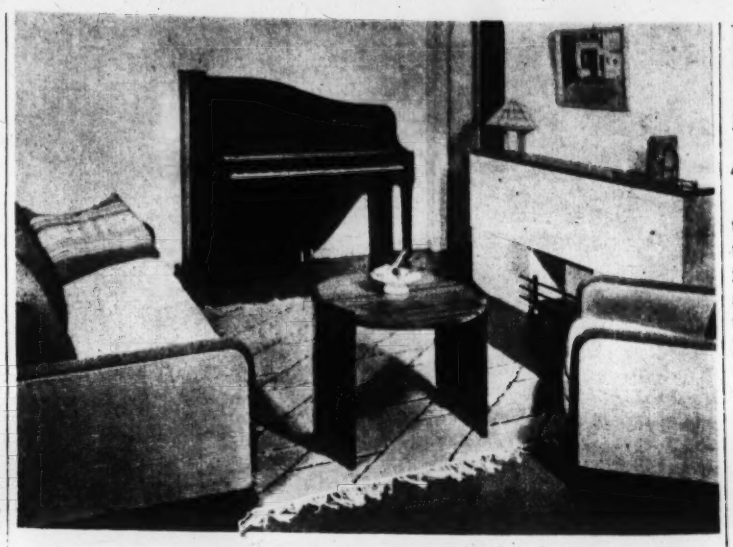
Librarians report that more and more their readers are calling for nonfiction of a serious type. This is evidence of a desire to know, an indication that men and women are being stirred to speculation or, at least, to curiosity. They are looking for answers in a printed page. The answers they find may not be final, and that perhaps is one of the best reasons why they keep on reading.

Heater for Clocks

Outdoor electric clocks may henceforth have cold hands, but there will be no excuse for not having warm hearts. Time was when cold weather stopped all but the hardiest outdoor clocks, but for the use of General Electric's new outdoor commercial clocks, an electric heater has been designed to work automatically whenever the temperature drops below "clock comfort."

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

ROLL developed, 8 Velox prints and 2 enlargements, 25c. 10 reprints 25c. 100 reprints $2.00. Four 5x7 glossy enlargements 25c. PHOTO FRIEND, Litchfield, Illinois



SHAPED LIKE A HARP IS THIS NEW INSTRUMENT INVENTED BY THE RIPPEN BROTHERS OF THE HAGUE

Something New in Pianos

AN OUTSTANDING DEVELOPMENT in piano-building is making its influence felt in Europe. This is a piano built like a harp by two brothers, Piet and Johann Rippen, who carry on a piano business founded in The Hague by their father nearly 40 years ago.

I first met the Rippens in 1937, when the two young craftsmen had already been at work on their new instrument for a year. But it was not till I returned to The Hague this summer that I saw it. There it stood in the shop, an instrument of smooth and flowing lines, in the room reserved hiterto for grand pianos. But this new piano stood upright.

"I think," one of its makers said, "that you have not seen anything like it in America." I admitted that I never had.

"Play it," the other said. I tried a few chords left of center. No tinkling there, but a satisfying depth and solidity. Some arpeggios in the treble; still no tinkling, but a delightful responsiveness. Then the last part of Charles Gilbert Spross's "Major and Minor" as a full touchstone. From both touch and tone I was convinced that this new piano was definitely a worth-while achievement.

I was mystified concerning the manner in which its makers had attained such tonal character in a piano of this size. And how had they come to build it in the shape of a harp?

Johann Rippen told me of the double problem, decorative and musical, with which piano makers have been faced in recent years. The normal upright piano is not attractive as furniture. An interior decorator finds it difficult to place. So manufacturers have been trying new models, especially the "spinets" made in the United States. The public has demanded small pianos of attractive appearance. But it has been difficult to get good appearance and the best tonal quality in a small piano.

Accepting the problem as a challenge to their ingenuity, the Rippen brothers decided to make tonal quality and satisfactory touch the first considerations in their search for a solution.

And the result? "Through the different lengths of the strings a natural shape is given to the case," Mr. Rippen said. "To make a very good instrument one does not hide this natural shape, but builds a case that fits. So, the case of the Rippen piano is only a clothing or covering for the musical instrument itself.

Actually, the strings and sounding board of the piano are equal to those of a continental grand of 5½ to 6 feet, and they are musically as effective. A Netherland architect and interior decorator, Mrs. v. Rooij-Berlage, daughter of the famous Berlage, has found the instrument satisfying from the architectural and decorative viewpoint. Exhibited at the Leipzig Fair in March, 1938, the piano was inspected by German manufacturers, and patent rights have since been transferred so that the piano may be built in Germany. William Steinway, director of the Steinway factory at Hamburg, came to The Hague to see the new piano.

E. S. L.

No More Blown Fuses

To avoid the annoyance and delay of blown fuses in the circuit of railway passenger cars, the new light-weight cars being built by the Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Company are equipped with small circuit breakers mounted on panel boards. The Electric Journal reports that the average board has 11 circuits together with pilot light, telephone fuse clips, test terminals for use in yard service.

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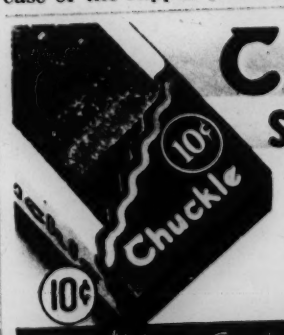

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Over the Editor's Desk

Among Our Contributors . .

SIR GILBERT MURRAY, who contributed the leading article to the Magazine Section this week, is a prominent British educator and author. He is President of the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation and Chairman of the League of Nations Union. The world of culture is in his debt for his work as a classical scholar. He has been Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University since 1908. In 1926, he served Harvard University as Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry. His numerous versions of Greek drama in English verse were acted at the Court Theater, London, 1902-07. His History of Greek Literature was published in 1897, toward the end of 11 years of service at Glasgow University as Professor of Greek. He was born in Australia and arrived in London at 11 to continue his education at Merchant Taylors' School, London, and St. John's College, Oxford.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON has written at first hand about the stirring events of the last quarter century in Europe. He is an author and lecturer and has contributed frequently to the Magazine Section.

The people of Finland are discussed by T. R. YBARRA, who is a free lance writer with international connections. He is author of "Hindenburg, Man With Three Lives," and other books.

ZOË R. BADRE is an Egyptian woman journalist; HELEN SEARL, who contributed the article on skating, has written several articles on sports for the Magazine Section. WINNIFRED KING RUGG is a teacher, who has reviewed books and written essays for the Monitor. JOHN D. BEAUFORT, RALPH M. BLAGDEN, and WILLIAM H. STRINGER are Monitor staff writers. Mr. Stringer has just returned from a visit to Canada, of which he writes.

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LOIS M. SMALL
Silver Lake, Oregon

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* * * *

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1 cup brown sugar	1/4 teaspoon salt
1 cup white sugar	1/2 cup grated unsweetened chocolate
2 eggs	1 teaspoon soda
2/3 cup sour milk	1/4 cup boiling water
2 cups flour	1 teaspoon vanilla extract

Blend the shortening and the sugar together, creaming thoroughly. Add the eggs well beaten. Sift the flour and measure, then sift again with the baking-powder and salt. Add to the egg mixture, alternately with the sour milk. Dissolve the chocolate in the boiling water. Also dissolve the soda in this boiling water, then combine with the batter. Finally add the vanilla. Turn into a large loaf pan or two layer cake pans that have been lined with well greased and lightly floured wax paper. Bake for thirty-five to forty minutes in a 350° oven for the loaf cake; for twenty-five to thirty minutes at 375° for the layer cakes. Turn out on a wire rack to cool. Remove wax paper. Then ice with any desired frosting.

RUMFORD

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